FORTY-FOUR PAGES.
SIX SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 117. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 27. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1902.★FORTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

Affidavits filed by United States Steel Corporation in the Hodge suit declare that it is a Wall street hold-up game.

Attorney General Knox returns to Washington to prepare for his trip to Paris to look into the Panama canal deal.

Miss Vivian May Sartoris becomes bride of Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, a cousin of the president.

Arrival of baby carriages at Atlantic City indicates prolonged season.

FOREIGN.

Government builds a village of 116 houses for families whose homes were destroyed by eruption of La Soufriere.

Armed Kaffirs threaten to break peace of South Africa.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Pennypacker and Senator Penrose informally open the state campaign with addresses to people of Lehigh county.

LOCAL.

The Pittsburgh Railways Company will give its employes two outings in Calhoun park, each lasting two days, and plans indicate much sport.

Bricklayers and stonemasons are arranging an amalgamation to fight the inroads on their crafts through the extensive revival of concrete construction.

John Been, a Slav from Brownsville, was arrested in Pittsburgh, charged with having had a part in the killing of William Cairns at Millers run, in May, 1901.

Notable wedding in which all of Braddock's Austrians were interested postponed by refusal of marriage license clerk to issue paper. The would-be bride is only 19 and her mother, being in the old country, cannot give the necessary legal consent.

Fifty-second annual session of the Allegheny county teachers' institute opens tomorrow in the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall.

John Been, accused of the murder of William Cairns at Millers Run, arrested by Officer Charles Jenkins, who witnessed the tragedy.

Robert Oxford and Isaac Hammett were probably fatally injured and four other Wilkinsburg lads slightly burned in an explosion of sewer gas.

C. W. Bradley, manager of the Western New York Car Service association, reports on the freight congestion about Pittsburgh. Unequal distribution of freight among the roads he finds to be one of the causes.

Union party convention cannot give Pattison a certificate of nomination, but might get him on the ballot by nomination papers.

Hundreds of persons from the hilltop wards and the boroughs for miles around attend the barbecue in McKinley park and adopt hot resolutions.

The Citizens nominees for congress will be indorsed by the Democrats. Machine is using H. C. Frick's name to help it in the fall fight.

Burgess Horner of Wilkinsburg advises the business men of his borough against whom informations have been made by Pittsburgh's ordinance officers, to take the matter to the courts.

LEGAL.

Bert Figley has entered damage suits, aggregating $60,000, against Superintendent of Police John McAleese and Detectives George Waggoner and A. H. Swinehart.

A suit for $5,000 damages was entered by Robert G. Brooks against former Inspector Henry Whitehouse for false arrest.

Serious charges made against Andrew J. Hooks by Daisy Hooks in her suit for divorce.

Quo warranto proceedings were begun by Frank B. Maloy to oust Patrick Hopkins as a member of the Knox subdistrict school board.

FINANCIAL.

Pittsburgh bank exchanges for the week were larger by nearly $6,000,000 than for any similar week in the history of Pittsburgh.

The market on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday was quite active for a half-holiday, and the tone was very strong in some issues, particularly Pittsburgh Brewing common and Pittsburgh Coal common.

Review of the week on the Pittsburgh stock exchange shows quite a falling off in the volume of business transacted.

New York business men believe a crisis is pending in the coal strike, and that the operators will be forced to accept arbitration.

Some brisk operations failed to arouse interest in Wall street.

Corn and wheat closed higher and oats lower in Chicago grain market.

SPORTING.

The crippled champions dropped yesterday's game to Brooklyn, Leever being hit very hard.

Dan Patch lowered his own record, but failed to create a new world's record at Readville.

Joe Nelson, the wonderful boy rider, lowered the world's record for a motor-paced mile held by Maj. Taylor.

The Saratoga winners: Slipthrift, Clasher, Molley Brant, Advance Guard, Auriesville and Drummond.

The winners at Hawthorne: Rosa Deah, Alard, Capt. Canover, John Bright, Leab and Little Elkin.

SECOND SECTION—Six Pages.
Page 1—Cable Features.
Page 2—Society.
Page 3—The Tandem Girl.
Page 4—Resorts.
Page 5—Flower Gardening.

THIRD SECTION—Eight Pages.
Sporting and Financial.

FOURTH SECTION—Six Pages.
Page 1—Ireland for the Irish.
Page 2—Last of the Vanderbilts.
Page 3—New York Cousin Letter.
Page 4—French Art in Paris Salon.
Page 5—What Slackwater Would Do For Kittanning.
Page 6—Theatrical.

MAGAZINE SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—A Pittsburgh Beauty.
Page 2—The Hound of the Baskervilles.
Page 3—Man-Trailers in the Desert.
Page 4—Sacred Tablets from Peking.
Page 5—Paddles Her Own Canoe.
Page 6—Carleton House Terrace.
Page 7—Lions in the Way.
Page 8—American Beauty Types.

COMIC SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—Coon Hollow Folks at the Shore.
Page 2—Children's.
Page 3—Home Magic.
Page 4—A Fat Pig Tale.
Page 5—Uncle Pike.
Page 6—Local Golf Records.
Page 7—Gold Fields of Costa Rica.
Page 8—Simon Simple.

A Beautiful Art Supplement, "Banished," Mounted Ready for Framing.

NATION CALLS PENNSYLVANIA INTO ACTION

State Must Do Her Duty for Party That Brings Prosperity.

INFORMAL MEETING OPENS CAMPAIGN

Judge Pennypacker Talks on Republicad Issues to 3,000 People.

PENROSE FOLLOWS ON COUNTRY'S NEEDS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Allentown, Pa., Aug. 23.—The Republican state campaign was informally opened in Lehigh county today by Samuel W. Pennypacker, Republican candidate for governor, and United States Senator Boies Penrose delivering political addresses to nearly 3,000 residents of the county at Fogelsville, nine miles from this city.

The gathering at which the two distinguished visitors spoke is peculiar to this county. Every year the Republicans assemble one day to meet the local candidates for nominations just before the party primaries. They come from every city, township, borough, village and hamlet within the boundaries of the Democratic stronghold, and while inspecting the aspirants to lead, in most cases, forlorn hopes, they discuss plans to circumvent their political enemies. The day is, however, not given up to politics altogether. The voters bring their wives and children or their sweethearts to the gathering, and when not talking of party affairs they participate in the many amusements that are furnished to enliven the occasion.

Cheers for Candidates.

Judge Pennypacker and Senator Penrose arrived shortly before noon. They were met at the station by a committee consisting of Col. A. C. Trexler, E. M. Young, D. H. Thomas, W. P. Schantz, Dr. Charles Martin, F. T. L. Keiter, W. B. Schaeffer, A. Samuel, Jr., and J. Kistler. After lunch at the Hotel Allen the committee and their guests took carriages and were driven to the place of meeting.

Upon their arrival at Fogelsville every one of the 3,000 present lined the roadway and cheered the two candidates. Many got near enough to shake hands with them, and it was with difficulty that they were forced through the crowd to the house in front of which the meeting was held.

The Pioneer band, hidden behind a clump of trees, played "Hail to the Chief" and the crowd cheered continuously until James S. Marstellar raised his hand for silence and announced that the meeting had opened. E. J. Lumley was appointed chairman.

While Judge Pennypacker and Senator Penrose were resting after their long ride Jere J. Snyder, a member of the Lehigh county bar, was introduced. He deplored the fact that Lehigh was Democratic, and said if it were true to itself it would be Republican. He predicted 200,000 majority for Judge Pennypacker and urged all Republicans to assist heartily in the election of members of the legislature who would vote for Senator Penrose.

Our Next Governor.

Judge Pennypacker was the next speaker. He was the recipient of cheers and cries of "our next governor." When quiet was restored the judge said:

It is a great pleasure to me that in a certain sense the campaign in Pennsylvania, upon the Republican side, is opened in this county. For many years I have been a judge in Philadelphia, but for the present I have no occupation but that of a farmer, and I am one of your neighbors, living along the Perkiomen railroad. It is to be hoped that the campaign upon our side at least will be conducted with decency and propriety, and that no unkindness may be exhibited in the treatment of our Democratic opponents. They are American citizens, like ourselves, interested in the maintenance of the public welfare, and also, like ourselves, getting the benefit of the prosperous condition of affairs. It is very doubtful whether even they are hopeful of bringing about a change in the control of the government, or would do it if they had the opportunity within their grasp. They keep up an organization, and make ostensible efforts from Some years ago a sailor whose life hand future, but certainly they must see that in the present it would be wise not to interfere. force of habit, and fear of necessity for the been spent on the sea, concluded he would go through this country and find out what land looked like.

Too Much to Expect.

He entered one of our rural graveyards and amused himself in reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. On one of them he read, "I am not dead, but sleeping here." He remarked, "If I were dead I would own up."

We do not expect our Democratic friends to own up that they are dead, but we do expect them to admit that the condition of things is fairly favorable.

The great tide of prosperity which has swept over the country since the retirement of Mr. Cleveland to private life is just now reaching the farmer. Every wave affecting business interests reaches first the dealer in stocks, then the manufacturer and merchant, and finally the tiller of the soil, who represents the most stable and conservative of all classes in the community.

Last year the price of corn went up at least 20 cents a bushel. This year the price of oats had a like increase. Horses and cattle are bringing more money in the market. I have been supervising the conduct of a farm since 1883 and during the last year the revenues from the sale of milk were larger than ever before; and I am sure your experience has been like my own.

From the increased price of farm products there must presently inevitably result an enhancement in the value of farm lands. The one is dependent upon the other.

Farmers' Time Is Coming.

The time is not far distant when you will no longer see the farmer within 50 miles of a great center of population like Philadelphia eager to sell his land for one-half what it was worth in the time of his father, and without the ability to find a purchaser.

What folly it would be to strive to stem the current which is now carrying us onward.

While it is of some importance to us to determine who shall be our next governor, it is very much more important that every effort should be made to elect members of the legislature who can be trusted to vote for a United States senator who will uphold Republicanism.

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THE GREAT OX-ROAST PROTEST AGAINST BAD WATER.

Carving the Ox.

President M. B. Layton Introducing the Speakers.

Members of the Hill Top Board of Trade.

VILLAGE BUILT TO GIVE SHELTER TO LAST CARIBS

Only 34 Families of Abonriginal People of St. Vincent Remain.

OTHERS VICTIMS OF LA SOUFRIERE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Aug. 23.—A highly interesting ceremony was witnessed this week in the blessing of 116 houses erected by the government for the settlement of sufferers by the recent eruption of La Soufriere. This is the first village to be inaugurated to this end. The ceremony was conducted under the auspices of the Anglican church.

The new village occupies a site on the seaside, four miles west of Kingstown, and is considered to be at a safe distance from La Soufriere. Clergymen, choristers, an orchestra and numerous spectators from Kingstown and elsewhere were present at the ceremony.

An important feature of interest to tourists was found in the Carib settlement in the new village. This consists of a lot apart from the other houses, upon which have been erected 34 dwellings for 34 Carib families. These Caribs, who escaped death by fleeing from the western coast of the island, immediately before the eruption, are today the only known survivors of the Carib tribe and every effort is being made to retain and care for this historic and aboriginal people of St. Vincent.

The negroes of the island are the recipients of ample succor from the relief funds, but the government is endeavoring to avoid pauperizing them. It is difficult to get the negroes to work while they are receiving food and other relief and the government contemplates stopping their rations. Reductions in the food allowance already made have caused dissatisfaction and considerable agitation among the negroes. The police are active and watchful.

La Soufriere still continues to show signs of slight agitation.

EFFORT TO COMBINE MALLEABLE FOUNDRIES

United States Steel Corporation Said to Be Back of a Consolidation Plan.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 23.—The Sentinel tomorrow will say: The United States Steel Corporation is trying to effect a combination of all the malleable iron foundries of the country. It has made overtures to, and has been negotiating with, the Northwestern Malleable Iron Company of Milwaukee. Whether or not this concern will enter the merger is not known. President Frederick W. Sivyer, of the company, tonight said:

"Our concern has been approached by eastern capitalists who for more than a year have been trying to effect a merger of all the malleable iron foundries in this country. While ours is the largest in the United States, I have never been able to see how being in such a combination could benefit us. Unless we could be benefited there certainly could be no object in our joining it. No option has been given the proposed combination.

It is understood the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Company has been approached in like manner and that it stands upon the matter the same as the Northwestern company.

Should the deal go through another immense industry will be closely linked to the United States Steel Corporation. The missionary work for it is being done by John A. Penton of Cleveland, O.

AUTOMOBILE WRECKED.

General Manager Crawford of National Tube Works Has an Accident—Mrs. Crawford Hurt.

General Manager G. G. Crawford, his wife and Assistant Manager W. A. Cornelius, of the National tube works, McKeesport, while riding in Mr. Crawford's automobile last night, were struck by a trolley car and Mrs. Crawford was slightly injured. The automobile was wrecked.

They had been to Duquesne and were returning to McKeesport over the Duquesne bridge. The car was following closely, and as Mr. Crawford started to turn from the track, the car crashed into it. The machine was completely wrecked and all the occupants thrown to the ground.

Mrs. Crawford was carried into the toll house and later removed to her home in a carriage, where she was attended by a physician. Mr. Crawford stated last night she was not seriously injured.

RHODE ISLAND LOUDLY CHEERS THE PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Speaks Before Many Thousands at Providence.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUPERVISE TRUSTS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt closed his second day's journey through New England at Newport tonight, where he is the guest of Winthrop Chanler. Upon the conclusion of his speech at City hall, Providence, he was driven to the dock, where he boarded a private yacht for the residence of Senator Aldrich at Warwick. Newport was reached soon after.

Since starting from New Haven his progress through Connecticut and Rhode Island has been marked by greetings, the warmth of which could hardly be exceeded. The weather has been all that could be desired and the president has frequently expressed his appreciation of the successful carrying out of the elaborate plans for his reception and the outpouring of the multitudes, all anxious to share in extending him a hearty welcome.

He rose early this morning in Hartford and arrived at the station some minutes before 8 o'clock, the hour of departure.

Heart to Heart Talk.

The handsome special on which he is traveling is maintaining its schedule and so far there has been no hitch on this account. The president's democratic ways are constantly referred to, and in his speeches he seems to reach the people at once. At Williamantic, where he spoke from his carriage in the public square, his remarks were referred to by several as a heart to heart talk.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 23.—Not since the visit here of President Hayes, 25 years ago, has a chief executive been accorded so brilliant and thoroughly general a reception as that tendered today to President Roosevelt. People came from every part of the state and gathered 15,000 strong about the platform at city hall from which the president delivered an address.

An ovation which lasted five minutes was the president's greeting when he rose to speak.

Era of Great Prosperity.

President Roosevelt spoke here as follows:

We are passing through a period of great material prosperity, and such a period is as sure as adversity itself to bring mutterings of discontent. At a time when most men prosper somewhat it always happens that a few men prosper greatly, and it is as true now as it was when the Tower of Siloam fell upon all who were under it that good fortune does not come only to the just, nor bad fortune only to the unjust.

When the weather is good for crops it is also good for weeds. Moreover, not only do the wicked flourish when the times are such that most men flourish, but what is worse, the

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ITALIAN MURDERED FOREMAN WITH PICK IN RAILROAD CAMP

The Discharged Man Commits Crime in Washington County.

FOUR SUSPECTS ARRESTED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Washington, Pa., Aug. 23.—James Gill, a foreman at the Gillespie camp along the Wabash railroad near Independence, this county, was killed yesterday by an Italian whom he had discharged. The Italian hung around until Gill ordered him away. The Italian refused to leave and Gill led him from the premises.

The Italian seized a pick and struck Gill over the heart. The pick penetrated Gill's body almost six inches and caused immediate death. The murderer got away.

Late last night Sheriff Brown of Wellsburg, W. Va., arrested a suspicious-looking Italian at Lazearville. Today three more arrests were made, all the prisoners being held on suspicion. The murdered man was 60 years of age. His body will be sent to Wilkesbarre, his home, for burial.

PARASOL USED TO FOIL NERVY PHOTOGRAPHERS

Bishop Potter Rides Out With His Fiancee—Mrs. Clark Urges Coal Strike Settlement.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—For the first time since the announcement of the engagement, Bishop Potter and Mrs. Clark appeared in public this afternoon. With his fiancee by his side, the bishop enjoyed an hour's drive about the village in Mrs. Clark's phaeton. A beautiful bay was attached to the carriage, and the bishop handled the reins. His face was wreathed in smiles, and from time to time he glanced admiringly at his companion.

Contrary to her usual custom, Mrs. Clark was dressed in black. She carried a parasol with which she deftly foiled attempts of many amateur photographers. It has been hinted here that Mrs. Clark has gently urged Bishop Potter to use his influence toward a settlement of the coal strike.

Mrs. Clark's youngest son will celebrate his twenty-first birthday next Tuesday. Elaborate preparations are being made at Fernleigh to commemorate the event. The town hall has also been hired and dancing will be enjoyed there.

ROBBERS GOT $300.

Postoffice Safe Was Blown Open in Cambria County—Young Man Beaten by Thieves.

ALTOONA, PA., Aug. 2.—Three cracksmen early today blew open the safe in the postoffice at Van Ormer, Cambria county, and escaped with $300. Postmaster McManamy was awakened by the explosion and hastened to the postoffice. One of the robbers shot at him, the bullet grazing the postmaster's head.

A posse was formed and gave chase to the safe breakers. Mr. McManamy's son came upon the trio alone and was beaten into insensibility.

PAPERS DECLARE THAT HODGE SUIT IS HOLD-UP GAME

Confession by Party to Case Against U. S. Steel Corporation.

GEO. W. PERKINS GIVES FIGURES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Aug. 23.—Affidavits filed today in Trenton in the now famous Hodge suit against the United States Steel Corporation contain statements fully as sensational as the recent developments in the Peter Power case.

Attorneys for the steel corporation have obtained a confession from James H. Lancaster, one of the alleged experts on whose report a great part of the litigation was based, which goes to show that $100 was first paid for his affidavit that the plants and properties of the United States Steel Corporation were worth only $500,000,000.

Equally interesting is the affidavit of George A. Day, a lawyer of Omaha, who swears that in David Lamar, who, it is assumed, is behind the whole case, he recognized a former acquaintance and client formerly known as David H. Lewis.

Mr. Day swears that on August 16 last he was at the Brighton Beach race track and there he recognized David H. Lewis. He pointed him out to a detective, who told Mr. Day the man he recognized as Lewis was known in New York as David Lamar, and so represented himself.

Lamar Charged With Alias.

In the confession of Lancaster, on which an affidavit is presented, it is brought out that David Lamar, after some subsequent objections from Mr. Lancaster, agreed to pay the latter $250 a week and $10,000 when a settlement of the suit was made. The affidavit also brings out the point that Lamar assured Lancaster that the settlement would be made about November 1. Notwithstanding these promises Lancaster objected to the use of the affidavit in the suit against the steel combine, and threatened to expose everything, whereupon Lamar raised the compensation to $1,000, provided Lancaster would execute a general release and sign a letter to the effect that he would make no disclosures of what had occurred.

Mr. Lancaster, it also appears, at one time employed Peter Power. Lancaster was subpenaed to appear in this suit, and in the examination which took place it was brought out that he was the man who made the affidavit in the Hodge suit. After the examination he came to Mr. Guthrie, the attorney for the Northern Securities Company, who is also one of the attorneys in the Hodge suit against the steel combine, and said he would like to tell the whole truth about his connection with the steel case. Lancaster said he had been tricked and that he would like to tell all the facts about the suit and his connection with it.

Accordingly a conference was held, at

Continued on 2d Page, 6th Column.

UNION PARTY CANNOT CERTIFY A NOMINATION

If Pattison Gets on Ballot It Will Be by Nomination Papers.

IS POSSIBLE TO SET ASIDE INDORSEMENT

If Pattison goes on the Union ticket his name will have to be placed there by nomination papers. It is claimed that a certificate of nomination from the Philadelphia convention would not be valid, as Pattison has already gained a place on the ballot by this method at the hands of the Democrats.

There is also a chance that he cannot get on at all. The patent for the Union party appellation is controlled by five residents of the state. If they object to the column being used for the benefit of Pattison it is held that the work of the Philadelphia convention could be set aside.

Some Citizens are of the opinion that the Unionists could not nominate a judicial, congressional, legislative or county ticket, inasmuch as they did not poll the required number of votes in these respective districts last fall. This objection would hold good as to the nominating by certificate of nomination, but would not prevent the candidates getting on the ballot by nomination papers.

Names Can Appear Twice.

The name of a candidate for any office can appear twice on the ballot, once by certificate of nomination and once by nomination papers. The Democrats have adopted the former method; the Unionists, even though they intend holding a state convention in Philadelphia, will have to get about 2,200 signers to nomination papers, in case Pattison is indorsed. If they select a candidate of their own for governor then the convention is privileged to certify its action to the secretary of the commonwealth.

Locally the Union party is not considered to be in a position to certify nominations. It had a column in this county last fall, but as its candidates were the same as those of the Democrats the vote was counted for the latter party. In order to name a congressional, legislative, judicial and county ticket nomination papers must be taken out. In this case, as in that of the state ticket, if the patentees of the party name object to this use of the column it is said that the nomination papers would not be accepted.

Union Managers to Meet.

The local Union party managers will hold a meeting this week to select 40 delegates to the state convention to be held in Philadelphia, September 3. Efforts will be made to select men who will support Pattison, but there may be some difficulty in getting a solid delegation which will obey the order of the Union bosses. The following is the apportionment of delegates for the other western counties: Erie, 8; Crawford, 8; Mercer, 7; Lawrence, 5; Beaver, 5; Washington, 7; Greene, 3; Fayette, 7; Somerset, 5; Bedford, 5; Blair, 5; Cambria, 5; Westmoreland, 10; Butler, 5; Armstrong, 5; Indiana, 5; Jefferson, 5; Clearfield, 5; Clarion, 4; Venango, 5; Warren, 3; McKean, 5; Elk, 3; Cameron, 2; Forest, 3.

NO STRIKE CONFERENCE.

President Mitchell Says He Is Not Going to Meet Operators in New York.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Aug. 23.—President Mitchell arrived here from Chicago this afternoon. He said he was not going to New York to hold a conference with any of the presidents of the coal-carrying railroads. So far as he had any knowledge the situation was unchanged.

Asked why the Pennsylvania arbitration law was not enforced against the operators, Mr. Mitchell said the law was more or less of a dead letter, inasmuch as a board of arbitration could not enforce its decisions.

TAMAQUA, PA., Aug. 23.—The coroner's jury selected for the purpose of placing the responsibility of the killing of Patrick Sharpe, at Nesquehoning, on Monday night, this afternoon rendered a verdict that Sharpe came to his death by "the malicious act of either Harry McElmoyle or William Ronemus," and advised that both McElmoyle and Ronemus be held for trial. The verdict is unsatisfactory to the mine workers, who claim that McElmoyle did the shooting.

WATER, WATER, THE CRY OF A BIG MEETING

A Great Outpouring of the Very Indignant Householders.

TROUBLE IN STORE FOR CORPORATIONS

McKinley Park Barbecue's Success a Surprise to Its Sanguine Promoters.

LIVELY SPEECHES AND STRONG RESOLUTIONS

"Pure water and plenty of it at reasonable rates," was the slogan of the big mass meeting held yesterday afternoon in McKinley park, on the hilltop, by the consumers of the water furnished by the Monongahela and the Chartiers Valley water companies.

There were hundreds who had come to enjoy the ox roast, the music and the public speaking. It is true that the burden of the speakers was a harping one on one subject, but as the subject was the shortcomings of the water companies, a subject dear to the hearts of the inhabitants of many square miles of the territory south of Pittsburgh and a portion of the city itself, there was no complaint of monotony of entertainment. The members of the Hilltop board of trade, under whose auspices the barbecue and meeting were held, were surprised at the success of their efforts to secure an outpouring of "water victims," for the result exceeded their most sanguine hopes.

The meeting was held primarily for the object of raising funds with which to conduct legal proceedings against the water companies, and with this, to them, laudable object in view the crowd that attended the meeting cheerfully paid 25 cents for a ticket entitling them to a slice of barbecued beef, bread and coffee, and if that was not enough to assuage their hunger they still more cheerfully bought another ticket in an effort to make the carcass of the steer disappear profitably. The eating came before the speechmaking.

To Obtain Needed Funds.

The immediate object of the meeting, the obtaining of funds, was realized; the upshot of the speechmaking was the adoption of resolutions pledging everybody to fight the water companies before the courts and Pittsburgh councils, and intimating that a fight before the legislature would not be omitted if it should be found necessary to apply there. Besides, the people of the boroughs of Mt. Oliver, Sheraden, Knoxville, Ingram, Crafton and Carnegie were brought together on this occasion for a common cause of action. They have all complained about their water supply and all lent their efforts to obtain the sinews of the war that is to be fought.

It was a cosmopolitan gathering, for clergymen, business men, professional men and workingmen helped to hew the planks of the platform on which they all stand. Women and children in numbers were there, too, and candidates for office circulated among the people and drew liberally on their pockets to buy sandwiches and help to raise money. Candidates for office from both tickets were there, Dr. A. J. Barchfeld and James M. Brown, rival candidates for congress, spent a little time chatting together and still more time meeting the people; candidates for county office were there to be looked at, spoken to and got acquainted with.

No Political Significance.

The meeting itself had no political bias, for Democrats, Republicans and machine supporters made up the male contingent of the gathering. The water companies' so-called exactions are levelled at householders irrespective of what party or faction they may belong to, so that everybody within the coil of the companies' water pipes felt at liberty to do his best to extricate himself from the embrace and take a whack at the "python's folds," or "sever the tentacles of the octopus," as speakers figuratively put it. Dr. J. G. McCandless, director of the department of public works, was an interested auditor.

The steer, which had been fattened to make the holiday, was roasted to a turn when the time came to serve him out to the people. The method of cooking him was a surprise to most of the crowd, who had got their ideas of barbecuing from what they had read or in many cases seen. There was no long trench, fired up the night before with hickory, which, as it burns, drives forth the savory odors of the meat and makes the mouths, even of the cooks, water copiously. The time-honored manner of barbecuing was not practical on this occasion, and, therefore, the roasting of the ox was done in a less picturesque, in fact a prosaic and matter-of-fact way, yet in a way that if not romantic and according to the books and tradition, was effective, just the same.

How the Ox Was Roasted.

A boiler on wheels, which for all the world looked like the tank used by the asphalt street contractors, had been brought the evening before to the edge of the park. Part of the paraphernalia was a huge oven, big enough to contain a whole carcass of beef. Fire was built under the boiler, and as soon as steam began to pour forth the pipe was connected with the pipes on the oven, into which the beef had been placed, and with the heat of the pipes the steer was baked. Hours were required to bring the meat to the proper stage for serving. The roasting began in the early hours of the morning, torches lighting the operation of consigning the carcass to the oven, and it was after noon before the chief cook gave the last testing prod into the juicy sides, and sagely nodding his head, gave the signal to his assistants that dinner was cooked and ready to serve.

Hundreds, to whom the eating of barbecued beef is tasteless unless they have seen the entire beef removed from the pit in which it was prepared for eating, were on hand early to witness the final operation. The oven was opened and there was a chorus of "ahs" when the juicy steer, wafting ambrosial odors for yards about, was brought from the oven. Laid upon a big table, the sweetly odorous corpse showed his grand proportions to the greatest advantage.

People Were Hungry.

There was a movement of the hungry people toward the object of their affections, but the carvers held up knives like fingers of warning, and carried the table into an inclosure composed of boards that formed a hollow-square table. There, flanked by hundreds of loaves of bread piled up like pig iron, reposed the dunpied ox, who in life had disdainfully tossed his head at each pricking of the goad and at each violent objurgation from his master, Jacob Schwanzfederkiel, the hairy hermit of Bottle hollow. The part which often had felt the goad applied by "Jake" was selected by Jake for eating, for he knew that that was tenderest.

The noble carcass was soon dismembered under the deft slashes of the professional carvers; much of the bread had been sliced and the snowy mountains of slices melted away under the onslaughts of sandwich preparers. A thick, juicy slice of meat was placed between two slices of bread, a modicum of salt was sprinkled on the meat, and members of the board of trade, acting as waiters, served the hungry populace.

At one corner of the hollow-square was the coffee booths, and those who wished to partake of the cup wandered thither, and holding up their sandwich as credentials proving that they had paid their 25 cents, received a cup of coffee.

There was plent of time for eating, for the band had not yet arrived. It did not come for nearly an hour after the carving of the roast had begun, so during the interim the meat and bread disappeared rapidly. It was late in the afternoon when the band finally appeared, and as soon as the musicians came a break was made for the platform where the speaking was to be.

To Rouse the People.

The meeting was called to order by M. B. Layton, president of the Hilltop board of trade. Mr. Layton read to the gathering a synopsis of the purposes for which the Hilltop board of trade was organized and called to the people prepared by the board and mentioning the reasons for the opposition shown to the water companies and rousing the people to action. It was the purpose of the residents in the miles of territory supplied by the companies, Mr. Layton said, "to go at these people, honestly, fairly and fearlessly and get what we want." It was the intention to show the councils of the city of Pittsburgh that it ought not to buy out the Monongahela Water Company; to make the Chartiers Water Company give its patrons good water and plenty of it, or to let somebody else form a company and try it.

President Layton had a bunch of letters in his hand, written by men who had been invited to the meeting, but were unable to attend. Councilman Cross of Mt. Oliver, wrote that he could not come; Dr. E. G. Husler, burgess of Carnegie, said in his letter that he was in full sympathy with the objects of the gathering, and that it was high time that "this fertilizer, called water," be abolished; W. R. Bell, burgess of Sheridanville, was nearly as vigorous in his remarks as Dr. Husler; Joseph Armstrong, the Pittsburgh common councilman, said it was now "the time to lift this burden off the shoulders of the people." Select Councilman James J. Booth wrote that he had always thought the water company should have been bought out by the city or abolished long ago.

Mr. Crawford's Letter.

Charles S. Crawford, president of the Pittsburgh common council, wrote more at length. He said he was in hearty sympathy with the South Side, in favor of plenty of good water. He had learned that the profits of the Pittsburgh municipal waterworks were double the expenditures. He was informed that the rates of the Monongahela Water Company were based, by contract with the city, on the Pittsburgh city rates, and it, therefore, followed, if this were true, that the people of the South Side were paying for water twice as much as they should pay. His letter continued:

"When this state of affairs was brought to the attention of the persons representing (in councils, Mr. Crawford is supposed to have meant) the South Side, the reform element in councils was not afforded the support it should have got when an attempt was made to reduce the water taxes. You can rest assured that the present members of councils, sent there by the Citizens party, will oppose any measure that does not tend to place the South Side in the same position with the rest of the city, with respect to an efficient water supply."

Charles A. Poth, a vice president of the board of trade, began the speech-making. He referred to a letter from Martin Prenter, the general manager of the Monongahela Water Company, published in the newspapers. He said that no member of the Hilltop board of trade would be scared by Mr. Prenter's threats and insinuations. F. M. McKelvey, a member of the board, spoke in a similar vein, and A. G. Smith, the attorney, said that he had lived in Knoxville, but had moved from there because he did not like to live in a place where the color of the brick houses and of the water was the same. Mr. Smith said the Monongahela Water Company was a chartered monopoly, and while it was proper that in this case exclusive franchise should have been granted to the company, yet by its charter it was required to serve its patrons with reasonably pure water at reasonably regular quantities, and at reasonable rates. This, he maintained, the water company had not done, and he favored legal methods, even to quo warranto proceedings.

Insurance Rates Raised.

W. C. Bernardi, the merchant, said that from a commercial point of view the Monongahela Water Company was injuring the South Side. A stiff advance had been made in fire insurance rates, he said, and when he inquired the reason he was told by the fire marshal that it was because the water supply on the South Side could not be depended upon. Many insurance companies, Mr. Bernardi said, preferred not to do any business at all with the South Side.

F. C. Beinhauer aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd by saying that the Monongahela company's contract with the city had but four years more to run, at the end of which period the charter of the company would expire, too. By the terms of the charter the company, after deducting its expenses and a stipulated dividend on the money invested, was required to invest the balance in a sinking fund, which sinking fund, at the expiration of the charter, was to be used to pay for the water company's plant, which was then to be turned over to the public. If it should develop that the company had not maintained this sinking fund, Mr. Beinhauer said, that was equivalent to stealing, and thieves, on being convicted, were usually punished.

H. L. Dixon, J. Boyd Duff and Common Councilman William E. Lang spoke in the prevailing strain, and Select Councilman R. H. Douglas said that his voice, vote and influence in select council would be for the South Side on the water question.

The speechmaking had been in support of a series of resolutions read by Frank E. Gosser and when the last speech had been made the resolutions were adopted by a thunderous aye, without a single dissenting vote.

Grievances Recited.

The grievances of which the people of the district complain are recited in the preamble of the resolution. It is asserted that for years past the people of the South Side and the adjacent boroughs, comprising a population of 200,000, "have been denied their just and natural rights to the supply and distribution of water;" that the city entered into a contract with the Monongahela Water Company, stipulating that the rates on the South Side so should conform to the city assessments, but that, "departing from the fundamental and just principle that municipal ownership of public utilities shall enable the taxpayer to enjoy the product at or nearly the cost price thereof, the government of this city has seen fit to impose such a rate of taxation upon the people for their water supply as affords a profit to the city treasury of many hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. It is therefore obvious that the high tax rate imposed by the city government has enabled the private corporations supplying water under the contract to secure a profit at once unreasonable and oppressive on the consumers, for, while the profits obtained by the city government have been expended in the discharge of a variety of municipal obligations, the people getting some benefit therefrom, the profits flowing to the private corporations, by virtue of the contract allowing a sameness of rates, has simply gone into the pockets of the stockholders of those concerns and the people receive no benefit whatever."

Filed a Protest.

The preamble further protests because the bond issue for $2,500,000 voted some years ago for a filtration plant for Pittsburgh will not benefit the South Side; because the Monongahela Water Company has "unjustly assumed the right of lien against real property for water rentals;" because the people of Beltzhoover borough, now the Thirty-eighth ward of Pittsburgh, must "pay exorbitant rates," although the ward has a contract with the Chartiers Valley Water Company by which the rates must be the same as assessed in Pittsburgh. The resolutions follow:

Therefore, be it resolved, That in defense of our health necessities and sacred rights, we assert the characteristic courage of American manhood and womanhood, and pledge ourselves to a vigorous, open and honorable warfare against the water companies, until the rights of the consumers shall be fully conserved.

Be it further resolved, That the efforts of the Hill Top board of trade for the betterment of the people and for all other similar undertakings be indorsed and advanced to the limit of our moral and financial strength.

Be it resolved further, That we pronounce ourselves against the purchase by the city, of the Monongahela Water Company's plant, if it can be avoided under the law.

For a Legal Fight.

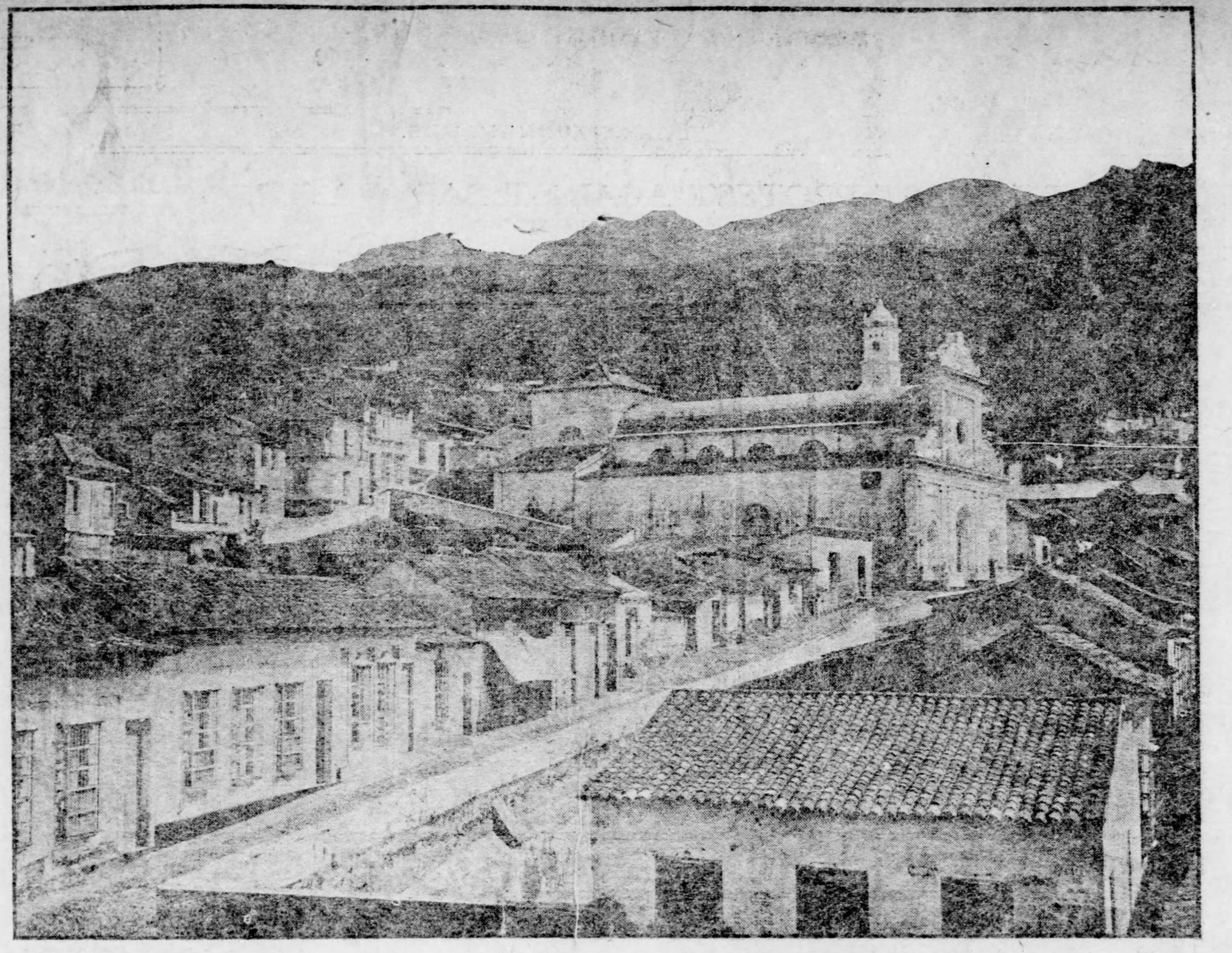
Be it resolved further, That every resource and proceeding known to the machinery of law be made use of to discipline the offending water companies, even to the extent of quo warranto proceedings for the amendment of their charter rights.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the clerk of each branch of the city councils for the reference and information of the legislative body of the city of Pittsburgh, and that a copy be transmitted to the clerk of each branch of the state legislature of the state of Pennsylvania.

And be it further resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the councils and government of the city of Pittsburgh to take no steps for improvement of the water supply of the city of Pittsburgh that does not include the South Side wards of the city.

Be it further resolved, That each and every step taken against the water companies for the amelioration of our present conditions shall be straightforward and free from partisan and political bias, and in a spirit of "charity for all and malice for none."

The adoption of the resolutions was the signal for the close of the meeting. The band struck up a lively quickstep and followed by the concourse marched back to the tables. There large quantities of the remains of Charley the ox still beckoned invitingly, and amid a rain of 25-cent tickets the last morsels were consumed before dark.



La Guayra, on the Caribbean Sea, the Port of Caracas, the Venezuelan Capital.

VESSELS START NORTH.

Conditions Considered More Peaceable Among South Americans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Cablegrams were received at the state department today announcing the departure of the cruiser Topeka from Puerto Cabello for Hampton Roads, and the Cincinnati from La Guayra for Cape Haytien. The Cincinnati will stop en route at San Juan, Porto Rico, for coal, and then proceed on to Cape Haytien and allow the gunboat Machias to come north to the New York navy yard to be laid up for needed repairs.

In view of the generally disturbed condition of affairs in Central and South America, the Cincinnati will remain for some days at Cape Haytien to be ready for possible demands for her immediate presence. The return of the Cincinnati and the Topeka leaves only the Marietta to keep watch on affairs in Venezuela and the isthmus.

Murdered Her Husband.

WAVERLY, TENN., Aug. 23.—John E. Wright, a prominent farmer of Humphreys county, had the top of his head blown off with a double-barrel shotgun while he slept last night. His wife was arrested and has confessed that she committed the crime, but her confession is held from the public by the sheriff, as mob violence is feared.

Died After Eating Pie.

GREENVILLE, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Daniel Foulk, aged 66, died suddenly at the home of Frank Callahan, near Sugar Grove, last night, while attending a pie social. Shortly after having eaten a large quantity of pie, he was taken violently ill.

ANOTHER CAR MONDAY of those original genuine Rocky Fords. Solid cars arriving daily thereafter. Trade supplied by Kammerer Bros., 617 Liberty street, sole Pittsburgh distributers.

AT TRACTION PARKS TODAY.

Amusement for everybody. Kennywood—Phinney's band, "Fireside to Battlefield" in evening. Grand. All this week. Southern — Balloon ascension. Mile. Zeno. Souvenir photos. Second Brigade band. Vaudeville all week. Oakwood—Carnegie Library band. Striking miners' glee club. All free.

PENNSYLVANIA INTO ACTION

Continued from First Page.

A weakening of the efforts of the Republicans in Pennsylvania has ever been the precursor of a change in the control of national affairs and a prelude to national disaster. I am sure I voice your opinion, as well as my own, when I say that we do not propose to take any step, however slight, in that direction.

Judge Pennypacker was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause and the close of his address was the signal for continued cheers for "our next governor."

Judge Pennypacker was followed by Senator Penrose, who was also enthusiastically received. The senator spoke in part as follows:

Next Congress Involved.

While fraught with important results to the state itself, the issues of the coming election must be largely national in character. The congressional delegation from Pennsylvania is involved, and in fact the control of the next house of representatives at Washington. We find the country at this time at the highest point of prosperity in its history; in fact, no nation in all history has ever attained such commercial and industrial greatness. These splendid results can be definitely claimed as the consequence of Republican policies.

Such has been the extraordinary commercial and industrial development at home and abroad under the Dingley tariff act that already we hear of agitation in Austria and other continental countries of Europe against the "American peril." The American invasion of European markets with American manufactures, as well as American products, is already alarming the nations of Europe. While our sales to foreign countries have grown so prodigiously, the other side of our financial account during the last five or six years has shown no proportionate increase. We have bought from the foreigners an average of only $800,000,000 a year, and that total has shown little tendency to expand, while our sales have been nearly $1,500,000,000. The significance of our exports is shown by the fact that they consist not alone of foodstuffs and raw materials, as heretofore, but we find, year after year, an astonishing increase in manufactured articles, an increase which has already excited alarm at our invasion of European industrial fields.

Foreign Countries Frightened.

One of the most significant facts in the operation of the Dingley act is that even in specialities heretofore peculiar to certain foreign countries the United States is becoming more and more a formidable competitor. We have made such rapid progress in the manufacture of silks that we have almost ceased buying silks from France, with the exception of highly finished goods. Once it was asserted that the Welsh must always control the tin trade, but now we manufacture all the tin plate we need, and have recently exported tin bars to Wales. There are, indeed, very few articles which used to be obtained exclusively abroad which are not now produced in the United States. The woolen as well as the silk industry of France and the hosiery industry of Germany are suffering from our severe competition, and the Bohemian glass industry is feeling the effects of the increase of glass manufacturing in the United States; our cotton goods are steadily gaining in taste and finish, and are now sold in England in competition with the Manchester product. In agriculture, as in manufactures, we are constantly widening the sphere of our production. In this extraordinary development in agriculture and in manufactures it is easily seen that of all the states of the Union, Pennsylvania is pre-eminently benefited. Hardly one of the manufactured products mentioned is not a staple industry of our state, and Pennsylvania is today an independent manufacturing empire in itself, which, if cut loose from the world, would be independent of it, being able to feed and clothe our own people and to supply the wants of a large part of the world.

Finances of Country.

Twice have the war taxes been reduced, some $70,000,000 or more, altogether, and yet our revenue is sufficient for the expenses of the government. Although expenses have been largely augmented by the results of the war and normal increase in every department, we have already paid the Spanish war debt, we are reducing our national debt every month, and we have refunded a large part of our interest-bearing debt into 2 per cent bonds. The United States is the only nation on earth which can borrow money at 2 per cent and maintain the bonds at a premium at that. What a contrast to the operations of the treasury department under the Wilson-Gorman law, when President Cleveland was confronted with a yearly deficit!

Labor in the United States was never so well off as it is today, never so fully employed, never so well paid; in fine, the most pessimistic free-trader will not deny that. This condition of the mass of our people is the foundation and the framework of our prosperity. It is this great purchasing power of our wage-earners that is today keeping our mills busy, our railroads running to their very highest capacity, our farmers rewarded to the limit of their industry.

The Democratic party offers no real principle or valid argument why we should imperil our present splendid prosperity by a change in the management of affairs. Business conditions should be let alone; the American people should be permitted to continue onward in the extraordinary career marked out for them without having their prosperity imperiled by experiment or change. Pennsylvania, above all the other states of the Union, should not hesitate at this time. Let Pennsylvania, which leads all the other states in the general prosperity of the country, also lead in renewed evidence of devotion to these great policies and principles, through which these splendid results have been achieved.

TOLAN DIED AS LOVING MOTHER WAITED ON HIM

After 25 Years of Illness the Passing Away Was Unnoticed.

OTHER CASES FOR CORONER

Men Killed on the Railroad and by Falling from High Places—Woman Made a Misstep and Fell to Her Death.

A sad and pathetic scene closed the life of Patrick Tolan, 40 years old, who died at the home of his parents at No. 49 Spring alley last evening, after an illness of 25 years. His mother, who was watching over him, fanned him for two hours before she discovered that his life had ebbed away. He was a favorte son, and when she found that he had died while she watched him she became almost distracted. Last night she was taken ill and her condition is critical.

Tolan had been under the care of his mother for a long time. She is 65 years old and has spent the greater part of her life nursing him. He had a complication of ailments that were incurable. Recently he contracted consumption. Mrs. Tolan spent yesterday afternoon at his bedside, and as he was warm, she fanned him most of the afternoon.

Just before 4 o'clock she noticed that he had been apparently sleeping for two hours. Then she discovered that he was not breathing. She examined him and to her surprise and sorrow learned that he was dead.

The case was reported to the coroner and Deputy Louis Huchel made an investigation. The mother's condition is such that it is expected she will soon follow her son.

George Box, aged 30 years, a trackman, who lived in Bloomfield, received injuries yesterday afternoon while at work on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston road at Point of Rocks, which caused his death at the West Penn hospital a few hours later. He was struck by a train and his left leg crushed. He also received internal injuries. The body was removed to the morgue.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Kaiser, 65 years old, of No. 7624 Kelly street, died yesterday morning, at her home, of injuries received on August 11. She was walking from her room to the bath room, when she made a misstep and fell backward down stairs. An inquest was held by Coroner Jesse M. McGeary and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

James L. Small, 28 years old and married, of East View street, Brushton, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling 30 feet from a trestle at the Etna furnaces of the American Steel Hoop Company. Small was employed as a laborer by the American Bridge Company, which is doing some structural iron work at the furnaces. His skull was fractured.

About 7 o'clock last night George Nepsinesky of No. 19 Locust street, Etna, fell from the same place Small met his death. He was wheeling a load of bricks along the trestle when the wheelbarrow pulled him off the trestle. He was so badly injured that there is little hope of his recovery. He was taken to the West Penn hospital. This is the fifth accident to occur at this point during the last week.

Alexander English, 53 years old, was killed yesterday morning by a Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad train while walking on the railroad tracks near Port Perry. English was employed at the Westinghouse electric works at East Pittsburgh.

Father Fined for Cruelty.

MONESSEN, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—George Hrome appeared before Justice Croushore last night against his father, wearing a chain which he claimed his father had locked about his neck several days ago, for a punishment for a small offense. For several days, attached to the chain was a double ax blade. This the boy was compelled to wear day and night until some companions succeeded in breaking the chain where it held the ax. The father was fined $20.

Italian's Legs Cut Off.

Guiseppi Mauozen, an Italian, living at No. 237 Forward avenue, was run over by a Second avenue car at Greenfield avenue last night. His right leg was cut off below the knee and the left leg crushed so badly that it had to be amputated at the Mercy hospital.

Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

RHODE ISLAND CHEERS PRESIDENT

Continued from First Page.

spirit of envy and jealousy and hatred springs up in the breasts of those who, though they may be doing fairly well themselves, yet see others, who are no more deserving, doing far better.

Wise laws and fearless and upright administration of the laws can give the opportunity for such prosperity as that we see about us. But this is all that they can do. When the conditions have been created which make prosperity possible, then each individual man must achieve it for himself, by his own thrift, intelligence, energy, industry, and resolute purpose. If, when people wax fat they kick, as they have been prone to do since the days of Jeshurun, they will speedily destroy their own prosperity. If they go into wild speculation and lose their heads, they have lost that which no legislation can supply, and the business world will suffer in consequence.

The Poor Are Not Poorer.

If in a spirit of sullen envy they insist upon pulling down those who have profited most by the years of fatness, they will bury themselves in the crash of the common disaster. It is difficult to make our material condition better by the best laws, but it is easy enough by bad laws to throw the whole nation into into an abyss of misery.

Now, the upshot of all this is that it is peculiarly incumbent upon us in a time of such material well being, both collectively as a nation and individually, each on his own account, to show that we possess the qualities of prudence, self-knowledge and self-restraint.

It is not true that the poor have grown poorer, but some of the rich have grown so very much richer that where multitudes of men are herded together in a limited space, the contrast strikes the onlooker as more violent than formerly. On the whole, our people earn more and live better than ever before, and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the great upbuilding of industrial centers, such as our commercial and manufacturing cities.

But together with the good there has come a measure of evil. Life is not so simple as it was, and surely both for the individual and the community, the simple life is normally the healthy life. There is not in the cities the same sense of common underlying brotherhood which there is still in country localities, and the lines of social cleavage are far more clearly marked.

Much Complaint Unwarranted.

Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted. Under present-day conditions it is as necessary to have corporations in the business world as it is to have organization among wage-workers. But we have a right to ask in each case that they shall do good and not harm.

Exactly as labor organizations, when managed intelligently and in a spirit of justice and fair play, are of very great service not only to the wage-workers but to the whole community, as the history of many labor organizations has conclusively shown, so wealth, not merely individual but corporate, when used aright is not merely a benefit to the community as a whole, but indispensable to the upbuilding of the country.

Doubtless on the average the most useful man to his fellow citizens is apt to be he to whom has been given what the psalmist prayed for, neither poverty nor riches; but the great captain of industry, the man of wealth, who alone or in combination with his fellows drives through our great business enterprises, is a factor without which this country could not possibly maintain its present industrial position in the world. Good, not harm, normally comes from the piling up of wealth through business enterprises.

Probably the most serious harm resulting to us, the people of moderate means, is when we harm ourselves by letting the dark and evil vice of envy and hatred toward our fellows eat into our natures.

Supervision for Trusts.

Still there is other harm of a more evident kind, and such harm it is our clear duty to try to eradicate, if possible, and in any event to minimize. The corporations and, therefore, those great corporations containing some tendency to monopoly, which we have grown to speak of rather loosely as trusts, are the creatures of the state, and the state not only has the right to control them, but is in duty bound to control them, wherever the need for such control is shown.

There is clearly a need of supervision—need to exercise the power of regulation on the part of the representatives of the public wherever, as in our country at the present time, business corporations become so very strong, both for beneficent work and for work that is not always beneficent. It is idle to say that there is no need for such supervision. A sufficient warrant for it is to be found over and over again in any of the various evils resulting from the present system, or rather lack of system.

There is in our country a peculiar difficulty in the way of exercising such supervision and control because of the peculiar division of governmental power. When the industrial conditions were simple very little control was needed and no trouble was caused by the doubt as to where power was lodged under the constitution.

Difficult to Frame Laws.

Now the conditions are complicated, and we find it difficult to frame national legislation which shall be adequate, while as a matter of practical experience state action has proved entirely insufficient, and in all human probability cannot or will not be made sufficient, to meet the needs of the case.

I believe that the nation must assume this power of control by legislation, and if it becomes evident that the constitution will not permit needed legislation, then by constitutional amendment.

Some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial and very powerful corporate beings. In my judgment this sovereign must be the national government. When it has been given full power, then this full power can be used to control any evil influence, exactly as the government is now using the power conferred upon it under the Sherman anti-trust law.

MURDERS CONFIRMED.

Missionaries Ignore Warning of Chinese Christians and Are Killed.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—A native evangelist who has arrived here confirms the reports of the murders of an Australian missionary named Bruce and an English missionary of the name of Lewis at Chen Chou, in Hu-Nan province.

The missionaries disregarded the warnings of the natives, who foretold the outbreak. Although the murders are regarded in some quarters as being a local incident, they are causing some uneasiness.

The Pittsburgh Soap Company's "Family Soap" for wash or toilet. Get it from your grocer.

PAPERS DECLARE THAT HODGE SUIT IS HOLD-UP GAME

Continued from First Page.

which Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Lancaster were present, and, in addition Joseph Corrigan, a lawyer employed by the firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, who made an affidavit of all that took place.

Perkins Gives Some Figures.

George W. Perkins, of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., in an affidavit, refutes all the charges and allegations in the Hodge complaint in the fullest and most complete expose ever given to the proposed stock conversion plan. To the financial world Mr. Perkins' discussion of the combine's scheme, which he makes in his affidavit, is exceedingly interesting. He states that the big steel trust needed $40,000,000 and he tells why it was needed in straightaway language.

Mr. Perkins said that shortly after the organization of the United States Steel Corporation, an investigation as to the extent, condition, capacity and needs of its several properties was begun by the executive and finance committees, and that after a year's close attention to these problems, the executive committee brought to the attention of the finance committee the advisability of providing about $40,000,000 of cash, to be used in improving and extending the plants of the subsidiary companies and reimbursing and capitalizing between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 which had been expended for purchases and construction of various kinds undertaken by the subsidiary companies just prior to the organization of the steel corporation.

Would Give Added Strength.

The subject was considered for many weeks. The members of both committees became convinced that the expenditure of this new money would not only tend to strengthen permanently the existing earning capacity, but would increase the net profits not less than $10,000,000 a year. The problem of raising the funds, continued Mr. Perkins, presented serious difficulties. The finance committee determined that the corporation could not take the risk involved by taking the sum required from the $50,000,000 surplus and that the funds would have to be raised or provided either by the issue and sale of preferred stock or by borrowing on notes or bonds. It was decided that the issue of $50,000,000 in 7 per cent preferred stock, the market price of the stock being 90, would be too expensive, and a similar decision was reached as to the suggestion that $50,000,000 in 5 per cent second mortgage bonds be issued, because it was felt that such bonds could not have been sold at a price higher than 95, and because the bonds would have made an increased charge ahead of the stocks.

It was finally determined that the most economical and advantageous plan was to create and issue $250,000,000 face value of second mortgage bonds and use the bonds or their proceeds, first in procuring the necessary cash requirements, and secondly, in purchasing and retiring $200,000,000 par value of the outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Organization of Syndicate.

Mr. Perkins then gave in detail the organization of the syndicate to carry through the plan, the syndicate agreeing to purchase and lodge with J. P. Morgan & Co. $80,000,000 of preferred stock, not to be sold for a year and a half, further agreeing to exchange all of this or only 40 per cent of it, at the option of the steel corporation, for second mortgage bonds, and contracting to take second mortgage bonds from the steel corporation at par in exchange for $20,000,000 in cash.

For this the steel corporation was to allow the syndicate 4 per cent commission on all the bonds it took in exchange for stock, and 4 per cent commission on all the bonds it took at par for cash; so that if the transaction stood in the end in that form, viz., if $80,000,000 of bonds were issued for stock and $20,000,000 of bonds were issued for cash, the steel corporation would have paid to the syndicate 4 per cent on $100,000,000, or $4,000,000; and J. P. Morgan & Co. would have received, for guaranteeing the whole $100,000,000, for handling the syndicate and the securities and for finding a market on behalf of the syndicate, one-fifth of $4,000,000 or $800,000.

Stockholders Given Option.

The steel corporation reserved the right to offer to every preferred stockholder in the corporation the option to subscribe for these new bonds to the extent of 40 per cent of his preferred stock and said that if every preferred stockholder exercised his right and took 40 per cent of bonds in exchange for his stock the syndicate would be placed in the position where it would only get $32,000,000 of its $80,000,000 of preferred stock converted into bonds and would be left with $48,000,000 of preferred stock on its hands, although it pledged itself to tie up $80,000,000 of stock for 18 months and could not sell it or in any way dispose of it, no matter what became of the price of the stock or what became of business conditions in the country or how much any syndicate subscriber might need the funds.

In consideration of all this risk, said Mr. Perkins, the syndicate was given the right to receive a commission of 4 per cent on such bonds as were issued to preferred stockholders not members of the syndicate. The $10,000,000 maximum to the syndicate can only be received by it, provided the entire transaction of purchasing $200,000,000 of preferred stock and retiring it and then issuing and placing on the market $250,000,000 of second mortgage bonds at par, is completed and consummated.

Played Fair With Stockholders.

The money needed could have been raised, said Mr. Perkins, by stopping dividends on the preferred and common stock for one year or on the common stock alone for two years and a half, but this course was deemed unfair to the stockholders, and particularly to the holders of common stocks, which was held by thousands of small holders, and which in many cases had been taken in exchange for stock or other companies which were paying dividends. Continuing, Mr. Perkins said:

"My firm considered, and I believe most of the directors believed, that the syndicate contract was not a particularly profitable one for the syndicate, but was a most desirable one for the United States Steel Corporation, and that only those largely interested in that corporation could be induced to take any large risk in the syndicate. In no instance did we find any stockholder willing to subscribe for the full amount of his holdings in preferred stock."

Mr. Perkins then declared that the statement made by Bernard Smith, in an affidavit, to the effect that William H. Moore, Norman Ream, Peter A. B. Widener and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were members of the syndicate, was untrue, and further set forth that 61 others, firms or individuals, named by Smith, were not members of the syndicate.

POLICE COMMENCED RAIDING LAST NIGHT

McAleese's Free Hand Waved and Police Arrested Many Women of the Avenues.

About midnight last night the police got active and started in to raid disreputable houses in the lower avenues. This is supposed to be the first wave of the "free hand" that has been advertised for Superintendent John McAleese of the police bureau. The raids were directed by Captain Charles Gallant, who had a large squad of policemen with him.

The following houses were included in the crusade: Minnie Bilstine, No. 444 First avenue, five visitors; Sadie Smith, No. 440 First avenue, six visitors; Helen Maxwell, No. 434 Third avenue, five visitors; Tiny Swartz, No. 839 Second avenue, eight visitors.

The poprietresses and visitors were locked up in Central station, but many were released on forfeits shortly afterward. The majority of the people arrested in the houses are women.

To Build a Church.

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—There is soon to be a new Methodist Episcopal church erected at Meadow Lands, near Houston. The lot has been donated by Col. John Murphy of Pittsburgh. The new congregation, recently formed, is a branch of the Houston Methodist Episcopal church.

HAY FEVER
FOR 46 YEARS.

"I have had Hay Fever for 46 years: I have had it every year since 1851—never missed a year. I have taken Hay Fever remedies at $5.00 a treatment and might as well have taken five cents worth of candy for all the good I got. I tried all of the many other cures without relief. I had Hay Fever sixteen days when I began the use of your Catarrh Balm. In four days I was clear of Hay Fever; the inflammation in my nostrils soon went down and the heretofore closed air passages opened up freely. It is the first medicine that I ever got that did me good and I feel that if I had had it before the attack came on, that I would have escaped entirely. I am 76 years old."

O. R. Smith,
Winchester, O. Sept. 13, 1897.

Mr. Smith, who is Mayor of Winchester, writes, under date of July 29, 1902: "Since being cured five years ago, I have no fear of Hay Fever and my health is better than for 50 years."

No one need suffer from Hay Fever if he will use Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm. It relieves immediately and cures positively. Convincing proof, with sample, for a two cent stamp or a full sized jar for 50 cents—Druggists sell it. Address Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O.

Save Your Eyes

Don't waste your eye energy when you can reserve this precious power; possibly a little medical advice will suffice—Not glasses at all. Charges moderate.

DR. LITTLE

Formerly 535 Smithfield St., now located

532 FRICK BUILDING

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM
TOASTED
THOROUGHLY COOKED
WHEAT FLAKES
SWEETENED WITH MALT HONEY
MAKES MUSCULAR AND MENTAL HEALTH
IS PICTURED ON GENUINE PACKAGE

Crokinole Boards,
At 1, 2½ and 3½ Dollars.

COMBINATION GAME BOARDS, From 5 to 40 Games, at 3, 3¾ and 5 Dollars. Revolving Stands, 50 Cents. Ping-Pong, at 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 10 Dollars. Ping-Pong Tables, at 10, 12, 15 and 18 Dollars. Most Popular and Approved Kinds Made. Ping-Pong is Table Tennis.

J. G. Lauer's Toy House, 620 Liberty St.
Toys and Games Always.

KOLA, CELERY & PEPSIN.

Kola vitalizer, Celery for the nerves, Pepsin for the stomach, each its mission serves. These together make a strong combine. Nature's latest wonder, Kola Celery and Pepsin Wine! Send your orders direct to Supply Department, Keystone Chemical Works Co., 2000 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
(Vertreter gesucht.)

L. W. VILSACK & CO.
JEWELERS.
Temporary Location,
527 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Best Teeth, $8.00
Gold Crowns, Bridge Work, **$4.00**
Painless Extracting.
Albany Dental Parlors
Fifth Ave. and Wood St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

PITTSBURG SOAP CO.
GET THE BEST ASK YOUR GROCER
IVEROIDE SOAP
A HOME PRODUCTION SUPERIOR QUALITY
The Soap for the Home

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—Partner with $5,000; well established, good-paying business; will sell part or all. For particulars address P. O. Box X, Punta Gorda, Fla.

WANTED—To furnish 100 visiting cards, leather case, mailed, 75c; samples free. Gilliland, printer, Tarentum, Pa.

PERSONAL—Visiting or professional cards, 100 and leather case, 75c; samples free. Gilliland, printer, Tarentum, Pa.

LOST—Leather case, 100 visiting or professional cards, 75c; samples free. Gilliland, printer, Tarentum, Pa.

FOUND—100 professional or visiting cards, leather case, 75c; samples free. Gilliland, printer, Tarentum, Pa.

FOR SALE—100 professional or visiting cards, mailed 75c; samples free. Gilliland, printer, Tarentum, Pa.

SPECIAL—You have 100 professional or visiting cards, mailed 75c; samples free. Gilliland, printer, Tarentum, Pa.

FOUND—Fashionable script or English text visiting cards, 100, leather case, 75c. Gilliland, printer, Tarentum, Pa.

—Good for Bad Teeth, Not Bad for Good Teeth!
SOZODONT
STANDARD FOR FIFTY YEARS!
New Size, 25c.

"Your dentifrice is my standard. Have used it myself for a number of years and freely recommend it to my patients. I have found it especially useful in treatment of erosion at the neck of teeth. You may use my name as an endorser of Sozodont as the very best dentifrice on the market."
"IRVING J. CRUMP, D.D.S.
Rochester, N.Y., April 10, 1900.

SOZODONT cleanses the teeth and purifies the mouth. Used in conjunction with SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER it makes an Ideal Dentifrice. Each, 25c.; large sizes together 75c.; at the stores or by mail for the price. Substitutes should be declined.

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

Fall Clothing

Now is the time to have the fall suit or overcoat made—
New goods are all in—
Styles are fixed and the rush hasn't yet begun—
Big assortment of new suitings to choose from at prices a little less than you would expect—
See window display.
Special facilities for cleaning, pressing and repairing—

Dickson, The Tailor,
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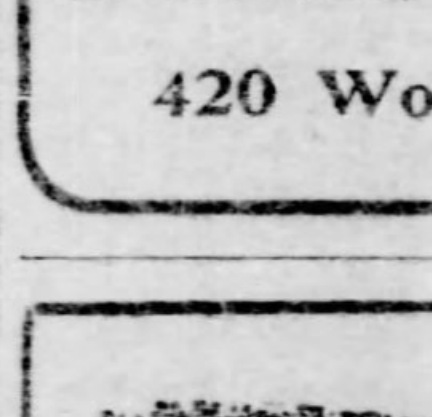

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when old age makes work impossible, the saving young man of to-day will find a competence in a bank account. Begin now, a dollar makes the start.
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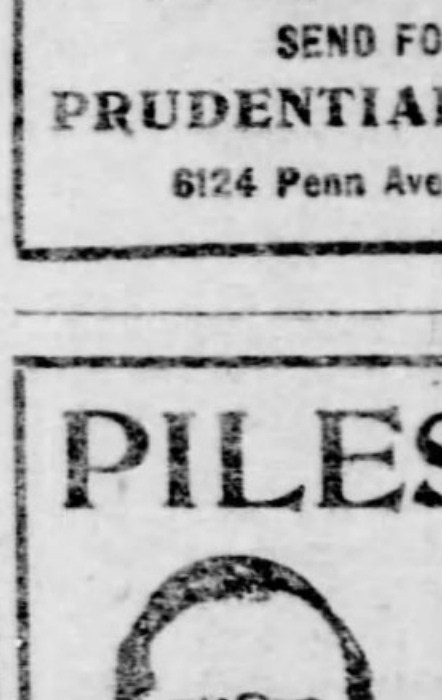

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No Knife, No Pain,
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Separate and Private Offices for Ladies.
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DR. WARNER, Rectal Expert
Only Exclusive Rectal Specialist in Pittsburgh.
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MONEY LOANED.
Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns and Musical Instruments. Very low rates.
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Unredeemed Goods For Sale Cheap.

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After Two Years in the Courts Our Contention is Sustained
The Court of Appeals Decision Removes Nuisance (the Subway Construction Plant) from Our Front

EVERETT HOUSE, Union Square, New York.
PATRIA VERITAS FIDES

Thoroughly equipped and in complete order, location most central and convenient
European Plan—Popular Prices
Your patronage is solicited
B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor

RESORTS.

Somerset, Pa.

ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP.
THE HIGHLAND INN,
SOMERSET, PA.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

AN IDEAL SANITARIUM FOR HEALTH, PLEASURE AND REST ON THE PICTURESQUE BALTIMORE & OHIO; ELEVATION 2,800 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL; PURE, DRY AIR; ENCHANTING WALKS AND DRIVES; LARGE AIRY ROOMS, HEATED BY STEAM AND LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY; SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING OZONE TO SUFFERERS FROM THROAT AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. HIGHLAND SPRING OF RARE MEDICINAL VALUE TO SUFFERERS FROM RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS TROUBLES; BATHS IN CHARGE OF SKILLED MASSEURS, PHYSICIANS AND TRAINED NURSES IN ATTENDANCE. FOR PARTICULARS WRITE TO
C. L. COULTER, M. D.,
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HOTEL BELMONT,
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Absolutely fireproof. Built entirely of brick and stone. Virginia ave., near the Beach. THE MOST FASHIONABLE CENTER OF ATLANTIC CITY, and the best bathing beach. For terms, address E. S. WATSON, Mgr.

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKETS.
STEAMER Kanawha, W. E. Roe, Master; Leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. B. Patterson & Co., G. H. Ghriest, Agents, 302 Water st. Tel. 428.

Players Will Stick to Pittsburgh Team--Suspicious Look About Coming Fight

JOHNSON'S VISIT NOT LIKELY TO PROVE HARMFUL

Pittsburgh Players Were Not Fooled by Ban's Many Promises.

THOSE ON THE FENCE

They Will Probably Be in Line When the Proper Time Arrives—The Visit Puts an End to Any Post-Season Series.

By JAMES M. NELLIS.

The sensation in local baseball circles during the past week was the effort on the part of Ban Johnson and Charles Somers, aided by Catcher Jack O'Connor to wreck the Pittsburgh club by stealing a number of the champions' players. The attempt was neatly nipped by President Dreyfuss and Secretary Pulliam, who have been on the alert ever since the return of the team from the east.

The Pittsburgh officials have been looking for a move, but never did they expect such an undignified one as that made by the head of the American league, who has been setting himself in a false light before the baseball public. Mr. Johnson has always claimed for himself that he stood for clean methods and clean baseball, but his actions in the gum-shoe line here prove that he has been living under a false light. It would not have looked so bad had Mr. Johnson sent out one or a dozen of his numerous agents, but when the president and vice president of a so-called honorable organization stoop to such methods as were shown last week, but little good may be expected from his league.

Not a Man of His Word.

Ban Johnson has for the past year placed himself on record as being a friend of Mr. Dreyfuss and the Pittsburgh club. He has stated in interviews at various times that Dreyfuss was a true sportsman and the only man in the National league that he would care to have in his organization. He has made overtures to the Pittsburgh owner to get him to jump his team into the American, and has been showering all kinds of word bouquets on the Pittsburgh club and its president. Then right on the heels of that he enters into an arrangement with one of the players on the team to wreck the club which he claimed was a credit and an honor to baseball.

The latest action on the part of the head of the American league is, however, in keeping with the policy of that organization and its leader ever since it essayed to be a rival of the National league. There is not a promise it projectors made to the public that was not broken. Its so-called blacklist, which tabooed a player one day and forgave him the next, no matter how flagrant his offense may have been, is well known to the baseball public. This organization has been built up on straws, and it is bound, sooner or later, to meet the fate which its leader is slowly, but surely carrying it to.

O'Connor's Part in the Trouble.

O'Connor's part in the affair was something of a surprise to that player's friends, who would have bet on his fidelity to the Pittsburgh club owner, who has treated him as he was never treated before. That O'Connor was a valuable man to the Pittsburgh club no one can deny, and it's a pity that Rowdy Jack, in the declining days of his baseball career, should have mixed himself up in such a disgraceful affair. Had he gone over to the American league himself no one would have blamed him, because this is the golden time for the players and they have a perfect right to get just as much money as they can.

O'Connor was not content to go himself, but he allowed himself to be made a party to an attempt to steal away other players, and that's what hurts. The Pittsburgh club officials have been suspicious of Rowdy ever since that report came out of St. Louis, nearly two months ago, that O'Connor and Wagner had been signed by the American league team of that city. There was where Mr. Dreyfuss got his tip, and ever since that time O'Connor has been closely watched, and it was the watching that brought about the foiling of last week's scheme.

Players Will Remain Loyal.

That Johnson and Somers did see and talk to a number of the Pittsburgh players is a certainty, but it is extremely doubtful if any good will come of their mission. The two players around whom there is the most doubt is Leach and Tannehill, and it's good betting that when the proper times comes both of these players will be found in line. Leach is holding off because he has not yet made up his mind as to just how much salary he should demand, and once he gets that point settled in his mind he will sign his contract. Tommy is one of the honorable class of ball players, and having given his word that the Pittsburgh club will have the first claim on his services he will stick to that.

Tannehill freely admits that he would rather play here than in any other city in the country, and will gladly stay provided the salary is the same he can get elsewhere, and there's nothing unfair about that. Chesbro is in about the same frame of mind, but Happy Jack never is in a hurry about doing business, so he will line up all right. There is one thing the players would do well to think over before making any jumps, and that is to find out just how solid these clubs are that are making them such flattering offers. The American league is not on any too sound a foundation, and there are all sorts of rumors about some of their clubs. Detroit, for instance, which wanted to sell out to Brush and Freedman when the Baltimore deal was made.

Spoiled Post Season Series.

There is one thing the gum shoe visit of Ban Johnson and Charley Somers has done which affects the baseball public, and that is it put an end to any thought the Pittsburgh club officials have had looking toward a post season series of games between the Pittsburgh team and the pennant winner of the American league. This was an event which a whole army of Pittsburgh baseball lovers were looking forward to with a blissful anticipation, and it was as good as settled that such a series would be arranged. This matter had been discussed by President Dreyfuss and the writer only the day before Mr. Johnson made his now famous visit, and the local club owner, when asked how such a meeting could be arranged when the leagues were at war with each other, answered that it was a matter for future consideration. He, however, favored such a series, and no doubt would have found a way to play it but that is past now, and it's a pity, because it would have furnished a rare treat for all lovers of the game.

Cheapest and purest—Duquesne soap. At all grocers.

The "Bears" Ball Team of the Stock Exchange.

COMING FIGHT HAS SUSPICIOUS LOOK TO MACON

The Well-Known Authority Thinks There Is Some Wrong Doing.

M'GOVERN MUST WIN OUT

That's the Way It Looks to Him and Those Back of Terry Are Blamed for It—Marvin Hart Regarded as a Comer.

By MACON M'CORMICK.

New York, Aug. 23.—The first published reports of the fight in Salt Lake City between Jack Root and George Gardner cast a chill over the lovers of fistic sport, for they represented that Root was so badly beaten in the contest that he died a few minutes after it was over. Happily it turned out that this report was erroneous and that though badly beaten, Root was not greatly injured, in fact he came around all right, and now we are informed that he and his conqueror are to be matched again for another battle, which will probably take place in San Francisco, or perhaps Chicago. Gardner, who is a very clever tactician, discovered that the stomach was the weak point in Root's anatomy and he confined his attacks mainly to it.

Two-thirds of Gardner's offensive work consisted in body blows which mainly reached Root's stomach. Root is a very stocky built man, and in their next battle, warned by his Salt Lake experience, he will probably do all in his power to ward off Gardner's blows at that portion of his anatomy. On whether he will be successful in blocking his body blows depends mainly the result of the battle. Gardner, of course, will do his best to repeat the tactics which won him the late fight. If he is successful in doing this there is very little doubt that he will be again returned a winner, but if he is not, the issue is problematical. The nearly fatal issue of this fight will probably confirm the decision of the Order of Elks, never to semi-sanction fistic encounters. This one was given in Salt Lake City, mainly with the idea that its financial success would largely depend on the patronage of the Order of Elks, which were then holding their national convention in Salt Lake. The convention has decided that hereafter it would not sanction any outdoor exhibition during its conventions, and the nearly fatal result of this fight will strongly favor the opposition to any shows which depend for success on the patronage of the Elks. It is a beneficial order and such opposition is sensible and in good taste.

* * *

Hughey Is Not So Much.

Though Hughey McGovern, the brother of Terry, won his fight with Willie Reid, who was "touted" for quite a spell as a fistic phenomenon, some good judges of pugilism who witnessed their encounter, tell me that Hughey is far from being at all comparable to his fistic brother. He had Reid outclassed from the very start of the battle; and should have won long before he did, was he at all the hard hitter that his brother Terry is. Reid is a very clever sparrer, but he hasn't got the strength to sustain his efforts. He was knocked down in nearly every round and came and came again and yet again when it was evident to all first in the fistic game that he hadn't the shadow of a chance to win. McGovern, I am told, landed at least 20 times on the point of his jaw, but there was not sufficient steam in his punches to put Reid out. The men fought for $1,000 a side, and nothing but filial love ever induced his father to put up $1,000 on Reid's chances. Willie is a pupil of Prof. Mike Donoven, the sparring preceptor of the New York Athletic club. He has the theory of boxing at his finger ends, but he hasn't got the strength and the stamina to make his knowledge effective. About the best thing he can do is to retire from the ring and open a sparring school.

* * *

Looks Suspicious.

I am told, on what I consider excellent authority, that there is "something doing" in the McGovern-Young Corbett fight which is not on the level. I am told that the change of venue from Connecticut to Louisville was not really caused by the hostility of the Connecticut authorities, but was due to an "arrangement" which will probably come out later. I am told that the Connecticut authorities never really intended to prevent the fight taking place in New London, but that the opposition was due to another source. As yet they have not settled as to who will referee the fight, and I am told that unless a certain party is selected for that important position it is very problematical whether the fight will really take place. Those who are really the most competent judges of pugilism are of the opinion that Young Corbett should win and are willing to bet odds on his doing so, provided they are assured that a strictly impartial referee is selected to judge the battle. There is the hitch. If the party thought to be selected as referee acts it is believed McGovern will win by some hook or crook other than squarely on his merits. McGovern, it is certain, has not improved any in his last two battles, while it is believed that Young Corbett has. He is without doubt the hardest hitter, as well as the most scientific man of his weight and height in the ring today, but there are financial influences behind McGovern who are willing to bet their last dollar on Terry. It may be that these influences may not be able to affect the result, but it looks at present very much as though Young Corbett was up against a very hard game. I like Terry McGovern personally very much, but I would hate to see him mar his fistic record by winning a fight not on his merits but by chicanery.

* * *

Will Continue Training.

In order to be near the scene of battle Young Corbett left this city Thursday. McGovern will also go west very shortly, as he, too, desires to be near the fighting ground. What I have told here about the refereeship will probably meet with strenuous disavowals, but it is true, nevertheless, as true as preaching, and some of those who are in the scheme if they had their deserts would be doing time in state's prison. That, too, is as true as preaching.

* * *

I am told by a party who is "in the know" that it will not be surprising if Kid McCoy is found before long in South Africa. The same party tells me that it will not surprise him if Mrs. McCoy doesn't join her husband there after first plucking the rich sucker who has eloped with her. She is a woman utterly without character and with a craze for notoriety, no matter how obtained. McCoy's taking up and remarrying her, after his divorce from her, has lost him many of his former friends. He, too, is a man destitute of character, though undoubtedly one of the most accomplished fighters in the ring when on the level, but the thing to know is when he is on the level.

* * *

Hart Is a Comer.

Marvin Hart seems to be a "comer." He defeated Billy Stifft in six rounds in Chicago Monday night. Their encounter was not very scientific on either side, but Hart had the best of the fistic argument clear through. There was no knockout, but Referee Siler gave the decision to Hart, who deserved it. The "Irish Giant," Peter Maher, has come out of his trance and now offers to fight Jack O'Brien, the Philadelphia pet. Peter has lost caste considerably of late, and it must be with an effort that he has screwed his courage to the sticking point to be willing to meet O'Brien, though he is a little bit heavy for Jack, but I don't think he is at all as clever. If he and O'Brien come together for four rounds in Philadelphia, I am of the impression that Jack will go around him like a cooper around a barrel, for he certainly outclasses the Irish champion in fistic skill two to one, and probably is fully as hard a hitter. O'Brien will doubtless be the winner in his encounter with that other big stiff, Fulford, with whom he is to box in the near future.

* * *

There was a rattling good bout in Philadelphia this week between Tom O'Hara and Billy Maharg. It took place at the Golden Gate Athletic club. It was to have been between Harry Burke and Maharg, but Burke was over-weight, and Maharg's manager refused to allow his man to tackle him. The bout was a cracking good one and O'Hara did excellent work, but he tired before the end of the fourth round and Maharg clearly won.

J. B. (MACON) M'CORMICK.

WASHINGTON DEFEATED.

Windsor Club Had Better Team Work and Won Through Opponents' Errors.

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The Windsor team of Pittsburgh defeated the local nine, in an exciting game this afternoon at College park by a score of 7 to 3. The game was a fast one, and both teams played good ball.

Carson was on the rubber for Washington, and he had the Pittsburghers shut out until the eighth inning. With the score 2 to 0 in favor of the locals the Windsor hitters pounded out the ball, and with the aid of two costly errors on the part of Basnett secured seven runs.

Fergus, at first base, and Eriser, at third, both made some good plays and had Carson only received such support all around Washington would have won.

The team work of the Windsors was the best seen here this year. Patton, who was in the box, was steady and effective and was at times a puzzle to the local players. Score:

Windsors.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wash'ton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mason, m.	1	1	3	0	1	Knox, 2.	0	2	5	5	0
Ral'ton, s.	2	1	0	2	0	Carson, p.	1	2	0	2	1
McIl'ne, 1	2	3	2	2	0	Maldon, l.	1	0	1	0	0
Mooar, 1.	0	0	6	0	0	Eriser, 3.	0	1	0	2	0
Ste'son, 2	0	1	7	1	0	Eckles, c.	0	3	8	3	0
Briney, 3	0	1	1	3	0	Rid'ley, m	1	2	0	0	1
Craig, c.	0	1	8	3	0	Fergus, 1.	0	1	11	0	0
Zeig, r.	1	0	0	0	0	Basnett, s.	0	0	1	0	2
Patton, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Miller, r.	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	7	9	27	13	1	Totals	3	12	27	14	4

Windsors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	—7
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Stolen bases—Ralston, Ridgeley, Miller, Eriser, Fergus, Craig. Struck out—By Carson, 8; by Patton, 8. First base on balls—Off Carson, 2; off Patton, 2.

Elmhurst Inn Team Won.

The Elmhurst A. C. of Sewickley yesterday defeated the Economy team by a score of 7 to 0. The feature of the game was the pitching of Bowman, who struck out 14 of the Economites. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Elmhurst	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	—7	10	2
Economy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	3

Batteries—Bowman and Jackson; Landers and Stauffer.

ADVANCE GUARD WON CUP EVENT AT SARATOGA

Captured the Historic Race and Beat Out Some Good Ones.

RACE WAS A PRETTY ONE

Six Horses Ran the Distance Almost Head and Head—Ten-to-One Shot Won the Adirondack Stake—Three Jockeys Were Suspended.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Game old Advance Guard scored an easy victory in the race for the historic Saratoga cup at a mile and three-quarters this afternoon. There were five starters, the American derby winner Weyth being added. Advance Guard was favorite for the event. The race was one of the prettiest ever seen over a distance of ground. The whole field were lapped on each other for a mile and a quarter, then Advance Guard went to the front and galloped home an easy winner by four lengths. The fight for the place was an interesting one, with Wyeth just getting home a head in front of Andy Williams. Herbert and Douro were beaten off.

Molly Brant, a 10 to 1 shot, won the Adirondack handicap, the 2-year-old feature, leading all the way. The start was a poor one, Grantsdale, Captain Arnold, Africander, Sailmaker and Mesmer getting such a bad break that they were virtually out of the contest. The stewards on the complaint of starter S. H. Pettengill suspended jockeys Bullman, Daggett and Shaw for the balance of the meeting for disobedience at the post. O'Connor and Burns were fined $50 each for the same cause.

Auriesville was bid up $1,500 after winning the fifth race, and Drummond, after capturing the last event, was bid up $900 over his selling price. Two favorites won. The track was in fair condition; weather showery. Summaries:

First race, highweight handicap, for all ages, 7 furlongs—Slipthrift, 109, T. Burns, 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Rockwater, 115, Odom, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Belvine, 119, McCue, 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:27. Dublin, Redpath, Smart Set, Isla, Bluff, Satire and Dr. Saylor also ran.

Second race, Shillelah steeplechase, full course, about 2½ miles—Clasher, 130, Heider, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Rising Sun, 137, Veitsch, even and 2 to 5, second; Rowdy, 137, Barry, 9 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time, 5:10 2-5. Filon d'Or and Jim McGibben also ran.

Third race, the Adirondack handicap for 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Molly Brant, 109, Odom, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Wild Thyme, 104, Lyne, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Sir Voorhies, 112, Wonderly, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:13 1-5. Judith Campbell, Bensonhurst, Maxnic, Mesmer, Sergeant, Grantsdale, Africander, Sailmaker, Fire Eater, Merry Acrobat, Captain Arnold and Jack O'Lantern also ran.

Fourth race, the Saratoga cup for 3-year-olds and up, 1¾ miles—Advance Guard, 127, McCue, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Wyeth, 113, Lyne, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Andy Williams, 113, Bullman, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time, 3:01 4-5. Herbert and Douro ran.

Fifth race, selling, 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Auriesville, 99, Redfern, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Dinskie, 103, H. Michaels, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Turnpike, 97, Shea, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07. Amorous, Bright Girl, Mount Hope, Harrison, Tom Maybin, Reckless, Arabo, Boston, Latrobe and Christine A. also ran.

Sixth race, selling, for 3-year-olds and up, mile—Drummond, 97, Redfern, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Satirist, 106, T. Burns, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lee King, 107, O'Connor, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.40. The Amazon, Heroics and Prince Richard also ran.

WILL RACE FOR MEDALS.

Oarsmen Will Make a Display on the Youghiogheny.

The regatta to be given by Pittsburgh conclave, Order of Heptasophs, on next Wednesday on the Youghiogheny river at Olympia park, promises to be a success, judging by the names on the entry list. The races will be as follows: Senior double scull (challenge race), 1½ miles, will be rowed between the following crews—Marine Boat club pair of Boston, Celtic Boat club pair of Buffalo and the Columbia Boat club pair of Allegheny. Valuable gold and silver medals will be given to the winners of each race. The winner of the workingboat race will receive a large silver loving cup.

NOW IT'S CHESBRO.

St. Louis Writers Say Happy Jack Will Jump to Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Late editions of the afternoon papers say that Happy Jack Chesbro, the champion Pirates' great shut-out twirler, has been signed by McAleer for the Browns of 1903. The same dispatch brings a confession that the astute Jeems had a heart-to-heart talk with him, and that he is considering a mighty flattering offer. The Chesbro deal is charged to the wiles of Jack O'Connor, released by Dreyfuss for conspiring with the American league. Chesbro, it is stated, will not join the Browns until spring. O'Connor is expected to join them in Boston next week.

THE CRIPPLED CHAMPIONS TO PLAY TWO GAMES

Left for Cincinnati to Meet Reds in a Double Header.

NEW BATTERY GOES ALONG

It Is Made Up of Pitcher Cushman of Millvale and Catcher Hopkins of Carnegie—Tommy Leach Has Not Signed a Contract Yet.

The champion Pirates, headed by President Dreyfuss, Manager Clarke and Assistant Secretary Smith, left over the B. & O. last night for Cincinnati, where the team is booked to play a double-header today and then return home to meet Brooklyn in the latter's final game of the season at Exposition park tomorrow afternoon.

When the Pirates lined up at the depot to receive their berth checks there was in the crowd a new battery, Cushman, the pitcher who has made such a clever record with Ed Hickey's Millvale team, and Mike Hopkins, a catcher from Carnegie, whom Honus Wagner swears by. Honus claims Mike gave him his first instructions, and as "Dutch" has turned out to be a star, then there may be some good in Hopkins. He has been doing the catching for the R. E. McCarthy team and those who have seen him play speak well of his work.

New Battery Went Along.

Manager Clarke took along with him 13 players, which includes all the pitchers except Chesbro, who was left at home to rest up for Monday. Miller, Tommy Leach's find, was also taken along, and may be given another chance, as it was claimed he was nervous and new yesterday so that he could not put forth his best efforts. Manager Clarke said that either Phillippe or Tannehill will pitch the first game and Cushman will be given a chance to show his worth in the second contest. Zimmer will catch both games, but should any accident befall him Hopkins will be given a chance.

President Dreyfuss said that he had had no conference with Tommy Leach yesterday and did not ask him anything about signing his contract for next season. Mr. Dreyfuss says he has given the hold-out players until next Saturday to make up their minds, and he will not broach the subject to them before that time. Manager Clarke when asked about Leach smiled and said: "Tommy is a little backward, that's all; he will be in line all right. There need be no fear in that respect."

President Dreyfuss said he had not heard from Secretary Pulliam, who is on a still hunt after a catcher, and he did not expect to hear from him until today, as the secretary did not reach his point of destination until 5:30 last evening, and needed some time to look his men up and talk business with him. It is fully expected that Harry will be back home tomorrow and will have with him a first-class man to help out in the catching department.

Jesse Will Advise His Brother.

Jesse Tannehill vigorously denies the report sent out from Cincinnati that he had especially instructed his brother Lee not to sign with the Reds under any circumstances. He admits that he sent the boy a telegram instructing him not to sign with any team until he (Jesse) had a chance to talk with him. Jesse says that Lee is a good ball player and should get a good salary for his services, and he is going to see to it that the youngster does not tie up with any team unless his contract calls for a good sum of money. It would not be a bad guess to locate the boy with Pittsburgh, as President Dreyfuss is much pleased with his work, and a good extra infielder may be needed next season.

The chances are that very few of the champions will be found on Joe Cantillon's all-star National league team which is to tour through California and the Hawaiian islands this winter in company with an all-star American league team which will include Lajoie, Delehanty and others. When Cantillon first suggested the trip the players named for it were Clarke, Wagner, Leach, Tannehill and Chesbro. The first three have decided to stay at home. Tannehill is sure to go and Chesbro has not yet fully made up his mind as to what he will do.

WILLIAMS' FINE TWIRLING.

It Was Responsible for Millvale's Victory Over Sharpsburg Team.

Millvale defeated Sharpsburg yesterday in a slow and uninteresting game. Kid Williams pitched for Millvale and did the job quite well. McLaughlin, for Sharpsburg, showed up surprisingly well, producing a drop ball which the home team could not do much with.

For a youngster he had very fine control and a plentiful supply of nerve. Williams held the visitors down to no score until the ninth inning, when they hit for two singles, and, coupled with a man being hit with a pitched ball followed by a scratch double, netted three runs.

The fielding of Miller, Ready and Wetzel were the features of the game. Score:

Millvale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Sharpsb'g.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Orbin, s.	1	2	0	2	0	Sulliv'n, m	0	0	2	0	0
Hickey, 2.	0	0	1	7	1	C'm'bell, 3	1	2	1	0	0
Clouse, 1.	1	2	9	0	0	Libby, 2.	0	2	1	3	1
Wetzel, r.	0	2	2	0	0	Gable, 1.	1	2	2	1	0
Jam'on, 3	1	0	0	0	0	Ringle, c.	1	0	5	1	0
Miller, l.	2	2	4	0	0	Flinn, r.	0	0	0	0	1
D'hue, m.	0	0	0	1	0	Ready, s.	0	1	2	4	0
Piper, c.	1	1	10	1	0	Seibnun, l.	0	0	11	0	2
Will's, p.	1	0	1	1	0	McL'lin, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	7	9	27	12	1	Totals	3	7	24	11	4

Millvale	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	*	—7
Sharpsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Two-base hits—Orbin, Clouse, Piper, Ready, Libby. Sacrifice hits—Hickey, 2. Stolen bases—Piper, Wetzel, Sullivan, Ringle. First base on balls—Sullivan, Clouse. Struck out—By Williams, 9; by McLaughlin, 4. Umpire—Kearney.

Homestead Vs. Verners.

Tomorrow afternoon Homestead will play the Verners at Friendship park, and a hot game will be the result of the meeting. Coleman, formerly a member of the H. L. A. C. team, will pitch for the Verners, and Bennett or Bowman will do the twirling for the Homestead aggregation.

Reds Release Bob Ewing.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Bob Ewing, the pitcher, was released today by the Cincinnati National League club. President Herrmann today sent telegrams to all the pitchers in the American league to send their terms to the Cincinnati club. The National league club of Philadelphia, while here today, signed Jack Barry.

Irish Village
Blarney Castle
Dancing and 100 Other Attractions

COLLOSSEUM, Allegheny
From Aug. 25 to Sept. 6.
Grand Irish Fair
ADMISSION 25c.

ENGLISH EXPERT WON TENNIS MATCH

CLOTHIER GOT FINE START, BUT COULD NOT HOLD OUT.

Doherty's Steadiness Was Remarkable and Served Him to Good Purpose. Big Crowd Was Treated to Fine Tennis Work All the Way.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The two English tennis players, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, are getting dangerously near the finals in the national championship in singles, and the possibility of one of them adding this event to their already won championship in doubles grows better every succeeding day. Both won their matches today with almost commanding ease, H. L. Doherty, already the champion of all England, defeating H. F. Allen of Philadelphia, in straight sets, while his brother was disposing of W. J. Clothier, also of the Quaker City, in three sets to one. L. E. Ware of Boston and L. H. Laidnair stand between these two foreigners in the semi-final round and it looks as if neither of the Americans could stop their onward march. Should these two matches be decided in favor of the Englishmen one of the brothers will withdraw.

The committee decided that the best contest today would be between R. F. Doherty, the Englishman, and the young Philadelphia expert, W. J. Clothier, and this event was scheduled for the championship or exhibition court.

Clothier won the toss and took the service, but Doherty won the first point by a gentle toss over Clothier's head, which the latter did not try for. Clothier at once started a net game and although deuce was called three times he won the game on strong play shots. To everyone's surprise Doherty lost his service on bad errors, including a double fault.

Doherty won the third this time on Clothier's service and evened the match by taking his own. Clothier continued his net play and won points on it, although Doherty made matters even by his long base line shots.

At the eighth Doherty seemed to fall off strangely in his play and Clothier won it, getting the advantage five games to three. He had the next, 40 love, but Doherty made it deuce and this took the set, 6-3. Clothier had the advantage three times and Doherty twice before the American took the game and set.

In the second set there was a critical period. Clothier had made the games fours all and love 40 in the ninth on Doherty's service. It looked like a sure win, with Clothier's service next game to give him a second set. But again the steadiness of the Englishman came in at the right time and a place shot following the four successive errors by Clothier gave Doherty the game. To be sure, the next went to Clothier as was expected, but two games more and the Englishman had the set. It was a narrow escape for Doherty. The rest of the match, however, was plain sailing and Clothier never had another chance. The score by points was quite close, 130 to 120.

One of the features of the match was the numerous double faults. Clothier made nine and Doherty was guilty of three.

Summaries of day's play:

Championship singles, fourth round—H. L. Doherty beat H. F. Allen, 6-0; 6-2; 6-0. R. F. Doherty beat W. J. Clothier, 3-6; 7-5; 6-3; 6-2.

Fifth round—R. P. Huntington beat R. Little, 8-6; 6-2; 6-2. M. D. Whitman beat Kriegh Collins, 6-0; 6-2; 6-4.

TIE AT WESTMORELAND.

Last of Nimick Golf Cups Not Yet Won—Sweepstakes at Edgeworth.

The 18-hole handicap at the Westmoreland Country club grounds yesterday afternoon resulted in a tie between S. S. Diele, W. W. Woodruff and William Miner. The play was for the last of the series of seven cups offered by W. H. Nimick. The tie will be played off on some afternoon this week, the time to be chosen by the three contestants. The game was a most interesting one, there being 19 players. The scores follow:

Players.	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
S. S. Diele	93	14	79
W. W. Woodruff	93	14	79
William Miner	95	16	79
B. C. Bakewell	92	10	82
W. T. Drill	97	10	87
W. W. Williams	106	18	88
J. T. Tiers	108	20	88
C. C. Preston	94	4	90
William McConway, Jr.	109	18	91
H. H. Rowland	107	14	93
H. D. Shute	98	4	94
Howard Armstrong	100	6	94
W. E. Collier	106	12	94
C. M. Moore	113	18	95
S. N. Steiner	101	6	95
William Long	108	10	98
W. A. Nicholson	114	10	104
C. Wheeler	125	16	109
J. H. Moore	127	18	109

Next Saturday the Westmoreland club will play the Pittsburgh Field club at the latter's course in Brushton.

Sweepstakes at Edgeworth.

Absence of club members out of town caused a postponement of the third medal play round for the cups offered at the Edgeworth club, Sewickley, by Mrs. C. E. McVay, and instead yesterday a golf ball sweepstake handicap was substituted. F. M. Hutchinson was the winner, with W. N. Kerr and Chauncey O'Neil tying for the second and third division of the golf balls. The cards returned were:

Players.	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
F. M. Hutchinson	82	7	75
W. N. Kerr	84	7	77
Chauncey O'Neil	84	7	77
J. S. George	87	9	78
G. E. McCague	91	9	82
A. L. George	92	7	85
R. D. Haworth	101	11	90
J. R. Bowen	101	7	94

The other contestants did not return cards.

ORIGINAL ROCKY FORDS, the finest grown, are to be had of Kammerer Bros., 617 Liberty street. Original leading growers; sole Pittsburgh distributers.

AMERICAN GOLF BALLS.

Being Condemned in England Without Just Cause.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The crusade against American golf balls here has broken out afresh. The papers are full of communications from both sides. The two American composite balls now in the market has upset all the calculations of the conservative critics, as they enable second-rate players to compete on more even terms with front rankers. A strong movement is on foot to standardize a golf ball, not only as to weight and size, as in the case of tennis and cricket balls, but in material also. Gordon Smith, editor of Golf, writes characterizing the scheme as wholly unfair and unsportsmanlike, since the object is palpably to shut out American balls.

Altoona Tourney Over.

ALTOONA, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The most successful tournament held by the Altoona Tennis and Golf club closed today. The only match event played today was the finals for the women's consolation prize, which was won by Miss Mary Irwin of Hollidaysburg over Miss Mary Hewitt, also of Hollidaysburg, 2 up.

After 23 Years Cured of Fits.

Mrs. Anna L. Burkett, Pavia, Pa., Had Fits for 23 Years—All Doctors Failed but Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer Quickly Cured Her.

MRS. ANNA L. BURKETT, Pavia, Pa.

Marvelous as it may seem, fits can be cured. We submit positive proof in hundreds of severe cases of epileptic fits and nervous spasms where Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer cured after the family physician and all specialists and remedies had failed to give even temporary relief. Mrs. Anna L. Burkett, Pavia, Pennsylvania, says: "I suffered from epilepsy from childhood until I was 23 years of age. Our family physician gave up in despair and the treatment of well-known specialists in nervous diseases did not give me even temporary relief. I became so badly afflicted that it was not safe to leave me alone at all. Then I began taking Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and got almost instant relief. I can positively say it is the only remedy from which I received great benefit, and it cured me and I heartily recommend it to all who suffer from the dread disease."

Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer positively cures epilepsy, fits, nervous spasms, St. Vitus' dance, apoplexy, paralysis and all nervous diseases. It is for sale by all druggists at one dollar a bottle or is sent express prepaid on receipt of price. Any sufferer can have medical advice and letters from many who have been cured. All absolutely free by writing today to J. W. Brant Co., Ltd., 103 Brant Bldg., Albion, Mich. Do not delay, but get a bottle at once and be cured.

PGH BRWG CO'S BEER

Why do the Hop Twins Smile?
Because they're "next" to

THE PITTSBURGH BREWING CO.'S RENOWNED BEER

and know its wonderful virtue for making summer heat less "wearing"—for keeping up the health. Among the brews your good judgment dictates are

KEYSTONE, WINTER and HAUCH.

THE HOT ONE—I don't see how you keep so cool and clean and comfortable this blistering weather.
THE COOL ONE—Simplest thing in the world. I keep cool and clean inside, and that makes me feel cool and clean outside. I take a CASCARET Candy Cathartic every night before going to bed. It cleans and purifies the system, stops hot fermentation in the stomach and bowels, and makes excessive perspiration impossible. You know them—work while you sleep, make you feel fine all day.

WARSHIPS SENT UNDER HURRIED ORDERS TO SEA

Movements of Higginson's Fleet Indicate Approach of Enemy.

PILLSBURY IS FAVORED

Overcast Sky and Easterly Wind Would Aid the White Squadron to Attack the New England Coast. Lost One Opportunity.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 23.—The line of battleships of Admiral Higginson's fleet, which are defending a lengthy strip of New England coast from a foreign fleet, put to sea under urgent orders at 9:30 tonight, indicating that some news has been received of Commander Pillsbury. The weather conditions at 10 o'clock tonight were slightly in favor of the enemy, the sky being overcast and an easterly blow prevailing.

Many dispatches came during the early evening, the tenor of them indicating that the white squadron was not far at sea off the Isles of Shoals, near Portsmouth.

At 10 o'clock tonight the cruiser Olympia was inside the islands, the Brooklyn was cruising to seaward off there and the Decatur was patrolling Portsmouth harbor.

With Admiral Higginson's battleships bound northward it would appear that Commander Pillsbury is expected to make his run in toward land tonight off either Portsmouth of York harbors.

This afternoon it was understood that one of Commander Pillsbury's cruisers had been reported off Rockland, Me. This is a long distance beyond the northerly limit of the blockade line, but it was suggested that either the enemy was making a feint to draw a preponderance of fighting strength of Admiral Higginson's fleet to Portland, so that a quick counter-dash could be made into Massachusetts bay, or else Commander Pillsbury desired information as to the blockade conditions.

Enemy Landed Officers.

The blue squadron officers are certain that the enemy has its own intelligence bureau along the shore and has landed officers at Rockland, Me., and Provincetown, Mass.

Suspicious signals at Cape Porpoise on the Isles of Shoals and even here at Rockport indicate that the blockade-running plan has not been entirely drawn up at sea.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SHIP KEARSARGE, FLAGSHIP, ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S SQUADRON, Aug. 23.—The whereabouts of Commander Pillsbury, the game he is playing, and the point of his contemplated attempt to strike the New England coast are uncertainties which aboard this ship and among the officers and men in general are causing a remarkably severe tension. For days they have been on constant watch, anxious lest some condition hitherto unthought of might develop, and their anxiety is telling on them.

Still it is the general belief that if Commander Pillsbury hopes to wear out his enemy by a waiting game he is in error. This theory was advanced and was later rejected on the grounds that no man knows better than does Commander Pillsbury the waiting qualities of the Yankee sailors and it is considered exceedingly improbable that he would attempt such a move.

It was also advanced that the commander of the white squadron would attempt to capture one of the defending squadron's vessels and thus weaken Admiral Higginson's line of defense. Much comment was heard on all sides on this point, but fears were relieved this morning when a report made to the admiral showed that not a vessel was missing.

Pillsbury Missed His Chance.

What made the situation more complicated is the fact that calculations as to Commander Pillsbury's game have so far been found wide of fact.

Last night the commander was favored with the most perfect weather for an attack in the dark. From sundown to sunrise he had his choice of almost any kind, from a dense fog to a bright moonlight. At 10:30 p. m. thick black clouds covered the waters and made the horizon almost impenetrable.

The inky weather continued for some time, but once only did any signs of an attempted landing appear. That was when the lookout on the Massachusetts thought he discerned an enemy's light off to the west, but investigation showed that it was the light of a merchant marine craft.

Late last night the Biddle was ordered by the commander-in-chief of the defending forces to make an extended tour of the coast line northward. The torpedo boat skirted the coast and it was 6:40 a. m. today before she returned. She reported everything quiet and resumed her position in the fleet. This gave Admiral Higginson a force of three battleships, the Massachusetts, the Kearsarge and the Alabama, and two torpedo boats, the Biddle and the Bagley, all of which lie about a mile and a half from Straits Mouth lighthouse.

Much interest is felt about the flagship in the trial of the new battleship Maine, but that interest is, of course, overshadowed by the desire to learn something of Commander Pillsbury and his fleet. Today's reports received, however, gave nothing to satisfy that desire.

MAINE STOOD THE TRIAL.

The New Battleship Averaged 18.3 Knots an Hour.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 23.—The new first-class battleship Maine raced around the Cape Ann trial course today to prove her right to fly the United States ensign. She did it before she finished. Her contract calls for a speed of 18 knots an' hour for four continuous hours of steaming and though on one six-mile leg she dropped to 17.35 on her fastest, she reached 18.9 and this was followed by other speeds equally agreeable.

Thus at the end her mean speed developed without tidal allowances, was given out as 18.3. This is not official as the navy board has not completed its figuring and will not for some time. But this is the statement made by the Cramps.

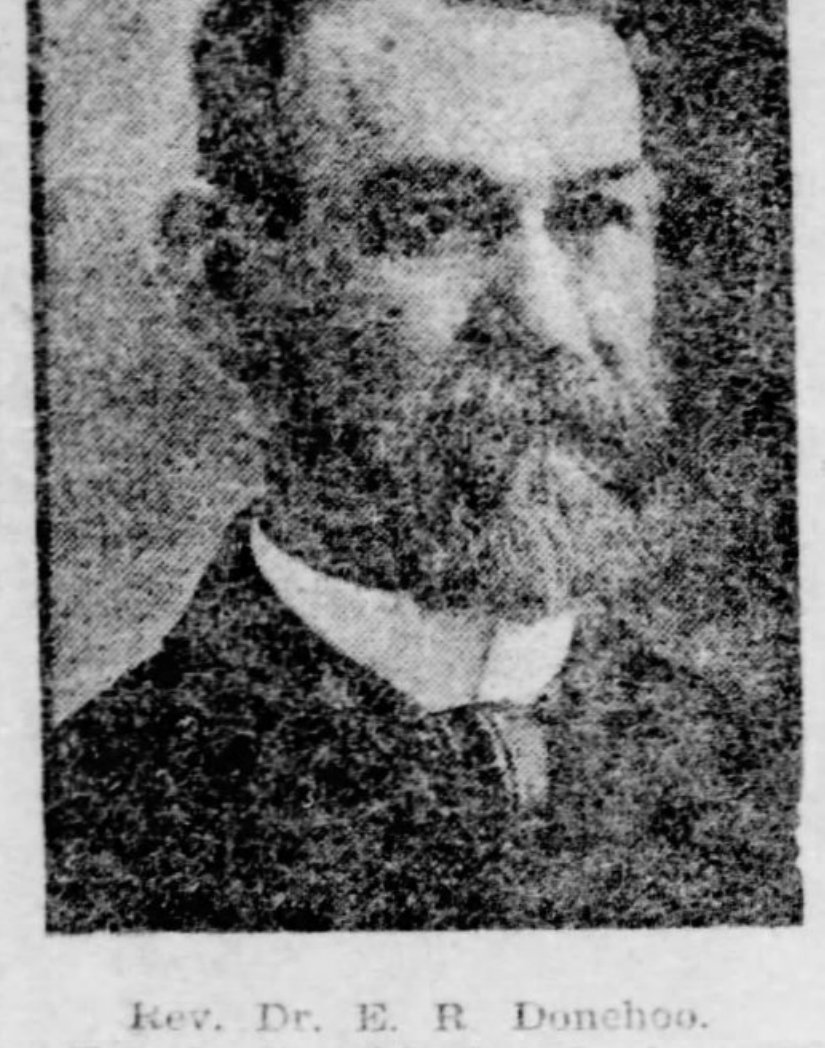
Culbertson Has Open Field.

LEWISTOWN, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The Mifflin county Republican primary election, this evening, was warmly contested and a large vote polled. Hummell failed to register, leaving an open field for N. J. Culbertson for congress in the seventeenth district. Nominations were: For assembly, T. A. Webb, of Allensville; sheriff, Mitchell M. Brice, of Lewistown; treasurer, Thomas M. Brannon, of Lewistown.

Indiana County Dmcrats.

INDIANA, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—A meeting of the Democratic county committeemen was held here this afternoon. The following nominations were made: Legislature, H. H. Scott, Homer City, and J. E. Elerick, Saltsburg; treasurer, James S. Kaufman, Center township; prothonotary, Charles Tucker, South Mahoning.

TWO PROMINENT CLERGYMEN ARE TO ADDRESS THE LABOR DAY MEETING.



Rev. Dr. E. R. Donehoo.

Rev. Father A. A. Lambing.

Two leading Pittsburgh clergymen have agreed to participate as speakers in the Labor Day demonstration on September 1. They are the Rev. Father A. A. Lambing of St. James' church and the Rev. Dr. E. R. Donehoo of the West End Presbyterian church. Secretary John Fernau, of the Labor Day demonstration, has received acceptances from these gentlemen to invitations to address the meeting at Schenley park. Vice President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America has also accepted an invitation to address the meeting. Mr. Lewis is one of the most progressive of modern labor leaders, and it is expected that he will voice ideas in reference to the labor movement never before heard in Pittsburgh.

Secretary Johon Fernau yesterday sent out to the organizations which will participate in the demonstration detailed information as to the formation of the parade, the route of march and other directions, which have been printed in The Gazette heretofore.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR JOE NELSON

THE LITTLE RIDER ADDS THE MILE TO HIS STRING.

Went Against World's Record of 1.19 2-5 Held by Major Taylor and Placed Mark at 1.18 3-5, Which Has Been Accepted as Official.

It has just been announced that Joe Nelson, the wonderful boy rider, broke the world's record for one mile motor pace at the Colosseum track last week, doing the mile in 1:18 3-5 as against 1:19 2-5, held by Major Taylor, the colored rider.

When Nelson won the three-cornered 20-mile race at the Colosseum on Monday night last and not only broke the world's record for that distance but also rode to a standstill such well known experts as Freeman and McFarland, he announced that he would make a try for the one-mile world's record.

This trial was made on Tuesday when the official timers and judges and about a dozen spectators were on hand. The official record was made out and forwarded to A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the N. C. A. racing board, and by him it was accepted and placed on record. This gives young Nelson the world's record for everything from 1 to 20 miles, which is remarkable for a boy of 18 years.

Tommy Nelson's string of records includes all told 70, more than were ever held by a bicycle rider before. This tiny wonder, the marvel of the cycling year, has gained his honors through steady hard work and patient endeavor. His riding is like Johnnie Nelson's but again like Michael's. He has Johnnie's position and ease of following the motor and he rides with Michael's style, swinging his wheel with his body and not with his arms. He rides with consummate ease and fails to show the slightest signs of his work. His tiny limbs are as strong as steel and through good training refuse to tire. Joe is the pluckiest boy on the track. He has never been known to quit in a race and although without pace always carries on the race to the best of his ability unpaced.

Local followers of racing will be interested in the records made by the amateurs who have contested on the Colosseum track. The points scored by each rider follow:

	3 Points. Firsts.	2 Points. Seconds.	1 Point. Thirds.	Total.
P. Brown	12	3	2	44
C. Reel	2	5	5	21
C. Leonard	2	3	3	15
H. Brown	1	4	3	14
H. Bupp	1	2	0	7
P. McLain	0	2	3	7
S. Shirley	1	2	0	7
C. Hartman	1	1	0	5
W. Haffields ..	0	1	2	4
E. Herlinger ..	0	1	1	3
W. G. Hasley ..	1	0	0	3
W. McCue	1	0	0	3
W. Hall	0	0	1	1

MONESSEN TEAM DEFEATED.

Champions of Monongahela Valley Go Down to Defeat at Monongahela.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Monongahela defeated Monessen here this afternoon by a score of 8 to 2. Brillian playing of McVicker, McKee, Foster and Ed Abbot were the features. Score:

Monon'la.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Monessen.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
E. Ab't, 1	1	1	3	0	0	Smith, 2..	0	0	3	4	1
Foster, 1.	2	1	10	0	0	Bolig, 3...	0	0	1	2	1
McV'r, 3.	1	3	1	3	0	Broman, 1.	0	1	5	0	1
Mansel, 2.	0	1	2	3	0	Ewing c..	0	0	7	1	1
J. Ab't, s	1	1	0	4	1	Doubler, 1	0	2	8	0	1
Tovy, r...	0	1	0	1	0	Willi'ms, s	1	1	1	3	1
O. A't, m	1	0	2	0	0	Vaughn, m	0	0	1	0	0
Keggy, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Madigan, r	1	0	0	0	1
McKee, c	1	0	6	0	0	Wire'k, p.	0	0	1	8	0
Totals ..	8	8	24	18	1	Totals ..	2	4	27	18	7

Monongahela ....2 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—8
Monessen ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Two-base hit—McVicker. Struck out—By Keggy, 5; by Wireback, 6. First base on balls—Off Keggy, 4; off Wireback, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Keggy, 1; by Wireback, 1. Stolen bases—Monongahela, 8; Monessen, 4. Time—2:10. Umpire—Clayton Taylor.

HURT BY DUKE'S AUTO.

Marlborough's Machine Runs Into a Farmer's Trap Near Oxford.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—While the duke of Marlborough was riding in an automobile on the Enysham road, near Oxford, this afternoon his machine collided with a farmer's trap in which a woman and a little girl were driving.

The occupants of the trap were thrown out and the woman sustained a slight concussion. She was conveyed to Radcliffe infirmary by the duke.

Clark Sues Officers.

TORONTO, ONT., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—William Clark of Pittsburgh, on behalf of his son, George, who is fighting extradition here, today brought suit for $5,000 damages against Detective Cuddy of Toronto and Detective Swinehart of Pittsburgh for false arrest and assault in arresting the son and jailing him illegally.

INCORRIGIBLE ORPHAN.

Harry Cappell, Who Has Been at Gusky Orphanage for Ten Years, Taken in Charge by Police.

Harry Cappell, 12 years old, was taken from the Gusky orphanage last night and locked in the Allegheny Central police station by Detective Philip McDonough. The boy has been incorrigible and his arrest was made on complaint of the asylum authorities.

A week ago Cappell ran away and was found at the Newsboys' home in Pittsburgh. He will be detained until the board of the asylum determines what disposition to make of the case. The boy was admitted to the home 10 years ago, with three brothers, when he was 2 years old.

The boy's mother was burned to death at Titusville, and his father drowned at Oil City when Cappell was an infant.

POINT OF LAW RAISED.

Does Having Live Birds in One's Possession Violate Game Laws?

Edward Goebler and Theodore Bowman, of Woods Run, had hearings last night before Alderman C. F. Anderson, on charges of exposing wild birds for sale. They were arrested on informations made by Game Warden T. Smith, but the alderman was unable to decide the case, owing to a peculiar point of law being raised.

The point was whether or not the men were guilty of breaking a game law, as the birds they had in their possession were alive, while the law, it is believed, relates to dead birds. The matter will be referred to the state attorney general's office.

CERTAINLY EXHAUSTIVE.

History of Civil War Fills 121 Volumes and Is Just Completed.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Thomas S. Townsend has just finished his 121 volumes forming what is known as "The Townsend Library of National, State and Individual Civil War Records."

The author has devoted 37 years to this undertaking and it is undoubtedly the most exhaustive history of the war of the rebellion that has ever been written.

MAY BE MURDER LATER.

Martin Lee, Who Beat Two Women at Glassport, Placed in Jail.

Martin Lee, the ex-pugilist of McKeesport, who so brutally assaulted two women at the Hotel Miller in Glassport Friday afternoon, was committed to jail last night on a charge of felonious assault and battery. The charge may be changed to that of murder, as Frieda White, one of his victims, is in a serious condition and her recovery is doubtful.

Shot in Defending His Mother.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Aug. 23.—This morning Ed. Thomas, a gambler, who is in love with a Mrs. Sneed, became angered and opened fire on her with a revolver. His bullets went wild, but the shots attracted George Sneed, a son of the woman, sleeping in an adjoining room. Young Sneed ran to his mother's rescue with revolver in hand, but before he could shoot Thomas fired a bullet into his abdomen. He is in a critical condition. Thomas is in jail.

Set Fire to Himself.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Joseph Smith, an Italian, was brought here from Dillonvale tonight in a serious condition, due to self-inflicted burns. He was placed in Dillonvale lockup last night and at a late hour set fire to his bed in an endeavor to burn himself to death. The fire was discovered and extinguished. Smith may not recover.

Democrats Name a Ticket.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Today's Democratic county convention nominated the following candidates: Prosecuting attorney, F. L. McCoy, Mingo Junction; commissioner, John Yocum; infirmary director, H. H. West. Dr. J. W. O'Donnell was elected chairman of the executive committee and J. W. Stephenson secretary.

Sitler Expected to Win.

TAMAQUA, PA., ug 23.—(Special.)—This afternoon the Democrats of the third legislative district met here and nominated Thomas Kearns for assembly. The fight for election will be a three-cornered one, Kearns, Democrat, Gilds, Socialist, and Sitler, Republican. Although the district is strongly Democratic, Sitler is expected to win.

Coke Shortage Banks Furnace.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The Hazleton blast furnace of the Republic Iron & Steel company was banked today for lack of coke, and the Struthers stack, independent, will bank for the same reason Sunday. The other three Republic furnaces may close down Monday, as may also the Lowellville furnace, independent.

PATRICK JOYCE, BELIEVED TO BE DEAD, TURNS UP ALIVE AND WELL

Patrick Joyce of Forbes street, Soho, supposed to have been dead and buried in the potter's field at Highwood cemetery, has turned up alive. Now it is believed that the body of the man supposed to be Joyce is that of Patrick Finnerty, a Soho resident. It will be exhumed this morning and relatives of Finnerty, who is missing, will try to identify it.

The case has some strange features. A few weeks ago a man was struck by a B. & O. train along Second avenue. He was conscious when he reached Mercy hospital and gave the name of Patrick Joyce, saying that he lived on Forbes street. He was visited there by a friend, who told the sisters that the man was Joyce. None of the latter's relatives came to see him and when he died the body was sent to the Eighth street morgue.

There it lay a whole week and the morgue authorities requested the sisters at the hospital to find the man who called to see Joyce and have the dead man's relatives sent for. No one came, and after a week the body was buried by the county. Relatives of Finnerty heard that Joyce had turned up and then grew alarmed as to the safety of their own relative. The description of the dead man fits Finnerty.

NOVEL METHOD OF ROBBERY WAS USED BY MOSBY

By Means of Pole With a Hook at the End He Fished Out Loot.

SHOT WHILE DOING THIS

The Police Have Cleared Up the Mystery That Surrounded the Wounding of Mosby—Mazorano Tells the Circumstances of the Affair.

Detectives Richard Kelly and George W. Waggoner arrested Raffalo Mazorano, an Italian of No. 1027 Webster avenue, last night and locked him up in the Central police station, for shooting and Wounding William Mosby, colored, of No. 1012 Bedford avenue who is lying in a dying condition in the Homeopathic hospital. Mosby was in the act of entering the Italian's house when he was shot. He is said to be a burglar and had a long pole with a hook attached with which he reached through windows and pulled out the clothing of the sleeping inmates. He was doing this when discovered and the Italian fired three times at him. One of the bullet took effect in his abdomen and late last night he was slowly sinking. The detectives did not get the right clue until they made a third visit to the hospital, and Mosby faintly told them that a "dago" shot him.

The detectives were more or less puzzled over the shooting. In the first place, Mosby refused to talk, as he did not wish his identity discovered. He is now supposed to be the man who has been robbing the Italians in Webster avenue for two weeks. No one was able to tell how the intruder entered the various houses. Mosby, with his pole, was able to reach into the room, pull the clothing to the window and rifle the pockets without entering and arousing the sleepers.

Fired at the Robber.

Saturday morning about 2:30 o'clock he was robbing Mazorano's place when he was discovered. Mazorano jumped out of his bed and fired at the negro. The colored man disappeared in the darkness and ran out to the Grant boulevard. Officers Tallman Hughes and C. R. Thompson heard the shooting and followed Mosby. They found him sitting on a pile of boards, and he told them he was shot.

He was taken to the Mercy hospital apparently too weak to tell any particulars of the shooting. Joseph Cornett was arrested and locked up on the charge of shooting Mosby. Detectives Richard Kelly and George W. Waggoner were put on the case early in the morning and they took Cornett to the Mercy hospital to see if Mosby could identify him.

Mosby told the detectives that Cornett was not the man and Cornett was released. Then they went to the scene of the shooting and started an investigation. None of the neighbors was able to enlighten them.

Detective Waggoner and Acting Superintendent of Detectives John Roach decided they must have another interview with Mosby. Detectives Waggoner and Kelly went to the hospital and he told them a "dago" had shot him. They went back to Webster avenue and started to visit all the houses in that section.

Admitted the Shooting.

The third house they entered was that of Mazorano. Maranne Marcello became frightened at the presence of officers and ran out of the place. Detective Waggoner started after him and caught him at the corner. While questioning him, Mazorano came out of the house and told the officers that Marcello was innocent, as he had done the shooting. He explained that Mosby was entering his house and he shot him. The detectives also found Mosby's pole in the yard adjoining Mazorano's place.

Mazorano is 28 years old and is known as an industrious business man. Mosby is 34 years old and married. He says that his home is in North Carolina.

Bodies Held for Examination.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The postponement of the shipment of the remains of Charles L. Fair and Mrs. Fair to Cherbourg, on their way to New York, is the result of an agreement between the lawyers to hold the bodies here until it is decided whether it is advisable to examine them with the view of ascertaining the exact nature of the injuries which caused death.

THE WEATHER.

A bright and clear Sunday is promised for Pittsburgh and vicinity today by the Washington weather bureau. Fair conditions are also predicted for this section for tomorrow. Yesterday was an ideal day for the big Saturday afternoon crowds which promenade the downtown streets, and there were probably more people out yesterday than on Saturday afternoons for several weeks past. Although the maximum temperature yesterday was only 73 degrees, the day could not have been more pleasant. The minimum temperature was 52 degrees.

Fair.

The Gazette weather service thermometers at Kaufmann's corner, at the following hours yesterday, registered:

12 noon..... 71 deg. | 8 p. m...... 67 deg.
4 p. m..... 71 deg. | 12 midnight.. 65 deg.

Time of sunrise today...............5:17 a. m.
Time of sunset today................6:48 p m.

Daily report for yesterday furnished by the United States weather bureau:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m....	30.10	56	85	N.	Clear
8 p. m....	30.06	67	58	N. E.	PtCldy

Comparative temperature and precipitation for the past six years:

	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Maximum	85	88	78	92	70	77
Minimum	70	66	59	74	63	68
Mean	78	77	68	83	66	72
Precipitation	.43	0	0	0	.05	.23

Maximum temperature (3 p. m.).............. 73
Minimum temperature (7 a. m.).............. 52
Mean temperature 62
Normal temperature (for 31 years).......... 73
Deficiency in the temperature for the day. .10
Deficiency in the temperature since Aug. 1. 59
Deficiency in the temperature since Jan. 1. 113
Normal precipitation (for 31 years)........ .10
Precipitation for the day 0
Deficiency in the precipitation for the day. .10
Deficiency in precipitation since first month .81
Deficiency in precipitation since Jan. 1....3.13

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Fair Sunday and Monday; light north winds.

Ohio—Fair Sunday; Monday fair, except showers in southwest portion; warmer Monday.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Pittsburgh	67	PtCldy	Jacksonville	74	Cloudy
Indiana'lis	68	PtCldy	N. Orleans...	84	Cloudy
Wash'ngton	70	Clear	Chattanooga	82	PtCldy
Cincinnati	70	Clear	Vicksburg	88	Cloudy
Columbus ..	66	Clear	Louisville	72	Cloudy
Cairo	72	Cloudy	G. Haven.....	64	Clear
Park'sburg	68	Clear	Des Moines...	68	Clear
St. Louis...	70	Cloudy	Marquette	62	Clear
Oklahoma	94	Clear	St. Paul......	76	PtCldy
Kan. City...	64	Cloudy	Bismarck	74	Clear
Norfolk	70	Clear	Huron	76	PtCldy
Chicago	64	Clear	Helena	82	Clear
Phila'phia ..	70	Clear	Memphis	80	Clear
N. Y. City..	68	Clear	Cheyenne	66	Cloudy
Cleveland ..	66	Clear	Denver	68	Cloudy
Buffalo	68	Clear	Dodge City...	74	Rain

REMINGTON DIED BY HIS OWN HAND

BROTHER IS CONVINCED THAT END CAME BY SUICIDE.

Expert Examined the Bullet and Gave His Opinion That It Came from the Weapon Found in the Newport Reading Room.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Aug. 23.—Edward P. Remington, brother of Robert R. Remington, who was found dead in the reading room at Newport on Monday, and Seth T. McCormick, his attorney, held another long conference today at the office of the latter. Mr. McCormick had just returned from Philadelphia, where he spent yesterday investigating certain matters in connection with the death of Robert Remington, and as a result of that trip and the conference today it is understood that a statement will soon be issued by E. P. Remington's attorney setting forth that they are now fully confident Robert Remington committed suicide.

Mr. McCormick said today that he was ready to make such a statement if directed by Mr. Remington to do so. He is of the opinion that the public will soon be in possession of all the facts of the case.

The bullet taken from the head of the dead man was so ill-shaped that the doctor and lawyers were unable to decide whether or not it was of the same caliber as the revolver in the reading room. They were inclined to believe that it was not of the caliber.

But today the bullet was shown to an expert and in his opinion the load is from the revolver in possession of Mr. Remington, and one of the physicians tonight stated that he is positive that Robert Remington committed suicide and the bullet is identical with others found in the cylinder of the weapon.

AROUND HOTELS AND DEPOTS.

Charles R. Dilworth of Dilworth Bros. went east last evening.

John Bentz, president of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and family, and P. D. Nichols, a real estate broker, went to Atlantic City last evening.

S. P. Boyd, an attorney of Uniontown, is at the Hotel Henry.

M. Alexander, real estate agent of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, went west last evening.

Benjamin C. Warnick, the senior member of Warnick & Co., bankers of Philadelphia, who has been at the Hotel Lincoln for two days, returned to Philadelphia last evening. Mr. Warnick said that he had been here in the interest of the British-American Dredge Company, which has valuable placer gold properties at Atlin, British Columbia. He attended a meeting of stockholders and prospective investors during the afternoon, to talk over the affairs of the company. He said that a great many Pittsburghers are interested in the company.

C. W. Watson, formerly of the Hotel Victoria, and a hotel manager of wide experience, was at the Victoria yesterday. He has bought the Merchants hotel at Titusville, and will take charge on September 1.

George W. Mason, formerly in the cigar brokerage business in Philadelphia, and who has recently accepted the position of manager of the jobbing department of the Pittsburgh Cigar Company, succeeding David Block, who resigned last Monday, is at the Hotel Victoria. In discussing the cigar business last evening he said: "The people of Pittsburgh, as a rule, buy only the best cigars. No cheap goods are sold here, except the famous Pittsburgh, toby, and at least 250,000 tobies are sold here every month. The Pittsburgh toby is now famous all over this country, and its fame is extending to Europe. It is being introduced in London and Paris."

William Campbell of Wellington, New Zealand, is visiting his son, Robert, of Cobden street, South Side, whom he has not seen in 21 years. Mr. Campbell was born in Scotland and in 1881 went to New Zealand, where he was given a responsible position at Featherstone by Bidwell Bros., on their famous 20,000-acre sheep ranch, known as the T. E. Marie. His wife and young son at the same time came to this country, and took up their residence in Pittsburgh. Mr. Campbell expects to remain in the city for several weeks and will then return to New Zealand.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

One-Legged Man Seriously Hurt by Falling Downstairs.

About 9 o'clock last night John Grier, a one-legged stone mason, fell in the saloon of M. Stussie at No. 714 East Ohio street, Allegheny.

His skull was fractured and at a late hour last night he was unconscious. It is said Grier was under the influence of liquor and had been refused a drink in Stussie's place.

Labor Candidate for Congress.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Aug. 23.—Thomas J. Duffy, secretary of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, was nominated by acclamation at Alliance tonight by a laboring people's convention for congress, to represent the Eighteenth district.

Must Respect the Forms.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Let's go an' play in de sand pile, Pinkie," suggested the dirty-faced little boy.

"No, Billy," said the equally dirty faced little girl. "I can't do it without me shaperone."

Ocean Intelligence.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
New York.....	Noordam.......	
New York..........		Canadian.
New York..........		Umbria.
New York..........		Minnetonka.
New York..........		Lahn.
New York..........		Rotterdam.
New York..........		Kroonland.
Ponta Ferraria.	Cambroman....	
Antwerp..........		Friesland.
Scilly..........	Main..........	
Naples..........		Hesperian.
Queenstown..........		Celtic.
London..........		Mesba.
Cherbourg..........		St. Paul.
Hong Kong....	Nippon Maru...	
Yokohama.....	Pak Ling......	
Yokohama.....	Peru..........	
Yokohama.....	Tartar........	
Havre..........		La Savoie.
Southampton..........		St. Paul.
Bremer Haven..........		Koenigin Louise
Liverpool......	Campania.......	
Liverpool..........		Celtic.
Liverpool..........		Etruria.
Hamburg......	Auguste Victoria.........	

SURVEYING SITES FOR DAM PURPOSES

New Structures Are to Take Place of Those Between Pittsburgh and Lock 5.

A survey for the location of dams to take the place of the present structures at locks 1, 3, 4 and 5 is under way. The last river and harbor bill authorized that this work be done, which in the main means that these dams will be rebuilt.

The rebuilding of lock No. 2 at a point near Port Perry has already been authorized and the work, it is thought, will be commenced some time next year. It is anticipated that some time will be consumed in acquiring the necessary property. The new dam will have lock chambers 56 feet wide and 360 feet long. This will enable the pool boats to take loaded coal craft through without breaking bulk. It will be several years, however, before this dam is completed.

The surveying of the other four, however, is almost a guarantee that they will be rebuilt. The survey is really the starting of the work, and it is quite likely that the next river and harbor bill will contain a clause appropriating money to rebuild them. The present structures are said to be worn out. Some of these dams have been in the river for more than half a century, although at times extensively repaired, but they are entirely too small to meet the requirements of navigation.

THE THREE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—River 6 feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Packets in and out on time. The George Mathewson arrived light after a tow of empties. The Venus passed down at 10 a. m. with a tow of timber.

LOUISVILLE—River on a stand; canal, 4.3 feet; falls, 2.1 feet; foot of locks, 6.7 feet. Business good. Weather clear and pleasant. Packets in and out on time.

MARIETTA—River, 3.9 feet and stationary. Weather pleasant. Bessie Smith up, 6 a. m.; Kanawha, 5 p. m.; Greenwood for Charleston, midnight.

HUNTINGTON—River 5.7 feet and stationary. Weather clear and cool.

WHEELING—River 3 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool. Departed, Greenwood, Charleston, 2 p. m.; H. K. Bedford, Parkersburg, 3 p. m.

WARREN—River four-tenths feet. Weather fair and cool.

STEUBENVILLE—River 2 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather clear and warm. Down, Greenwood.

OIL CITY—River 1 foot 1 inch and falling. Weather clear and cool.

BROWNSVILLE—River 5 feet and stationary. Weather cloudy.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet 7 inches and stationary. Weather fair and cooler. Elizabeth and Cherry down Sunday and the Gertrude and Woodward up.

Arrivals.

Elizabeth, Gance, Morgantown.

Departures.

Elizabeth, Morgantown, W. Va.

Packets Leaving Today.

Gertrude, Morgantown, 8:30 a. m.

At 9 o'clock last night the marks at the Davis island dam showed a stage of water of 2 feet 9 inches; stationary.

News of the Rivers.

Cheat river is putting out about a foot of water. This will benefit the upper pools.

Capt. John M. Phillips and wife have gone to Atlantic City to spend a few weeks at the seashore.

Eight towboats are at the Elizabeth marine ways undergoing repairs, four of them being out on the ways.

The towboats J. B. Williams, J. B. Finley and the Alice Brown are on their way back from New Orleans.

Capt. James Beazell, master of the towboat Sprague, does not expect to leave for St. Louis until the latter part of this week.

The owners of the Helen M. Gould have secured a boat to run between Portsmouth and Proctorsville, in order to handle their reshipping.

Capt. Murait Hammett leaves tomorrow for Sistersville, where he is superintending the construction of the new towboat being built for White Bros.

The towboat Harry Brown, aground at Rockport, may have to remain there for some time, for the river is falling fast, where the boat is stuck on a sand bar.

While the Memphis boats are not running the Louisville mail line steamers will take freight and passengers for points below Louisville as far as Cairo.

The steamer Elizabeth, leaving yesterday for Morgantown, was comfortably filled with passengers. Freight offerings to Monongahela river points yesterday were light.

Capt. Thomas S. Calhoon left for his home at Georgetown, Pa., yesterday, where he will spend his forced vacation. He left his boat at Cincinnati, where it will be repaired and painted.

The pilots of the City of Louisville report finding 7½ feet at the shallowest places from Louisville coming up Wednesday night, and this is enough to hold the big racers on the track for a while.

At the office of the Morgantown & Ohio River Transportation Company it was announced that there is no truth in the report that the M. & O. line and the Klein line of excursion boats are to consolidate.

The members of the Pilots' society will hold their next meeting on the first Saturday in September, at which time a secretary will be elected to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Capt. Scott R. Dawson.

The present season has been the best that the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet line has ever experienced. The line broke all records in the handling of passengers. The company will hold its annual meeting in October.

Some rivermen say the reason Davis Island dam should not be made stationary is on account of sanitation. On the other hand it is stated that the only season of the year that the dam is in place is in summer time, and the sanitary condition of the Pittsburgh harbor could not be much worse than it is at the present time. At the mouth of the various sewers the stench arising from them is simply unbearable. It is proposed to build a fixed dam nine feet high, with a three-foot movable top. By lowering the movable top, the harbor could be flushed, whereas that cannot be done now without subjecting much loaded coal and other craft to dangers of being grounded in the harbor. The plan proposed provides currents to cleanse the harbor. It will be a number of years, however, before the dam is made permanent, so there is plenty of time for persons opposing it to think over the matter.

Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin Dead.

Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin died on Friday and will be buried from St. Agnes' Catholic church on Monday at 9:30 a. m. Mrs. McLaughlin was the daughter of Patrick Mulvaney, an old-time glass manufacturer, who died many years ago. Her first husband was the late Charles Imhsen, a glass manufacturer of Pittsburgh. Her second husband was William McLaughlin. Mrs. McLaughlin was 70 years old and had been an invalid for many years. She is survived by her sons, Frederick and C. Grant, who are ranchmen out west; J. G., who is in the telephone business in Chicago; Mrs. William Miller of Denver and Mrs. S. F. Cole of Sewickley.

Police Judge Kills Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 23.—Clarence A. Plank, police judge of Springfield, O., committed suicide at a hotel here today by taking poison. He arrived here yesterday from Memphis. He left a letter which said he was short $4,300.

Weyler Threatens to Resign.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—It is understood that Gen. Weyler, general minister of war, has decided to resign his post in consequence of certain court officials having overriden his orders permitting journalists to attend court functions. The newspapers concerned are warmly supporting Gen. Weyler.

FIRES ON HORSE THIEVES AND POSTPONES WEDDING.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Numidia, Pa., Aug. 23.—Miss Emma Billman and Kimber Doodey, a young and popular couple residing in the county (Columbia) near here, were to have been married today, but owing to Alexander Wardrop having seriously shot them early this morning in mistake for horse thieves, the wedding has been postponed until the principals are strong enough to stand the ceremony.

They were riding by Wardrop's home when the horse balked. Doodey shouted, and the animal ran up a lane leading to Wardrop's barn. The latter, awakened by the noise, was sure thieves were making away with his sorrel; one just like Doodey's.

Wardrop threw up his bedroom window and discharged a double-barreled shotgun at the couple. Twenty-six grains of shot were later extracted from Doodey's head and neck, while 16 grains were removed from Miss Billman's neck and head.

Gazette Want Columns.

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BRUSHTON AVE., 318—F. S. Weisser & Co.
BUTLER ST., 3400—David Lewis.
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BUTLER ST., COR. 43D—R. D. Totten.
BUTLER ST., COR. 44TH—A. W. Covert.
BUTLER ST., 5202—Henry A. Spilker.
CARVER ST., COR. PARK AVE.—R. B. McKelvey.
CENTER AVE., 1801—T. F. Moore.
CENTER AVE., 2101—C. F. Nourse.
CENTER AVE., COR. KIRKPATRICK ST.—The Bell Pharmacy.
CENTER AVE., COR. NEVILLE ST.—Shadyside Grocery Company.
COLLINS AVE., 113—William Lindeman.
CONGRESS ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—C. F. McMurray.
DALLAS AVE., COR. KELLY ST.—McCabe's.
FIFTH AVE., 1221—Robin Drug Company.
FIFTH AVE., 1401, COR. STEVENSON—Chas. L. Young.
FIFTH AVE., 1734—Harper & Wynne.
FIFTH AVE., 2220—McKee & Deflin.
FIFTH AVE., 3614—Ihrig's Pharmacy.
FIFTH AVE., 3705—Central Pharmacy.
FIFTH AVE., 1430—Thumm Bros., Stationers.
FORBES ST., 2705—John M. Hohman.
FORBES ST., COR. CRAIG—Geo. A. Charles.
FORTY-THIRD ST., COR. BUTLER—R. M. Totten.
FORTY-FOURTH ST., COR. BUTLER—A. W. Covert.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., COR. PENN—Schilling Bros. Company.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 120—E. G. Suffal.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 234, COR. PARK—O. F. Freebing.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 6956—Theo. T. Hill.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 1900, COR. OAKWOOD ST.—McKee & Berlin.
FULTON ST., COR. WYLIE—Wm. Shuchmann.
FULTON ST., 108—F. J. Kellenberger.
HAMILTON AVE., COR. HOMEWOOD—J. R. McCreary.
JUNILLA ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—E. H. Melvin.
KIRKPATRICK ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—James Sieling.
KELLY ST., COR. DALLAS AVE.—McCabe's.
LARIMER AVE., 419—F. J. Brehm.
NEVILLE ST., COR. CENTER AVE.—Shadyside Grocery Company.
OAKWOOD ST., COR. FRANKSTOWN AVE—McKee & Berlin.
PARK AVE., COR. FRANKSTOWN AVE.—O. F. Freebing.
PARK AVE., 101, COR. CARVER ST.—R. B. McKelvey.
PENN AVE., 2801—P. C. Schilling Company.
PENN AVE., 3400—G. W. Tea, Druggist.
PENN AVE., 6000, COR. HIGHLAND—East End Drug Company.
PENN AVE., COR. FRANKSTOWN—Schilling Bros. Company.
STEVENSON ST., COR. FIFTH AVE.—Chas. L. Young.
SECOND AVE., 5448, Glenwood—S. E. Flucka.
TEMPLE ST., COR. WARD—W. S. Beach.
THIRTY-THIRD ST., 637—McNally's Pharmacy.
TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., COR. PENN AVE.—P. C. Schilling Company.
WARD ST., COR. TEMPLE—W. S. Beach.
WYLIE AVE., 1101, COR. CONGRESS—C. F. McMurray.
WYLIE AVE., COR. FULTON—Wm. Shuchmann.
WYLIE AVE., COR. KIRKPATRICK ST.—James Sieling.
WYLIE AVE., 2228—J. Rueckert.
WYLIE AVE., 2450, COR. JUNILLA ST.—E. H. Melvin.
WYLIE AVE., 1402—E. K. Thumm.

ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1200, COR. CABINET ST.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
ALLEGHENY AVE., COR. REBECCA ST.—C. A. Spang.
BEAVER AVE., 1402—Bundy & Eaton.
BEAVER AVE., COR. FRANKLIN ST.—John Brittain.
BEAVER AVE., COR. NIXON ST.—Wm. Dice.
BRANCH ST., COR. LOWRY—T. J. McGee.
BRIGHTON PLACE, COR. TAGGART ST.—D. A. Vanasdale.
BUENA VISTA ST., COR. JACKSON—Seigleder & Kutscher.
CABINET ST., COR ALLEGHENY AVE.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
CALIFORNIA AVE., 2300, COR. ISLAND—C. L. Graf.
FEDERAL ST., 216—James R. McClelland.
FEDERAL ST., 208—W. A. Steele.
FEDERAL ST., COR. MONTGOMERY AVE.—B. P. Welsch.
FEDERAL ST., COR. NORTH AVE.—Minnick's Drug Store.
FRANKLIN ST., COR. BEAVER AVE.—John Brittain.
FREMONT ST., COR. WASHINGTON AVE.—C. H. Kelly.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE., COR. SEDGWICK—Louis Steitz.
FULTON ST., COR. LOCUST—J. P. Urban & Son.
GRANT AVE., COR. WESTERN—Henry W. Heckel.
JAMES ST., COR. OHIO—Crescent Pharmacy.
JACKSON ST., COR. BUENA VISTA—Steigleder & Kutscher.
JUNIATA ST., COR. MANHATTAN—Jas. A. Fassel.
LOWRY ST., COR. BRANCH—T. J. McGee.

WANTED.

Agents.

AGENTS—Six; who wish to make big money easy selling special photo medallions; big reduction in price to hustlers. Universal Mfg. Co., 406 Smithfield st.

AGENTS earn $12 daily taking orders for Cel-Pep-Ko, Kala Celery and Pepsin and Wild Cherry Pepsin; commission 33 per cent; C. O. D.; samples free. Supply department, Keystone Chemical Works Co., 2000 Penn ave.

AGENTS—Our 53 legitimate money-making schemes will make you independent; particulars free. F. C. Schultz, box 211, Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS to sell our endless chain coupon book; big money for right man. Manayunk Cigar Manufacturing Co., P. O. box 4627, Manayunk, Pa.

AGENTS—Don't work for others; learn a profession in 10 days that will pay $10 to $25 per day. Prof. S. A. Weltner, Nevada, Mo.

AGENTS—Send for booklet of new summer household necessity of sound commercial value. Dundee Mfg. Co., 100 A, Park square, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—Manufacture Pure Grape Juice for 15c per gallon; big seller; large profits; full instructions $1.00; stamp for particulars. The Wm. Jetson Co., Reading, Pa.

AGENTS in every city to take orders for our Custom Made Gloves; exclusive territory, steady work and good pay. For terms, etc., address GLOVERSVILLE GLOVE WORKS, Gloversville, N. Y.

AGENTS—The Perpetual Pencil is always sharp; never needs sharpening; sells on sight; guaranteed for a year; makes big money for good canvassers; ask for our proposition or send 25c for samples, etc. AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., 401 Broadway, New York city.

"De Boss ob de Road," funniest picture out; creates laughter and lots of fun—an original lithograph in eight colors, bound edges, mounted ready for hanging will be sent to all who will mention Pittsburgh Gazette, inclosing 12 cents for postage, to National Accident Society, 320 Broadway, New York, who issue two policies, accident and sick benefit. Any of our readers desiring to act their agent will do well to write them.

$2 PER 100 for cancelled postage stamps; complete price list, coins and stamps, 10c. Loisette Mfg. Co., 406 Fisher bldg., Chicago.

WANTED.

Agents.

FREE Booklet, "From Poverty to Riches; a History of American Millionaires," free upon application. Address Mackinaw, 164 La Salle st., Chicago.

WANTED—Lady agents for our celebrated toilet preparations; sure money-maker; good commissions. Federal Chemical Co., 356 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents for churn; makes butter in one minute; $250.00 per mo. guaranteed; outfit free. Baxter Churn Co., Hamilton, O.

$5 TO $12 weekly for copying letters for us in your own home, outfit and particulars free. Address Ladies' Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE Human Skeleton Puzzle; greatest novelty out; sells at sight; sample 10c; agents and street men, don't miss your opportunity. Herd Novelty Co., 261 Cleveland st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES: Violet Cream makes the plainest face beautiful; positively banishes wrinkles; removes every imperfection; jar, postpaid, 50c; agents wanted. Violet Toilet Co., Box 412, Newark, O.

BIG MONEY in mail order business; conducted by anyone, anywhere; our plan for starting beginners is marvelously successful; send stamp for complete plan. Central Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

"NEVER SLIP" Skirt Supporter; 300 per cent profit; sells for 15c; sample and circular, 8c. Riverview Drug Supply Co., McKeesport, Pa.

IF YOU ARE A SOLICITOR Or contemplate such work IT WILL PAY YOU to investigate the proposition offered by the PITTSBURGH SICK AND ACCIDENT UNION.

Home company; no medical examinations, no lodges; pays for all sickness and accidents; payments $1 monthly; benefits $10 per week for disability; $250 for death; unexcelled opportunities for advancement offered honest workers. Investigate.

ROOM 1220, PARK BLDG.

WANTED.

Male Help.

ARE YOU SEEKING EMPLOYMENT? Largest office in the state. STAR BUREAU—the most successful in the state, 120 Sixth st.

ARE you seeking employment? Do you wish to make a change? We furnish excellent positions to good men. STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 120 Sixth st.

BARMAN—Good barman that understands mixed drinks. Call at 2000 Penn ave.

BOOKKEEPERS, salesmen, collectors, office assistants, stenographers, entry, shipping, stock and bill clerks quickly placed. STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 120 Sixth st.

BY a large manufacturing establishment, young man, typewriter and stenographer, state age, experience and salary expected. Address A 54, The Gazette.

COOK—One white cook for R. R. camp; teamsters, scrapers, fillers and laborers, at Dillonvale, O. Swanson Bros., Contractors.

CIVIL SERVICE government positions. About 10,000 appointments made last year. Only common school education required for examination. Salaries large, work easy. Catalogues of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

DRIVERS for laundry wagons; unusual opportunities for good men. McKees Rocks Laundry Co.

DO not tramp the city looking for work. Call on us. We can send you direct to employers who need men. STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 120 Sixth st.

DRIVERS—$1.65 per day; wheel-scraper men, $1.85; new water dam. M. E. McDonough, Washington, Pa.

ENGINEER wanted; a practical and reliable engineer to run a large traction engine used pulling a grading machine. Apply M. E. McDonough, Washington water works.

ELECTRICIAN for tunnel lighting plant. Wm. Keneflck & Co., 515 Empire bldg., city.

GOOD laborers for concrete work on Brunots island. Inquire of M. W. Brown, Superintendent, Power House, Brunots Island.

MACHINISTS, blacksmiths, boilermakers and molders; those having railroad experience preferred. Call room 24, Baltimore & Ohio passenger depot, after 9 a. m.

POSITION by graduate of mechanical drawing in International Correspondence School. Write Box 248, Carnegie, Pa.

PAINTERS—Four good painters at once. 201 Federal st., over fruit store.

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. EXPERIENCE 29 YEARS, AND RELIABLE. Quickly place desirable men in good positions, from heads of departments to porters, janitors and others. 120 Sixth st.

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE. UNDER EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT. 29 YEARS' CONTINUOUS BUSINESS. 120 Sixth st.

STEADY employment given to first-class paper hangers by applying Dewar & Clinton, 517 Penn ave.

SIX GOOD ROUGH CARPENTERS FOR RAILROAD TRESTLE WORK IN THE CITY. THE DRAVO CONTRACTING COMPANY, LEWIS BLOCK, CITY.

SALESMAN—Experienced traveling salesman; one who understands picture business preferred. Chicago Picture Frame Co., 519 Wylie ave.

STAR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. THE KING OF THEM ALL. Established and reliable; 29 years' experience enables us to place good men in desirable positions. 120 Sixth st.

SALESMAN—A thoroughly experienced picture salesman; only one who has had considerable experience and can furnish first-class references need apply; highest wages paid. Apply at superintendent's office, Kaufmann's store.

TRUSTWORTHY person in each county to manage business; old established house; solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly salary; $18 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses, direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager, 3[illegible] Caxton bldg., Chicago.

TEAMSTER, $11; rigger, $3.50; laborers, $2.00; foreman, painters, wagonmaker, carpenters, blacksmith, engineers, machinists, vise hands, furniture packer, glass packers, moulders, handy man, porter, salesmen, miners, millmen, cook, boilermakers, helpers wanted. Reliable Employment, Yoder building, 503 Wylie ave.

WANTED.

4 active young men as salesmen (from country preferred); experience not necessary; good pay. STAR BUREAU, 120 Sixth st.

WANTED—Experienced solicitors by a large financial institution which has just added Pennsylvania to its territory; one of our representatives cleared over $1,000.00 in this state during July. A guaranteed proposition, with state protection. Choice territory for the right men. Address D 98, The Gazette.

WATCHMEN, janitors, porters, drivers, engineers, machinists and men of every class furnished free to employers. STAR BUREAU, 120 Sixth st.

WANTED—200 tracklayers on West Side Belt railroad; wages $1.75 per day. Pittsburgh Construction Co.

WANTED—Three men to work in bottling establishment; steady work and good pay. Apply in person to the superintendent. Red Raven Splits, Harmarville, West Penn R. R.

WANTED—Two first-class heavy sheet iron workers. Apply at Kincaid Bros., 211 Water st.

WANTED.

Male Help.

WANTED—Several first-class experienced dress goods salesmen; steady positions at high salaries; references required. Apply at Supt.'s office, Kaufmann's Store.

WATCHMAKER wanted; one who can do plain engraving. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected, Y 61, The Gazette.

WRAPPERS—Experienced boy wrappers for cloak dept. Apply at once. Rosenbaum Co.

WANTED—Roomers and mealers at 4414 Butler st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Female Help.

COOKS, housekeeper, chambermaids, dishwashers, waitresses, house girls, laundress, restaurant and hotel help. Reliable Employment, Yoder building, 503 Wylie ave.

COOK—Chambermaid, laundress and governess for three children; highest wages paid; reference required. 200 E. Park way, cor. Sandusky, Allegheny.

COOK—A cook; reference required. 925 Beech ave., Allegheny.

GIRL for general housework at 37 California ave., Allegheny.

GIRL—House girl for aged lady; good wages. 200 E. Park way, cor. Sandusky, Allegheny.

GIRL for general housework. Apply 18 Corry st., North Braddock.

GIRLS who can sew overalls; electric power. 1408 Fifth ave., second floor.

HOME work; $10 to $15 weekly; some to copy letters; $5 weekly made working evenings; enclose stamp for instructions. X. Ray Wholesale Co., Toledo, O.

MAID—A maid to do nursing and light chamber work. Apply 4860 Ellsworth ave.

STENOGRAPHERS and operators of any make of machine can secure paying positions. Call.
CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
339 Fifth ave.

$5 TO $12 WEEKLY for copying letters for us in your own home; outfit and particulars free. Address Ladies' Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN demonstrator at Pittsburgh exposition; must be bright and intelligent. Address stating reference, P. O. Box 685.

WANTED—Two maids, an experienced cook and a chambermaid who is good laundress, for Sewickley; good wages. Apply to Mrs. Frank E. Smith, Beaver st., Sewickley, Pa.

WANTED—Makers and millinery apprentices. Apply 8th floor, J. D. Bernd & Co., 943 Penn ave.

YOUNG lady stenographer; state machines used. N 82, The Gazette.

Male and Female Help.

MALE and female help supplied. Walker's, 610 Duquesne way. Both telephones. No. 330.

FEEDER—Experienced feeder for Platen presses; male or female. Jones & Crowe, printers and binders, South Fifth st.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced stenographer; male or female. 807 Liberty ave.

MALE and female help supplied. Reliable Employment, 5 Yoder building. Bell 211-2 Grant.

WE furnish stenographers and operators for all makes of machines; prompt attention, no charge.
CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
339 Fifth ave.

YOUNG men and women; steady employment; $50 guaranteed; chance for advancement. Call No. 210 Ferguson block.

Situations—Male.

SITUATION—As janitor; good reference; have had 20 years' experience. Address D 59, The Gazette.

Situations—Female.

SITUATIONS—We furnish positions to stenographers. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Fifth ave.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation by experienced stenographer; desires to change position; good references furnished. Address N. M., 1105 Main st., Allegheny, Pa.

MIDDLE-AGED woman as working housekeeper; good home preferred to high wages. 200 E. Park way, Allegheny.

Partner.

PARTNER with $2,500 cash for half interest in established business in this city; must be sober man; will have charge of finances; plenty of orders and still coming.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
433 Fourth ave.

Pupils.

STEM-VOWEL SHORTHAND; send for beginner's book free; Porter School of Shorthand, Sixth and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LANGUAGES, LITERATURE, Higher Mathematics. Berlitz School, 515 Penn ave. Send for catalogue.

PUPILS—
RICHARD ARNOLD SKALWEIT,
Translator, Berlitz School. Bell Telephone, 673 Court.

DRESSMAKING, cutting, fitting, sewing and ladies' tailoring taught. McCormac, 12 Federal st., Allegheny.

Rooms.

TWO rooms in East End, in private house or flat. Address E 54, The Gazette.

BY two young men, c[illegible] or two furnished rooms, with bath, in first-class private family only. Address X 61, The Gazette.

Real Estate.

WANTED by a desirable tenant a 6 or 8-room house; Bellevue or Perrysville ave. district preferred, must be desirably located. Address F 59, The Gazette.

WANTED to buy for cash for a client, house on Mt. Washington, worth about $2,500; give location, so that we may investigate it.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO.,
433 Fourth ave.

SMALL house of 5 rooms and bath; within 30 minutes' ride of city. Address C. C. Foster, 354 Fifth ave.

Miscellaneous.

ROOFS.
The American Roof and Paint Co.,
Frick Building.
Repair roofs of all kinds of
Public and private buildings
under a guarantee.
Public and private buildings
Painted inside and out.
Carrara Paint is the best in the world.
Send for "How to Paint a House Cheap."

WANTED—All the fans and would-be ball players to know that drinking SATISFACTION Coffee makes you wise and lucky. Try it. All grocers sell it.

SIGNS ON
most anything or place. P. J. Byrne, 634 Fifth ave. Both 'phones.

WANTED—Occupants for newly furnished rooms; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner if desired. 4702 Fifth ave.

WANTED—Female help; the kind that are slow and indifferent, to drink SATISFACTION Coffee and get quickened up and made particular. It's the greatest drink in the world to wake you up. All grocers sell it.

WANTED—All young girls who have not been to Atlantic City to get their mother to try SATISFACTION Coffee. It will make your father so liberal he'll give you any amount of money you want. All grocers sell it.

WANTED—White sand stone, suitable for glass sand; mail small sample of stone, with full particulars of location and quantity; give nearest railroad and distance from water supply; a good deposit will be purchased or leased. Address P. O. Box 738, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Boys between 50 and 60 years of age to drink SATISFACTION Coffee and forever keep their youth.

WANTED—
Most every drink has some attraction,
No other Coffee has such charms
As famous SATISFACTION.
All grocers sell it.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
Issued daily. Free. It tells you the stocks to buy, and when to buy and sell.
Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

SEND US YOUR NAME
and your address and we'll send you our up-to-date list of properties for rent and for sale.
PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO.,
Penn and Centre aves., E. E.

FOR RENT—$27.50 is the monthly payment [illegible]ter cash payment of $50 for a lovely modern [illegible]st En' home. See $3,750 "Home" add. [illegible]y.

East End Residences.

LIST YOUR PROPERTIES
for rent or for sale with us and be assured of prompt and liberal treatment.
PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO.,
Penn and Centre aves., E. E.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT—Grant ave., 6 rooms, bath; both gases, range, etc.
T. C. ALLISON,
309 Federal st.

Rooms.

FOR RENT—Comfortably furnished room on second or third floor in private family; central location, near High School; all conveniences; references required. Address P 73, The Gazette.

6 OAKLAND SQUARE—Furnished front room, all conveniences.

FOR RENT—Two double parlors, furnished or unfurnished; bath and both gases. 270 Main st.

MARYLAND AVE., near Ellsworth ave., East End; large second-story room, furnished; all conveniences. Address K 59, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Newly furnished front room, with bath and all conveniences. 1926 Fifth ave., city.

3506 FIFTH AVE., OAKLAND—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

FOR RENT.

Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two fine furnished front rooms in first-class boarding house. No. 4414 Butler st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner. 3506 Fifth ave., Oakland.

HIGHLAND AVE., 407, South, East End—Pleasant second-story room, with alcove, or rooms en suite; reference.

NICELY furnished rooms; second floor; all conveniences; $8. 312 Winston st., Hazelwood.

FOR RENT—Second-story front room; bath adjoining; for one or two gents; board if desired; reasonable rates. 809 Bellefonte st., near Walnut st.

Apartments.

FOR RENT—Wilkinsburg, 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; single or en suite. 821 Holland ave.

Offices.

FOR RENT, with immediate possession, on third floor, Times building, commodious, well lighted front room, 19x25. Apply The Beechwood Imp. Co., Ltd., 307 Times Building.

Desk Room.

FOR RENT—Desk room in finest location in the city; use of desk, 'phones, etc. Address H 57, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Desk room; roll top; both 'phones; electric light; first floor front. 506 Fourth ave.

Store Rooms.

FOR RENT—Shop rooms; rent $10 month. 506 Fourth ave.

TO LET—
When Admiral Schley got his eagle eye
On the Spanish ships in action,
And the Spaniard run,
He popped his gun,
For he never drank SATISFACTION.
SATISFACTION Coffee is good for your nerves. All grocers sell it.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE

Corner lot, 44 96-100x131 7-100 to an alley—12-room brick house in splendid condition; No. 401 Atlantic avenue, corner Harriet; in the heart of one of the finest residence districts.

Corner lot, 46 86-100x122 10-100 to an alley—Nine-room frame in good order; No. 5723 Rippey street, corner Euclid; splendid location for an apartment house; present building can be placed on rear of lot.

Lot 50x131 to an alley—7-room frame house; No. 169 Forty-first street, near Butler; good location for seven small houses; would exchange this property for good building lot in the East End.

See the owner,
WILLIAM C. LILLEY,
Room 73, Conestoga Building,
Wood and Water Streets.

Bellevue Properties.

A BARGAIN.
Good frame house, with all modern conveniences, near car line; lot 50x140; $5,500.
WASHINGTON ST.
Two new frame houses, eight rooms each, with bath, hot and cold water, laundry, cemented cellars, hardwood mantels; lot 50x130; $5,300.
FOREST AVE.
Eight-roomed frame house, with every convenience, in choice location; lot 50x150; $5,600.
LINCOLN AVE.
Five 10-roomed brick houses in Kendall place; these houses are all elegantly finished, have bath, instantaneous water heaters, inside w. c., cemented cellars, with laundry, gas and electric lights, furnace, hardwood floors; fine lawns, with plenty of shrubbery; prices from $8,500 to $10,500.
Fine building sites in any part of the borough at most reasonable rates.
BELLEVUE REALTY SAVINGS TRUST CO.
Bellevue, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cheapest property in the city; no advance in prices; terms to suit.
100 lots, Morningside, $225 to $300 each.
$1,300—Emsworth borough, 6-room frame.
$3,000—Baxter st., 7-room frame.
Allegheny City Bargains.
$2,500—Frazier st., 5-room frame.
$2,900—Ridge ave., 7-room frame.
$4,000—Rebecca st., 3 frame houses.
W. LINHART,
Corner Wood and Fourth,
Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

FOR SALE—Am going to Pacific coast; will sell at great sacrifice on easy terms: 1309 Carson st., 2327 Sarah st., 2320 and 2322 Larkins alley, lots on Kelly st., lots in Bellevue.
FRED VIERECK,
1710 Buena Vista st., Allegheny.

WILKINSBURG HOUSE.
I will sell my house at a bargain; pressed brick, modern in every respect, on paved street, and near the depot. Address Home, A 62, The Gazette.

FOR SALE IN BELLEVUE.
An elegant brick house, 11 rooms, finely appointed in every particular; large lot, shade trees, select neighborhood; very central; an ideal home or splendid opening for doctor. Address Owner, B 90, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—A rare bargain; frame house 8 rooms, hall and bath, front and rear porches, suited for two families; lot 21x80 feet; street paved and sewered and only $3,000.00; location central, in East End, and not two years old.
On North Euclid ave., frame house 7 rooms and bath, etc.; front and rear porches, slate roof, cemented cellar, street paved and sewered; cement side entrance and stone sidewalk; lot 22x77 to 3-foot alley, and only $3,300.00.
On Mignonette street, frame house 6 rooms, bath, etc.; tin roof; elegant lot, 30x100 to 40-foot st.; $3,200.00.
Lenora st., frame house 3 rooms; large attic and cellar; lot 54x215 feet; $2,000.00.
Choice burial lot in Homewood cemetery; good location, 10x15 feet; only $300.00.
KINDER BLAIR,
5914 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.
BELLEVUE—If you want a home in Bellevue, with lot 50x125 ft., with a 7-room house, with finished attic, also a small house of 5 rooms only one square from car line, all for $3,400, call on
P. & A. S. H. PARKER, Bell
215 N. 401 Federal st. 1046-4N

AVALON BARGAIN.
Owner has left town; house empty; must sell; new frame of 10 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, cemented cellar, gases, porches, fine level lot on main st., paved, sewered, etc.; get key at office; easy terms.
E. A. HESS & CO.,
405 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—$16,300—Fifth ave., not far from court house; here is a bargain and a money maker; lot 60 feet on Fifth ave. by 120 to street; brick house of 7 rooms, bath, laundry; $4,000 to $5,000 required to handle this snap.
M. J. EHRENFELD,
1922 Forbes st.; 'phone 2262 Grant.
Office open until 8 p. m.

INVESTMENT
ON BEDFORD AVENUE.
Two two-story mansard brick dwellings of 7 rooms each; price $4,000.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth avenue.

No. 400 Grove st., in West Park, McKees Rocks, is the best house in McKees Rocks. If you work for the Lake Erie railroad we will sell you on monthly payments and without any money paid down. We have reduced the price on this house to less than cost.

FOR SALE—Downtown property with few superiors; may consider part exchange. Address Owner, D 54, The Gazette.

BELLEVUE—$4,200—New 8 room house; up-to-date; large lot; one block from cars and postoffice; cheap if sold quick; leaving city; owner in house. G 59, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.
New center hall colonial houses
on Bartlett st., Squirrel Hill; open for inspection every day.
GO OUT SUNDAY.

IF you want to purchase, house, lots, or rent in Ingram, Pa., save time; come to headquarters. C. F. Ward, office end car line.

$10,000.00—Will buy this modern buff brick residence of 12 rooms, good lot, improved street, convenient location.
$ 7,500.00—Possession Oct. 1; modern brick house of 10 rooms, large porches, west side of paved street; lot 30x100 ft.
$ 6,500.00—For this brick house of 9 rooms, hall vestibule; all the modern improvements; good lot, pleasant location; possession.
$ 4,100.00—One of the best bargains in the 37th ward, frame house of 8 rooms and attic; lot 30x160 ft.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—$1,500—Very easy terms; 4-room frame; hall, bath, inside w. c., porch, pantry; corner lot, 20x100 feet, in 19th ward.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Frame house, 7 rooms, lot 50x100, porches, shade trees, fruit, etc.; will be sold cheap if sold at once. Herbert Pickens, druggist, Emsworth.

East End Residences.

$100.00 per ft. front, Stanton ave.; the finest drive in the city.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., E. E., city.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE—
$50 FOR A HOME.
Easy. Easy. Easy. Easy.
$3,750; $50 only cash needed; now or never; this means that you get a lovely East End home at $3,750 on payment of $50 down and then $27.50 per month straight; very best reference required; this is a lovely, brand new Queen Anne home; 6 rooms, besides bath room and large finished attic; bath, inside w. c., stationary w. s., hot and cold water, hall and open hard wood stairway, hardwood and cabinet mantels, hot air flues, etc., etc.; everything the best; clean, lovely, healthful location; fine lot, 32x100; this is really a rare chance for nice people really anxious for a home, but wanting the ready cash for first payment; would be glad to talk the matter over with you; persons knowing they might be objected to should not apply; no agents. Address
HOME P. O., Box 332.

FOR SALE—
A 4-room frame house, near Lincoln ave., price $1,800; $200 down, balance $15.00 per month.
C. F. WEBER,
1324½ Frankstown ave., E. E.

GRAHAM ST., E. E.
10-room, reception hall, buff brick dwelling, with all modern conveniences; lot 36x95; price $8,500.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth avenue.

—FOR SALE—
—AN AWFUL SACRIFICE—
—$6,000 WILL BUY—
AN $8,500 PROPERTY—
—ON FAIRMONT AVE., E. E.
Ten rooms; reception hall, brick; every modern improvement; paved and sewered; lot 40x215 ft. The house cost more than $6,000 to build. Quick action only will secure this.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—Chislett st., 18th ward, lot 42x100, modern brick house of eight rooms and attic; only $6,000; terms to suit.
I. K. BECHTEL,
314 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—
EAST END RESIDENCES.
PACIFIC AVE.

$7,000	Corner, 8-room frame
$ 8,000	9-room brick
$ 8,500	Corner, 11-room frame
$10,000	9-room brick

HARRY E. HOLMAN,
421 Wood st.

11-room beautiful home on Rebecca st., East End, No. 207; price on this house has been reduced $1,000.

FOR SALE—$6,000. Modern residence, Baum Grove. Address Owner, M 59, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—A good value is offered in an Atlantic avenue, near Harriett st., East End, property; 11 rooms, modern fixtures; all in best of order; price but $11,000; immediate possession may be nad. See
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Best location on wide paved street, near Highland and Stanton aves.; new 10-roomed, reception hall, brick house, bath, pantry, laundry, slate tubs, furnace, cabinet mantels, chandeliers; high grade decorations; wide front porth, etc.; workmanship, price and terms cannot be excelled. See owner, C. G. Mitchell, 815 Heberton ave. Bell 'phone 1568-2 East.

If you want a house that is elegant go out today and go through my house, No. 330 South Negley ave., near Friendship ave. House is open.

FOR SALE.
New center hall colonial houses on Bartlett st., Squirrel Hill; open for inspection every day.
GO OUT SUNDAY.

FOR SALE—EAST END.
The most delightful spot in East End, Lathrop street, near Terrace; beautiful view and free from smoke; 9 rooms, reception hall and bath. Price low and easy terms. Open all day; 12 minutes to city and car every minute. Owner, 609 Times building.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR SALE—Frame house; 3 rooms, cellar, front and rear porches; water, sewered; lot 18x70; good condition; Fountain st.; only $900.
W. C. BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
619 West Diamond st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
A fine baking establishment, Lowry st., and also stand in Allegheny market, with good brick building of 7 rooms; store and stable in rear; lot 22x90.
Will sell for only $3,600.
Highland ave., Allegheny—Two new frame dwellings, 5 rooms; gases, water, etc.; 60x80; will sell or trade at $2,000 each.
Davis ave., near California ave.—Two frame dwellings, 7 rooms; both gases; front and rear porches; 25x160 each; this property is a gem at only $3,500 each.
H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., East.

Summer Residences.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE COUNTRY HOME—RARE BARGAIN.
20 acres ¾ mile Manor Station, 23 miles city, P. R. R.; new reception hall frame house, 8 rooms; good 5-room log house, furnished; new poultry house; abundance of fruit; splendid spring and cistern water. This will make one of the choicest homes in that section.
Price only $6,000, including household furnishings, horse, wagon, farming implements and all this year's crops. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance on long time, or will consider improved property in East End, Wilkinsburg, etc. See us at once. (252.)
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

Real Estate—Special.

We make a specialty of buying and selling all kinds of business propositions, real estate, insurance, mortgages and loans, organizing and reorganizing companies, promoting and locating manufacturing interests. Write or call at your convenience.
W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth floor Arrott building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JESSE K. SERIGHT,
Fire Insurance.
Money to Loan on Mortgage.
401 Federal st., Allegheny.

W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth Floor Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Josh Billings said: "The time to set a hen is—when the hen is ready." We don't want to argue you into this, but we are ready when you are. The Crafton Bridge plan of lots should not be overlooked by you. Beautiful site. Homes built to order. Reasonable price and payments made to suit.
PLEASE OBSERVE.
$2,000—Two snug cottages, 5 rooms, large yard, Idlewood; 5 cent fare; bargain.
$2,975—Good 6-room house, East End, all improvements.
$3,700—East End, 7-room brick, with improvements.
$4,000—East End, 7-room house, with improvements; terms to suit.
$2,700—Elliott, 6-room frame, double lot; a bargain; will double in two years.
$3,900—Crafton, 7-room frame, all improvements; paved streets.
$7,000—East End home, fine buff brick, all improvements; will trade on good East End lots.
W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth Floor Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lots.

FOR SALE—LEVEL LOTS, 24x100.
Choice $100, $5 down, balance $6 month; houses being erected; take Millvale car and get off at "Millvale Terrace."
H. F. M'GRADY, 309 Fourth ave.

FREE EXCURSION
TO
RENNERDALE LAND SALE.
The high class residence suburb. As beautiful and convenient as Sewickley, for about one-tenth the price. Great, large lots, 60 to 75 feet front, by 168 to 190 feet deep, will be sold at this sale from $200 to $800 each, only 5 per cent down and 2 per cent per month, with no interest or taxes until 1904.
Rennerdale is situate on main line of Panhandle R. R., 11½ miles from the Union Depot. It is a strictly high class residence suburb, which can be reached in 30 minutes from the Union Depot, Fourth ave. and Birmingham stations, and when the four track system now in course of construction is completed the run can be made in half that time.
A large, new station has been erected right on the plan, and 1,400 feet of the main approach thereto is sewered and macadamized, and all other streets graded and trees planted.
A natural gas main is now being laid nearby and the Chartiers Valley Water Co. have made surveys for water main through to McDonald.
The charter and rights of way through Rennerdale for street car line have been secured by the Carnegie & McDonald Street Railway Co., which will connect with Pittsburgh lines.
A school house and a dozen or more fine dwellings have been erected and the owners are enjoying all the advantages of the country and city combined.
Choice Sewickley frontage, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, owned and occupied by city people, is worth $100 per front foot. Rennerdale will some day be worth as much.
Special train will leave Union Depot on Thursday, September 4, at 1:30 p. m., city time. Will stop at Fourth ave. and Birmingham stations. For plans, price lists and tickets, call on or address
W. W. ELDERKIN,
432 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Lots.

LOTS—Benton Knoll; choice level lots $300 to $400; take Brighton road car; get off at Benton ave.; walk 8 minutes out Benton; new car on Benton ave. will pass this plan. James McGrew, 102 Cleveland ave., Avalon.

FAIRMONT AVENUE.
Lot 33x105; price $110 front foot.

FOR TRADE.
Acreage in Highland park district.
12 acres fronting on Morningside road; price $60,000; any reasonable proposition will be considered.

What have you for sale or to exchange. Your proposition can't be too large. Send list and description.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth avenue.

Coal and Timber Lands.

FOR SALE—I have for sale some valuable tracts of coal and timber land in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina; bargains if sold promptly and worthy your inspection. For particulars apply
DANIEL W. TAYLOR,
410 Equitable Building, Wilmington, Del.

Farms.

FOR SALE—Farm of 4½ acres; four-room house, outbuildings, spring water, fruit and berries; fronting on Butler plank road, close to station, 9 miles from city; price $1,375; part cash; country home, bargain; immediate possession.
W. C. BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
619 West Diamond st., Allegheny.

EIGHT acres good level land on outskirts of growing town of 4,500 population; price, $240; very easy terms; fare to either Atlantic City or Philadelphia only 10¼ cents. Call or write for illustrated booklet 500 J.
WALTER BECKER, 444 Fourth ave.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Over 100 farms; many near Pittsburgh. Send for list.
J. C. DIGHT & CO.,
435 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Highland ave.—Two new frame dwellings, 5 rooms, gases, etc.; 60x80; $2,000 each.
Davis ave., near California ave.—Two frame houses, 7 rooms; all improvements; 25x160 each; only $3,500 each.
Menlo st., Allegheny—Three cosy buildings, 5 rooms; cheap; will sell now for only $1,000.
H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
407 Ohio st., Allegheny.

PACIFIC AVE., EAST END.
12-room, center hall, brick dwelling; all modern conveniences; lot 50x120; price $16,000; will consider small properties in exchange.
C. C. HAMILTON,
Room 20, 314 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fine level unencumbered lots in Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Box 678, Pittsburgh.

Business Opportunities.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
TAIT & MURTHA, 31, 339 Fifth ave.

BARGAIN FOR A BUTCHER—We offer for sale two of the leading retail meat markets in the city; one in the best section of E. E., the other in Lawrenceville; also a completely equipped slaughter house; the revenue from these two shops is $140 daily; expenses low; present owner also owns property and will give long lease and reasonable rent; fixtures will invoice more than price asked..........$2,000

GROCERY—An old established store on Mt. Washington, that controls the trade of entire neighborhood; stock is fresh and clean; rent for store and 6 living rooms, $30.00; owner has other interests and will sell at invoice, around $1,000

RESTAURANT—Neat little place in central city location; 2 living rooms and kitchen; rent cheap; a bargain at..........$375.00

CONFECTIONERY AND NOTION STORE—One one of the best streets in Wilkinsburg; splendidly fitted up and doing about $75 weekly cash business; stock all fresh and new; 3-room flat, fine cellar and yard attached, for $25 monthly; a bargain at..........$600

GROCERY—In Allegheny; neat little place; well stocked; rent for store and 2 living rooms only $12; price..........$400

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—Central city location; doing nice business; rent only $10; a bargain at $225

CIGAR STORE—One of Wylie ave.'s best stands; fine fixtures and good, up-to-date stock; large laundry agency and low rent; price..$750

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR AND NOTION STORE—With living rooms attached; doing a paying business; good city location; established 11 years by the present owner; will sell for $400

CIGAR STORE—Doing $65 weekly; located at the intersection of two most prominent streets; owner engaged in manufacturing; will sell at invoice, or in bulk..........$350

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY—Established 35 years; on Allegheny's main thoroughfare; doing $80 weekly; rent for store and three rooms, $25; price..........$650

CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY AND NOTION STORE—On one of Allegheny's best resident streets, 3 living rooms; rent $15..........$550

TAIT & MURTHA, 31, 339 Fifth ave.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10 fine hotels, ranging in price from $2,000 to $20,000; anything you want; get in the procession.
$1,350—Good cigar store and barber shop, Allegheny; easy payments; bargain.
$300—Barber shop, Pittsburgh.
$900—Confectionery and grocery, East End.
$1,000—Boarding and rooming house, East End.
$300—Boarding and rooming house, Pittsburgh.
$700—Boarding and rooming house, Allegheny.
$600—Boarding and rooming house, East End.
$600—Bakery, East End.
$1,800—Bakery, large town near Pittsburgh; great bargain.
$5,000—Good cement works, Eastern Ohio; bargain.
Several good manufacturing sites. If you are looking for a good thing in any line and mean business, it will pay you to call and consult with us.
W. J. STEWART & CO.,
Sixth Floor Arrott Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOTEL AND BAR
In town near city; 35 rooms; house full all the time; bar doing $45 daily; $4,500.

Bakery—Only one in large town near city; sales $35 daily; two bakers and extra man busy all the time; 9-year lease at $25 monthly; lease alone worth $1,000; fixtures cost $1,600; rare bargain; terms to suit.

Half interest in well-established printing business in city; owner cannot attend to inside and outside work and wants good man; experience not necessary; $800.

Wholesale Liquor Store—Good location in Allegheny; sales $500 weekly; low rent; 3 horses, 3 wagons; price, including stock of liquors, $4,500.

SALOONS.
Four good saloons in city; price ranging from $4,800 to $8,000.
GEORGE & CO.,
429 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS—One of the best-paying new and second-hand furniture; cash trade; 100,000 people to draw from for trade; reason, other business; cheap to quick buyer. 1010 Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

FOR SALE—Owner about to leave town; will sell home $1,000 less than cost; 8 rooms, bath, both gases, cemented cellar, front and back porches; lot 36x30, with shade trees; price, $4,000. L 59, The Gazette.

PERSONAL—Grand Excursion—Have you had a day's outing yet this summer, if not why not go with the Knights and Ladies of Columbia to Lake Conneaut, Saturday, September 6; fine music and free dance all afternoon; round trip, $1.50; come go with us; train leaves Pittsburgh & Western depot, Allegheny, at 7:20 a. m. L. Blake, deputy supreme councilor.

RESTAURANT
On Fifth ave., clearing $100 a month; $35 rent, including living rooms; $450.

PAPER ROUTE.
Selling 1,105 daily papers and clearing $26 weekly; located in city; price $300.

RESTAURANT.
Excellent location down town; under present management 9 years; will sell for half actual value—$1,000.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
Located in good Western Pennsylvania college town; principal studio and doing high-class work; clearing $125 monthly; a rare opportunity for an up-to-date young photographer; $1,400.

CIGAR AND NOTION STORE.
Only place of kind in thriving town; 30 miles from this city; has paper route in connection; nice, clean stand and a bargain; $850.

GROCERY.
Good location in the city and doing a cash business of $125 to $150 weekly; has seven living rooms in connection; $450.

GROCERY STORES,
$450, $500, $900, $1,000, $1,300, $1,500, $2,000
ZAHNISER & GUTHRIE,
426 Fourth ave.

A FIRST-CLASS cash business, suitable for lady or gent; for particulars apply to Business Agency, 200 E. Park way, cor. Sandusky, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—
GROCERY—In city, good location; doing cash business $75 day; rent $20 mo.; price $1,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.
MEAT MARKET—In East End; centrally located; doing business $500 week; rent $40 mo., including 5 rooms and bath; price $800.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.
BUTTER, EGG AND MILK BUSINESS—In city; old established stand; doing business $200 week; will bear strict investigation; price $1,000.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.
GROCERY—In city; doing business $50 day; rent $15 mo.; price $650.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.
ROOMING HOUSE—In Allegheny, near parks; 8 rooms, laundry and bath; clearing $50 mo. above all expenses; price $900.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.
DRYGOODS STORE—In Allegheny; established 8 years; doing business $250 week; can be bought at invoice or $3,500.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—
Confectionery, Fruit, Tobacco and Ice Cream Factory on Fifth ave.; 5 living rooms and storeroom, with 2 years' lease, $30 per month; price $1,200.
Rooming House on Fourth ave.; 12 rooms, furnished complete; with lodgers in all the rooms.
Truck Farm of 40 acres and good house, situated at Shousetown, Pa.; cheap to quick buyer.
Dwelling houses, lots and business locations in all parts of city. Call and see
REAL ESTATE BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
506 Fourth ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOMING HOUSE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE—Fine central location; 10 rooms, good furniture, including dishes, silverware, linens, etc.; house complete; clearing $65 per month; no reasonable offer refused; good reason for selling. See
S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

THE guaranteed fund has paid dividends of 1 to 7 per cent fortnightly; send for free book, facts and figures explaining option trading. Osborn Grain Co., 813 Phoenix bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. Members chamber commerce.

SALOON AND CAFE—Located in Cleveland, O.; doing business of $300 per week; price $7,000.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

SALOON—Located in this city; selling 100 bbls. beer per month and 4 bbls. whisky; rent $100 per month; price $7,500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

FLOUR MILL AND PROPERTY—Located in Ohio; all up-to-date machinery; doing business of $2,000 per month; price $4,500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

SALOON—Doing business of $900 per week; 9 rooms and bath; rent $85 per month; price $11,000.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE—Located in good manufacturing town, 5 miles from Pittsburgh; doing business of $60,000 per year; price $5,000.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

NOVELTY STORE—Located in city of 15,000 people, 15 miles from Pittsburgh; doing large business; price $6,500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

HOTEL AND SALOON—Doing good business, centrally located; 21 rooms; rent $135 per month; price $6,500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

"THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY"—Charters procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars; write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws and forms to Philip Lawrence, late assistant secretary of state, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

BUSINESS of all kinds sold, partners secured for established business, stock companies organized and industrial enterprises financed; all business strictly confidential.
CAVANAGH & CO., removed to 236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—Copies of the Scientific American, 1874 to 1900, inclusive, unbound, but in good condition; $25.00. H. Marbach, Bidwell and Cabinet st., Allegheny.

IF you want to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

OWING to ill health will sell bottling works at a bargain. Address Box O, Derry station.

WE can sell your business, no matter where located. Tait & Murtha, 31, 339 Fifth ave.

ROOMING house, 12 rooms, furnished complete; cheap. 102 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS CHANCES—Send for list. Estep & Co., 326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Cigar store; splendid stand; bargain. 2304 Fifth ave.

Investments.

ARE you still looking for a safe investment to participate in the profits of a responsible bookmaking concern? My investors have received $12.03 net profit on each $100 from June 17 to June 30; am the originator of the investments of this kind, and my clients have reaped the harvest of my years of experience. I have not had a single loss, and have never passed dividend period without making handsome returns to any one seeking this mode of investment. I will guarantee to satisfy them as to my stability by furnishing them with national bank, mercantile and satisfied customers as references from all parts of the country. Investments received in sums of $50 and upward; profits paid semi-monthly. For further particulars address S. E. Jackson, Downing building, New York.

WANTED $16,000 first mortgage; 50 per cent loan; no commission. Address H 59, The Gazette.

Pianos.

PIANO BARGAINS.

A small payment down at Hoffmann's and $8.00 to $10.00 per month will make you the possessor of a fine piano, and we are now offering a magnificent special upright on these terms, only $135.00. This instrument is worth $300.00 and if you want a good upright at a low price, here it is. This piano has been used a short time, but its appearance is like new; rich tone, elastic action, mahogany case, and fully warranted. Come at once and inspect this—you'll say it is the best piano value you ever saw. Hoffmann's Music House, 537 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—
$450 high-grade Piano, used only a short time, $125. Great bargain.
$125 Organ, used only a short time, $30.
E. G. HAYS & CO.,
534 Smithfield st.

$450 RENOWNED upright piano, cover, stool; very cheap. 827 Green st., Allegheny.

PIANO, $500 world famous upright, cover, stool, book, music, guarantee; good as new; family sacrifices very cheap. Drawer 203, Allegheny.

GOOD Square Pianos for $25, $40, $50, etc.; Organs for $15, $25, etc.; on extra easy payments of about $5 down and $3 to $5 per month. We don't want old instruments to accumulate, and this is a good chance for people with small incomes to secure good, serviceable instruments and have children practice and learn on and afterwards trade back on a new upright. For particulars call on the Henricks Piano Co., 611 and 613 Smithfield st., 5 doors from Sixth ave.

A LOT of used Pianos, made by Decker, Hazelton, Kranich & Bach, Dunham, Steinway, Knabe, Chickering, for $25, $50, $75, etc.; Organs for $10, $20, $30, including Smith, New England, Estey, etc. We call special attention to a $350 upright Piano now offered for $110; owner needs money and will sacrifice. Cut this out to locate place. Open Saturday evenings. Henricks Piano Co., Ltd., 611 and 613 Smithfield st., 5 doors from Sixth ave.

FOR SALE—Cheap, first-class upright piano, slightly used. 1602 Fremont st., Allegheny.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Boilers and engines, all sizes, from 3 to 125 H. P., stationary and portable, upright boilers and engines; large assortment kept in stock; shafting, pulleys and hangers, and large lot of miscellaneous machinery; second-hand belting, leather and rubber; large stock of all sizes at low prices; machinery of all kinds bought and exchanged.
JOHN S. YOUNG,
108-110 Park way, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—Gas and gasoline engines at special prices to introduce; all sizes; highest award Pan-American Exposition. Lazier Gas Engine Co., 442 Fourth ave.

MACHINERY cheap, gas engines 2, 2½, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 20, 35-H. P.; 4-H. P. Acme engine and boiler; 11x16 steam horizontal center crank; Lathes, Shapers, Drill Presses, Keyseaters, Gear Cutters, Blowers, Pumps, Compressors, Dynamos, Grinders, Collars, Hangers, Shafting, Pulleys; laundry machinery; everything going cheap. The Atlas Machine Co., Twenty-sixth and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Engines and boilers, saw mills, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, crushing pans, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hay presses, hydraulic cider mills, wind wheels, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies. Address
B. D. REED, No. 32 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

GAS ENGINES, steam engines, boilers, shafting, pulleys, hangers and fireproof safes. William Prager, 110 Market st.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.
Direct connection, or belted to Nash gas engines. Force & Briggs, Fourth and Liberty aves.

N. C. DAVISON,
Gas and Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Compressors, 108 Market st.

Birds and Dogs.

ANOTHER load of Cuban parrots; guaranteed to talk; $4 each; canaries guaranteed to sing, $2 each; French poodles and all kinds of dogs and pet stock, with cages and seeds.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE,
907 Penn ave.
THOS. HURST, Prop.

ARRIVED—Belgian hares, white French poodles, fox terriers, pups. Decker Poultry Co., 16 Park way, Allegheny.

PARROTS—PARROTS—PARROTS.
New lot of Cuban parrots just received, $4 each; guaranteed to talk; young canaries, guaranteed to sing. New York Bird Store, 615 Smithfield st.

CONFECTIONERY, cigar and grocery store, making money; cheap to quick buyer; three living rooms; rent $17. Reliable Business Exchange, Yoder building, 503 Wylie ave.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.

LARGEST stock in city; typewriters of every make; no traded machines, but bought and sold, lowest prices; rentals $2. Repairing and inspection best and cheapest; send for our big list of bargains.
Consolidated Typewriter Exchange,
339 Fifth ave.

TYPEWRITER—If you want to see where quality comes in, look at the New Model Densmores 4 and 5. Densmore Typewriter Co., Keystone building.

WILL exchange typewriter for anything valuable. O 83, The Gazette.

Sewing Machines.

BIG bargains in shopworn and good second-hand sewing machines; all makes. NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., 131 Sixth st., next to Bijou theater.

Horses and Vehicles.

JOHN BOYD, FORMERLY OF 115 SOUTH DIAMOND SQ., ALLEGHENY, HAS REMOVED TO THE DUQUESNE STABLES, 35 SECOND AVE., NEAR FERRY ST., PITTSBURGH. HE HANDLES EXCLUSIVELY THE VERY BEST CLASS OF HOME-RAISED HORSES, AS IS WELL KNOWN. PURCHASERS WOULD DO WELL TO CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK OF HORSES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

YOU will always find a selection of choice Ohio horses, weighing from 1,100 to 1,800 lbs. each, at the Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516 1st st., Allegheny.

HORSES, horses, horses; 40 head of draught and general purpose horses; consisting of pair of bays, 3,200 lbs.; pair roans, 3,200; pair browns, 3,100; pair greys, 3,000; pair dapple greys, 2,600, suitable for hearse team, and many others weighing from 1,100 to 1,700 each; all of good ages and ready for immediate use; come and see them without fail at the Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516 1st st., Allegheny. M. Marx, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—Bay driving mare, 7 years old; also new runabout and harness. Inquire Turner's livery, 720 Penn ave., Wilkinsburg.

FOR SALE—Horse, wagon and cart. Apply at 5115 Rosetta st., East End.

HARNESS of all kinds in stock at prices that make our competitors wince; come and see it. Squires Carriage Co., 116 to 120 Seventh st.

ARE you aware that this is the time to get a runabout cheap at Squires' Carriage Co., 110 to 120 Seventh st.?

A CHOICE selection of draught and general purpose horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 26. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

IT will pay anyone in need of a horse of any description to attend the next Tuesday's auction sale, August 26, at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description to sell will find ready sale for them at our regular auction sales every Tuesday; next sale August 26. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description for sale will find ready sale for them at our weekly auction sales. Next sale Tuesday, August 26. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

A CHOICE black hearse team, closely mated, will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 26. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

150 HORSES of all descriptions will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, August 26. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, cor. First ave. and Grant st.

160 HEAD of pit and draught mules constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange. A. Asher, Prop., cor. First ave. and Grant st.

Our Prices are Low.
We Have Everything
Delivery Wagons—Hand Made,
Open and With Tops, in All Sizes
From 1,000 lbs., to 8,000 lbs. Capacity.
Our Display Never Before Equalled.
Harness,
Robes, Blankets and Harness Supplies.
GERBER CARRIAGE CO.,
19 to 27 Fifth Street.

HORSES—Two carloads of heavy draft and pit mules and general horses for sale. Philip Steinmiller's, 110 Second ave.

Bicycles.

BICYCLE—Ladies' bicycle; very cheap. Address X 53, The Gazette.

Automobiles.

FOR SALE—Automobile, Columbia gasoline auto, with tonneau. Address David Speer, box 1314, city.

MOTORS
High Grade—Low Prices
Steam & Electric Equip. Co.
Conestoga Bldg. Tel. 2870 Court.

Bar Fixtures.

AT lowest prices for cash or time; make your own terms; bar fixtures, work boards, pumps, billiard tables, safes, etc. S. Delp Sons, corner Fourth and Liberty sts.

Miscellaneous.

THE PITTSBURGH AUCTION CO., LTD., 618-620-622 Wylie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; auction sales Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 10 a. m.; consignments solicited; buy and sell everything second-hand; call and see us.

FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE.
Beautiful Oriental Napkins
For Picnics, Receptions, Etc.
Call at
HAWORTH & DEWHURST, Ltd.,
Duquesne way and Ninth st.

FOR SALE—Rare chance—Copies of the American Machinist, 1883 to 1900 inclusive, unbound but in good condition; $25.00 will buy them. H. Marbach, Bidwell and Cabinet st., Allegheny.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.
Appropriate, attractive and business bringing ones made best by P. J. Byrne, the painter, 634 Fifth ave. and 55 Tunnel st.; both 'phones.

FOR SALE—Flat, roll and bookkeepers' desks; office chairs; billiard and pool tables. 418 Diamond st.

APPLE BARRELS—Carload and local shipments. The Edwin Bell Co., 17th st., South Side, Pittsburgh.

FILTER stones for all kinds of filters kept constantly for sale. Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave. Telephone 719.

FOR SALE—A large lot of fresh one-pound packages of SATISFACTION Coffee. It's always fresh, as it is sold and used before it gets a chance to be old. Inquire at any grocery store.

"STOP THAT LEAK!"—This copyright catch phrase of Hough & Co., roof builders and painters, saves Pittsburgh folks money. Hough & Co. repair roofs and paint roofs, cement cellars, treat damp walls; patch sidewalks, repair and renew spouting. Hough & Co.'s asphalt paint is the genuine natural material. Any quantity delivered free. See samples—Hough & Co., 308 Grant st., Pittsburgh.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
Issued daily. Free. It tells you the stocks to buy, and when to buy and sell.
Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

NOTICES.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
Issued daily. Free. It tells you the stocks to buy, and when to buy and sell.
Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

LONG life, health and prosperity
Come to all who drink
Ice tea
Made from SATISFACTION Tea.

ROOM FOR ONE MORE.
Usually there's not, but at this season, if you want good painting done, send for BYRNE, the painter, 634 Fifth ave.

FOUND.

FOUND—
THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
122 Sixth st.,
Always has on hand a good lot of second-hand and shop-worn machines which they are selling cheap. All machines are guaranteed for five years. Call at once and you will get a bargain.

FOUND—
The thoughts of being great,
And getting into action,
Is what made the makers make
The famous Coffee—SATISFACTION.
Sold by all grocers at popular price.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
Issued daily. Free. It tells you the stocks to buy, and when to buy and sell.
Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE.
Beautiful Oriental Napkins
For Picnics, Receptions, Etc.
Call at
HAWORTH & DEWHURST, Ltd.,
Duquesne way and Ninth st.

SIGNS OF SPRING
or any other season made or furnished on short notice. P. J. Byrne, painter, late with E. E. Garnsey, 634 Fifth ave., and 55 Tunnell st.; both 'phones.

LONG life, health and prosperity
Come to all who drink
Ice tea
Made from SATISFACTION Tea.

FOUND—Upholstering, repairing, refinishing of furniture by the Guarantee Upholstering Company, 1522 Beaver ave.; both 'phones; estimates furnished.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A SIMPLE METHOD.
Money on Your Own Account.
No Indorser Required.
Money advanced in large and small amounts ($10.00 to $10,000.00), one month to two years. Any kind of security proposition will be considered.
Undue notes and accounts bought.
Salaried employes (male and female) accommodated at once, on signature alone—confidentially.
Chattel loans, without removal—privately.
Retail merchants and manufacturers supplied with capital to discount bills, buy for cash or extend business.
Property owners, why negotiate a mortgage when money can be had privately without preliminary charge? Small weekly or monthly payments pay a loan and all charges, which is about one-half of the rate usually made by so-called "loan companies."
Call or write,
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
Keystone Bldg.,
Rooms 911 and 912,
320-322-324 Fourth ave.

SALARY LOANS. FURNITURE LOANS.
$10
to
$100.
SALARY LOANS UPON YOUR NOTES.
No Mortgage. No Indorser. No Publicity.
WHY?
Why mortgage your household furniture when you can borrow on your note?
Your Friends, Relatives or Employer need not know that you borrowed.
Furniture Loans Without Removing Goods.
You use unmolested goods and money.
Every $1 paid off loan reduces cost.
WE ARE PLAIN PEOPLE DOING BUSINESS
In an honest, plain old-fashioned way
That simply must please YOU.
Our offices are private, easily found.
Call today for a private interview.
IN OUR PRIVATE OFFICE.
Inquiries kept strictly confidential.
WHETHER YOU BORROW OR NOT.
Bring this ad. with you and no charge will be made for papers.
RELIABLE CREDIT CO., 301 Smithfield st., Cor. Third avenue. Opposite Postoffice. Room 17, Marine Nat. Bk. Bldg., Fifth Floor.

Money For All
At Six Per Cent.
Rich and poor fare alike here. One rate for everybody and that's 6 per cent, the lowest rate ever charged in Allegheny county. We'll lend you just what you want on jewelry, diamonds, a watch, furs, clothing or any article of value. Come where you know the rate is the lowest. Strictly confidential.
Six Per Cent
Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market Street,
Near Third Avenue.

Jos. DeRoy & Sons,
OLD RELIABLE LOAN OFFICE
Directly opposite postoffice.
Loan money at LOWER RATES than were ever heard of in Western Pennsylvania. No other firm can do business at our low rate, we being the acknowledged leaders in our line the past 42 years. We are still at the same old stand, doing the LARGEST LOAN BUSINESS, though we display no pawnbroker's signs. Everything confidential at
307 Smithfield st.

SALARY LOANS
On Personal Notes
to male or female employes.
No indorser or publicity.
Rebate if paid before due.
LOWER RATES, EASIER PAYMENTS. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, STORED GOODS, ETC. The property to remain undisturbed in your possession and the transaction held in strict confidence.
PITTSBURGH CREDIT COMPANY,
336 Fourth ave., Room 601 Times bldg.

DE ROY'S
LOWEST RATE LOAN OFFICE.
Make the most liberal advances on WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY, at lower rates than you ever got before or can get in this city. Our extremely low rate on large loans will surprise you. Try us.
643 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR 7TH AVE.
Established 1852.

MONEY When in need of money call on us.
MONEY We will make you a loan at the
MONEY lowest rates in town on household
MONEY goods, pianos, salaries or any form
MONEY of good security left in your posses-
MONEY sion. Everything is strictly confi-
MONEY dential. Your neighbors will not
MONEY know anything about it.
MONEY THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.,
MONEY 411 Fourth ave., 2d floor.
MONEY 411 Fourth ave., 2d floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.
J. Q. H. SMITH, 413 Fourth ave.

MONEY LOANED.
Salaried people holding permanent positions; reasonable rates; strictly confidential.
O'Donnell & Co., room 414, 347 Fourth ave.

Mortgage Loans.

PRIVATE party will loan any part of $500,000 at 4 or 4½ per cent on good property or on collateral; no delay. P. O. box 1466, Pittsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Any amount, at lowest rates, without delay, either straight mortgage or installment plan.
C. V. REID & CO., 432 Wood st., Room 401.

MONEY to loan on mortgages from $100 up; lowest rates; bring deed.
CAVANAGH & CO., 236 Fourth ave.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

LOANS—You don't need to borrow any money when you drink SATISFACTION Coffee. It's the mascot brand. When drinking it you will never be out of a job, and everything you touch turns into money. Grocers sell it.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
Issued daily. Free. It tells you the stocks to buy, and when to buy and sell.
Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

PATENTS.

PATENTS
PATENTS
PATENTS
PATENTS
PATENTS
INVENTORS' GUIDE BOOK MAILED FREE.
This New Book is full of valuable information for Inventors and contains 100 Mechanical Movements. Full information about Patents.
O'MEARA & BROCK, Patent Attorneys,
G st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS, trade-marks and copyrights protected against infringement; manufacturers and others defended against claims. Patent Title & Guarantee Co., 318 Frick Building.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
Issued daily. Free. It tells you the stocks to buy, and when to buy and sell.
Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

LOST.

LOST—Between Boggs & Buhl's store and Wood st., Pittsburgh; small black pocketbook, containing money; reward if returned to 1821 Perrysville ave., Allegheny.

LOST—Black short jacket on Park ave., East End; suitable reward if returned to 116 Winslow st., East End.

"WHO RUNS MAY READ"
the readable signs made by P. J. Byrne, the Painter, are the best. 634 Fifth ave., and 55 Tunnel st.; both 'phones.

LONG life, health and prosperity
Come to all who drink
Ice tea
Made from SATISFACTION Tea.

LOST—The chance to get good painting done if you fail to get P. J. Byrne, the Painter, to give you an estimate. 634 Fifth ave.

FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE.
Beautiful Oriental Napkins
For Picnics, Receptions, Etc.
Call at
HAWORTH & DEWHURST, Ltd.,
Duquesne way and Ninth st.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
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Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction! Auction!
THE FURNISHMENT OF A FINE RESIDENCE. HANDSOME MAHOGANY CHAMBER SUITE, BRASS BED, FLEMISH OAK DINING ROOM OUTFIT, MAHOGANY PIANO, LEATHER LIBRARY FURNITURE, FINE PICTURES, SILK CURTAINS, CUT GLASS, ELEGANT CHINA & BRIC-A-BRAC, SILVERWARE, ETC., MOVED TO THE STORE FOR SALE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, AT 10 A. M., AT THE ROOMS OF THE HENRY AUCTION CO., 124 & 126 NINTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
Mahogany Chamber Suite, cost $460.00; Fine Brass Bed, Leather Couch and Chairs, Mahogany Rockers and Tables, Flemish Oak Dining Room Suite, Fine French China Dinner Service, Cut Glass, Silverware, Etc. Elegant Silk and Lace Curtains, Piano, Mirrors, Books and Bookcase, Fine Axminster Carpets and Rugs, Hair Mattresses, Springs, and Bedding. The goods are now on exhibition and will be sold positively Tuesday at 10 o'clock.
HENRY AUCTION CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
by order of the Court at
W. A. Hoeveler Storage
Warehouse No. 3—
546 Neville St.
Bellefield, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa., near Duquesne Garden.
Pianos, Organs, Carpets, Tools, Butchers' Outfit, Dishes, Tableware, Stoves, Furniture, Parlor Suites, Bric-a-Brac, Gas Engine and many other useful and valuable articles.
Sale begins TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1902, AT 10 A. M., and will be continued until accounts are closed.
Terms cash. Other announcements made during sale.
W. A. HOEVELER STORAGE.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Theodore Low de Vinne, the highest authority in this country on composition and typography, condemns unwarranted abbreviations. Walter Pearce, an English authority, regrets the injudicious use of different styles of lettering and the sham relief of shaded letters. This and more is to be known when good lettering is done. For correct and reasonable sign work, call or send for
P. J. BYRNE,
634 Fifth ave. Late with E. E. Garnsey.

PERSONAL—Perue Sisters, manicuring, magnetic treatment and baths, including Edison's electrical scrub bath. 517 Ross st., corner Fifth and Sixth avenues.

MOVING?
If so, employ practical and experienced parties; it is the cheapest. Light wagons for hire, with or without drivers. Also carriers of passengers and packages to Perrysville and Wexford.
J. O'NEIL EXPRESS,
813 and 815 West Diamond, Allegheny,
Both 'Phones No. 453, Allegheny.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
Issued daily. Free. It tells you the stocks to buy, and when to buy and sell.
Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

"RICH YOUR APPAREL
as the purse can buy."
Keep your house well dressed, too; that's important.
BYRNE, 634 Fifth ave.

PERSONAL—Prof. Rosa Artz, hypnotic, suggestive and psychopathic therapeutics. Class in mental and physical development from 7 to 8 evenings. Treatments, 25c. 1312 Federal st., Allegheny.

SING-HIGH, NEW CHINESE RESTAURANT—Now open at corner Lacock and Sandusky sts., Allegheny; finest and cleanest Chinese restaurant in the city; all kinds of dishes, with excellent service.

PERSONAL—Miss Nunez, Spanish, French teacher; also translator of Portuguese. 215 Sixth st., Pittsburgh, third floor.

PERSONAL—Steam and Turkish baths cure nervousness, dropsy, rheumatism and gout; remove alcohol and drugs from system. 801 Fifth ave., two squares above Court House.

LONG life, health and prosperity
Come to all who drink
Ice tea
Made from SATISFACTION Tea.

PERSONAL—John B.; the check protector you want is handled by Mercantile Specialty Co., 245 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh; good seller, all want them; big profits; sample postpaid 25 cents; or call after 3 o'clock.

PERSONAL—Shakespeare and all other poets at Levi's Book Store, No. 820 Liberty st.

PERSONAL—MLLE. LE SOURD, masseur, manicure and chiropodist; diplomas, New York and Cincinnati schools. Herron building, 826 Federal st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Prof. Frank Charles, Phrenologist; advises on business, marriage, spells and all affairs of life. Office, 510 West Lacock st., near circus grounds, Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Allen's Rug Works, 5905 and 5907 Center ave., E. E., can weave your old carpets into fine rugs and druggets; send for circular.

PERSONAL—Vapor baths, massage and manicure. Miss Long, 826 Federal st., Herron bldg.

PERSONAL—Dr. Miney Davidson, massage, general, face and scalp treatment. 806 Penn ave.

PERSONAL—Swedish massage; manicuring. Elsie Mills, 800 Penn ave., second floor.

PERSONAL—Looky here, you, Mistah Snowball Whitewash, wid his eye full ob whitness, what's in dat bundle under your arm, eh? Now, see here, Phebe, what you fussin' 'bout till you sees what's in dat secret package. Open dat and see.
Phebe—For de lan's sake, if dat coon ain't done gone and bot me one of dem packages, dat delicious, aromus SATISFACTION Coffee, what his mudder says was kerslusious.

FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE.
Beautiful Oriental Napkins
For Picnics, Receptions, Etc.
Call at
HAWORTH & DEWHURST, Ltd.,
Duquesne way and Ninth st.

REMOVALS.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
Issued daily. Free. It tells you the stocks to buy, and when to buy and sell.
Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.
This is a great truth when said of painting. Paint your house now, the best season of the year. Send for BYRNE, 634 Fifth ave.

SPECIAL.

FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE, FREE.
Beautiful Oriental Napkins
For Picnics, Receptions, Etc.
Call at
HAWORTH & DEWHURST, Ltd.,
Duquesne way and Ninth st.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION
BETTER THAN A POUND OF CURE.
Before the sun and weather cracks, warps or ruins woodwork, or starts the mortar to run from brickwork, have them painted.
BYRNE, 634 Fifth ave.

LONG life, health and prosperity
Come to all who drink
Ice tea
Made from SATISFACTION Tea.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of U. J. L. Peoples, architect, Times building, up until 3 o'clock p. m. Friday, September 5, 1902, for the erection and completion of a school building to be erected at Munhall, Allegheny county, Pa., drawings for which can be seen at the architect's office on and after August 21, 1902. The successful bidder will be required to give a trust company bond for the full amount of the contract. The school board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

M'SWEENEY'S Interstate Detective Agency, 425 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa., transacts a general detective business. All communications strictly confidential.

IF YOU had been reading my letter this week you would have known what stock to buy and made money.
Issued daily. Free. It tells you the stocks to buy, and when to buy and sell.
Send your name and address.
R. M. WEAVER,
Stocks and Bonds,
401 Arrott Building.

BUILDING PLANS.

BUILDING PLANS

BEFORE STARTING TO BUILD call and see our large assortment of BUILDING PLANS of low cost 4 to 12-roomed dwelling houses. We also design Hotels, Business Blocks, Apartment Houses, etc.
A. E. LINKENHEIMER, Architect,
438 FOURTH AVE.
P. & A. PHONE 1804 MAIN.

E. W. Harden's New York Business Letter

CRISIS PENDING IN ANTHRACITE MINERS' STRIKE

Financiers Believe Operators Will Soon Be Forced to Arbitrate.

KEENE POOL IN CONTROL

Southern Pacific Seems to Have All Bull Leaders With Its Boom—Morgan Touchy on L. & N.—Bank Statement Improves.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Aug. 23.—There prevails in the Wall street community a strong impression that a crisis in the coal strike situation is near at hand; that definite changes are likely to occur this coming week. Nothing immediately tangible appears upon which to base this impression, but it is entertained by some well-informed persons. The negative interview with Mr. Morgan leaves the matter quite as it was so far as Mr. Morgan is concerned.

Public sentiment in favor of arbitration is overwhelming. Several New York bankers, speaking unofficially, declare that it is only a question of days until the operators will have to entertain the idea of arbitration. The fact need not be disguised that the miners' resistance has been much more positive and longer lived than the operators expected it would be. On the other hand, the operators seem still determined to fight the thing out on the present lines. A great deal of significance is attached, however, to the utterances of Bishop Potter, who, having crossed the Atlantic with Mr. Morgan, declared rather strongly for the miners, and said he expected that he should be called upon soon to help arbitrate matters. The subject is invested with much that is purely conjectural and indeed there is very little positive information anywhere, but the financial world is led by numerous subtle manifestations to believe that next week will see the beginning of the end. Expert opinion inclines rather to the belief that the operators will lead off by trying to resume mining. This will disclose the strength of both sides.

All Bulls on Southern Pacific.

Rarely has the stock market community been more uniformly or enthusiastically bullish on a stock than it is just now on Southern Pacific. Talbot J. Taylor & Co., who run the Keene pool and in whose house James Keene makes his Wall street headquarters, have sent an agent to London with several thousand copies of the bullish circular which was given out here yesterday to be "held for release" on Monday. The Wall street news agencies broke faith and printed the substance of the circular this morning. In 74 handsomely printed pages of matter and maps no new facts are brought out. It is shown that the Southern Pacific is earning a great deal of money and putting most of it back into the property. Everybody knew that before.

It is rather in the manner in which the facts are presented that the circular is remarkable. It represents the most pretentious "circularizing" of a stock exchange house. The literature is intended to appeal rather to a semi-investment public than to a purely speculative audience.

Southern Pacific was easily the feature of the short session today, advancing to a new high record price at 77⅛. The upbidding of the stock was incidental to the appearance of Mr. Keene in Wall street. He was at his office only a few minutes, however, and did no work. He will be at his desk for business on Monday.

Morgan Touchy on L. & N.

It has been remarked lately that in J. P. Morgan & Co.'s they are extremely touchy about Louisville & Nashville. Inquiries as to what progress is being made with the "deal" evidently are annoying to those who have the business in charge. It is recalled, in this connection, that the taking over of the Louisville & Nashville property by the Morgan party was said at the time of the Hawley-Gates coup, to be a matter rather of necessity than of delight.

Authoritative information is that the Morgan options on the Hawley-Gates holdings will be exercised, but it is understood that no definite conclusions have been reached as to how the business shall be financed. It is generally expected that the Louisville & Nashville will be taken over by a holding company which will guarantee 7 per cent on the stock. It is on this assumption that Louisville & Nashville has been advanced to its present market level. Anything short of a 7 per cent guarantee would be a startling disappointment.

Reserve Is Higher.

The average of the percentage reserves of all the banks in the clearing house association is given this week as 26 per cent, as compared with 25.7 per cent the preceding week. The number of delinquents is still large. The individual percentage reserves are as follows:

Banks.	Pct. Res.	Banks.	Pct. Res.
Bk. of N. Y., N. B. A	25.1	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24.4
Manhattan Com.	27.4	Nat. Park	27.5
Merchants Nat.	24.3	East River Nat.	25.6
Mechanics	27.8	Fourth Nat.	26.3
America	24.8	Central Nat.	24.6
Phoenix Nat.	26.7	Second Nat.	24.9
National City	26.9	First Nat.	24.7
Chemical Nat.	29.9	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	26.3
Mer. Exch. Nat.	26.0	Bowery	19.1
Gallatin Nat.	26.3	N. Y. County Nat	23.4
Nat. But. & Drov	23.7	German American	22.9
Mech. & Trad.	19.9	Chase Nat.	26.5
Greenwich	18.9	Fifth Avenue	25.4
Leath. Mfrs. Nat.	25.0	German Exchange	20.5
Seventh Nat.	26.6	Germania	21.0
Am. Exch. Nat.	32.1	Lincoln Nat.	24.1
Nat. Bk. of Com.	25.0	Garfield Nat.	25.7
Nat. Broadway	23.7	Fifth Nat.	25.1
Mercantile Nat.	23.9	Metropolis	24.0
Pacific	17.4	West Side	24.5
Chatham Nat.	26.2	Seaboard Nat.	25.4
Peoples	26.9	Western	27.4
Nat. Bk. of N. Am	25.2	F'st. Nat. B'klyn.	30.7
Hanover Nat.	27.2	Liberty Nat.	24.2
Irving Nat.	25.7	N. Y. P. Exch.	21.1
Nat. Citizens	24.0	N. Ams. Nat. bk.	23.4
Nassau	21.7	Astor Nat.	23.1
Mkt. & Ful. Nat.	26.4	N. B'k. of the U. S	20.5
Nat. S. & Leath	25.6		
Corn Exchange	24.6	Totals	26.0
Oriental	27.0		

Bank Statement Improves.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued today, was in all important respects more favorable than the Wall street community expected it to be, and its appearance caused a general stiffening of stock values in the last few minutes of the short session. Instead of a small gain in cash, as indicated by the known movements of money, the clearing house averages showed a loss of $377,304, but this circumstance was greatly overshadowed by striking changes in other accounts.

Loans showed the considerable shrinkage of $10,460,100. This, of course, was the reflection of the heavy shifting of loans from banks to trust companies, a process that was frequently remarked during the week and which early presaged a large decrease of the loan liabilities of the banks. A comparison of the change in the loan account with the changes in the cash and deposit items shows the statement to be more than $1,000,000 out of balance. Deposits showed a decrease of $11,936,200, which decrease is $1,138,800 greater than the decrease of loans and the loss of cash combined.

The heavy decrease of deposits reduced the reserve required by $2,994,050, so that in spite of the small loss of actual reserve, surplus reserve showed an increase of $2,616,750. The total surplus now is $9,743,350, as compared with $18,148,100 a year ago and $23,888,925 two years ago.

Can Company Making Money.

A Wall street news agency prints the following interview with a "high official in the sales department" of the American Can Company:

"The American Can Company is making lots of money. The sales for the month of July were the largest for any month in the company's history. The sales department has all it can do to handle the business. Any more would swamp it. The demand is largely for fruit and vegetable preserving cans, most of it is in advance of the large crops expected this fall. I feel sure the company's directors will begin the declaration of dividends on the preferred stock in the fall.

"At the last annual meeting it was stated that the work of changing around and concentrating the company's factories had been completed and the company was in condition to earn dividends. Being ready to earn dividends and earning them are different; and we are now earning them, with considerable besides. I also base my belief in dividends on the inside information that has percolated from the throne. It is to the effect that the Moores have told their friends to buy Can. The story is that as soon as they have their vacations after winding up Rock Island affairs, they will declare a dividend on the preferred stock of the American Can Company and go into the market actively to put up the prices of the stock."

E. W. HARDEN.

Supplementary New York Stocks.

(By Leased Wire to The Gazette.)

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Close.
200	Am. Bicycle	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Am. Dist. Tel.	38½	38½	38½
1,200	Am. G. Twine	62	61¾	62
100	Am. Wool pfd.	77½	77½	77½
200	Chi. Ter. Tran. pfd.	41⅜	41	41⅜
300	Chi. Un. Trac.	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,300	Corn Prod.	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜
600	Do pfd.	84½	84	84½
2,800	D. & R. G.	49¾	49	49¾
900	Do pfd.	95⅝	95¼	95¼
1,100	Det. South. Ry.	23	22⅞	22⅞
600	Dist. of Am.	5½	6¼	5½
100	Do pfd.	37½	37¼	37¼
3,000	D. S. S. & A.	19¾	19⅜	19¾
2,500	E. & T. H.	67¾	67	67¾
300	Fuller Co.	59½	59½	59½
300	Do pfd.	103½	103½	103½
800	Int. Paper	21	20¾	21
300	K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	86	86	86
300	Met. Subs.	127¼	126⅛	126⅞
200	Nat. R. R. of M.	19¾	19½	19½
200	New Con. Coal	45	45	45
600	N. Y. Airbrake	191¾	189¾	181¾
1,200	Pacific Coast	75½	74¾	75½
100	Peoria & Eastern	41	41	41
500	St. J. & G. I.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
2,100	Sloss	50	49¾	50
200	U. Bag & Paper	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
400	U. S. C. I.	12	12	12
700	Do pfd.	45¾	45	45
200	U. S. Express	139¾	139⅝	139¾
400	Va. Car. Chem.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
500	W. E. Mfg.	220	220	220

Banks and the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the San Francisco and Seattle assay offices, today's official records show that the subtreasury paid out yesterday $15,824 at Seattle against $40,765 for the same period a week ago. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $2,817,000. Payment by banks to government, $3,373,000. Balance on day's transactions, $556,000 paid by banks to government against $429,000 similarly paid for the corresponding period a week ago. Included in the foregoing summary is $130,000 deposited by banks with the subtreasury for payment at interior points.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows: Loans, $918,687,900; decrease, $10,460,100; deposits, $948,269,800; decrease, $11,976,200; circulation, $32,414,900; increase, $303,800; legal-tenders, $75,248,900; decrease, $1,101,500; specie, $171,562,200; increase, $724,200; reserve, $246,810,800; decrease, $377,300; reserve required, $237,067,450; decrease, $2,994,050; surplus, $9,743,350; increase, $2,616,750.

Wall Street Dealers Were Very Languid Yesterday

STOCK MARKET IS LANGUID IN WALL STREET

Some Brisk Operations in Speculative Pools Failed to Arouse Interest.

BANK SURPLUS DECREASED

Loan Accounts Are Reduced in Expectation of the Coming Demand from the Interior for Fall Business. Colorado Fuel Weak.

WALL STREET FEATURES.

Total sales for the day were 419,100 shares.

Stock market was languid, notwithstanding some brisk operations on the part of speculative pools.

Bank statements failed to show the expected increase in reserves.

Colorado Fuel was erratic and became weak after an early advance.

Demand for Pennsylvania stocks.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Aug. 23.—The interest in today's stock market was rather languid, in spite of some brisk operations on the part of speculative pools and a substantial increase in the surplus reserves of the banks, which is usually made as a signal for an upward movement of stocks.

It did not escape notice, however, that the actual reserves of the banks failed to show the expected small improvement, the turn in the tide of the sub-treasury operations having taken up entirely the contribution to the money market made earlier in the week, so that the cash balance was decreased some $377,300. The contractions in the loans of $10,460,100 shows that the funds which supplied the stock market during the week came from the trust companies and from proceeds of borrowing abroad, as had been supposed.

The action of the banks in reducing their loan account is in expectation of the coming demand from the interior, which has evidently set in for the season. The decision to postpone the dissolution of the Southern railway voting trust by refraining from the declaration of the dividend on the preferred stock had only a slightly depressing effect upon that company's stocks, as it is supposed to be a step towards the completion of the arrangement with the Louisville & Nashville.

Colorado Fuel Weak.

Colorado Fuel was erratic and became weak after an early advance. The newly arrived operator whose buying advanced Southern Pacific published extensive announcements to explain the faith that was in him, and the demand for Pennsylvania was supposed to come from the same source. The moderate advances that followed these movements and the publication of the bank statement met selling to realize and teh market closed irregular.

A somewhat vacillating sentiment regarding the speculative outlook has been reflected by the fluctuations of prices in the stock market during the week.

Confidence has continued unabated over the prosperity of the general conditions in the country, but solicitude has been manifested at different times over the resources of the money market to carry the present expanded credits through the period of expanded circulation of money in the country.

The return to New York of J. P. Morgan after an extended vacation gave rise to a revival of speculative animation, which was followed by sharp reaction. As there has been speculation for some time past over the expected developments to follow Mr. Morgan's return, and as those developments were not announced immediately, the realizing of profits was a natural consequence, according to the custom of speculative buyers.

Waiting for Morgan.

There can be no doubt that there are settlements outlined of important problems which have awaited Mr. Morgan's approval and advice, and which will have important effect on financial affairs, but the hopes professed in speculative quarters of the rapidity and scope of these decisions were somewhat absurd. It is evident, also, that the speculation has already partly, if not wholly, discounted the effect of some of these projects.

The belief that the anthracite coal miners' strike would be immediately settled by Mr. Morgan's presence was naturally disappointed. The faith is strong in Wall street, however, that the end of this struggle is approaching, and that the suspension of mining is not likely to extend into the season of demand for winter supplies.

The undecided situation in which Louisville & Nashville has remained ever since the passage of control in the speculative buying of the stock in the open market and the subsequent deposit of the stock with J. P. Morgan & Co. for settlement is not likely to endure much longer. Efforts to discount this settlement have been an important influence in the market, not only on that stock, but in the whole southern field, as it is expected that a comprehensive readjustment of railroad relations in that field will be involved.

The entry of the St. Louis & San Francisco into that field is supposed to enter into the final settlement, and the movements of the Gould stocks have suggested the possibility that they are also involved.

Schwab's Illness Felt.

It is evident, also, that the situation caused by the impairment in the health of the president of the United States Steel corporation commanded the early attention of the leading spirit in that combination. Mr. Morgan's resumption of the active direction of the far-reaching affairs which he commands was therefore an important incident in the financial world, and was clearly reflected in the stock market.

There was also an easier tone developed in the money market, after a slight flurry on Monday as a consequence of the unfavorable bank statement of last Saturday. The source of the relief to the money market was not obvious. It was alleged at first to be due to funds attracted from the interior by the higher rates prevailing here, but this view was regarded with scepticism, in view of the active money markets of the interior, and the transfer of some funds from New York to interior points. The more likely explanation was that the New York trust companies were placing loans in the local market, and thus relieving the pressure on the clearing house banks.

There were also further large transfers of credits to foreigners early in the week, but as the money rate here relaxed the foreign exchange rate hardened and the offerings of finance bills in the exchange market diminished markedly.

The fact that a further 20 per cent instalment of subscriptions on the $160,000,000 British loan comes due in London on September 4, the talk of an early issue of a Transvaal loan in London and a report that the French government will issue soon a new loan of $260,000,000 were additional influences in hardening the exchange market, in which the short interest is now very large. London also sold stocks here steadily all week.

The movement of currency to the interior is expected to develop suddenly into large proportions as soon as it sets in, and the transfers through the sub-treasury on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were regarded as probably the initiation of the movement. Last year the course of the current changed in the week ending August 17, when the interior gained less than half a million, as was the case in the following week. But in the week ending August 31 the interior gained $3,424,000 at the expense of New York, and varying sums every week thereafter until November 2, when the current turned again.

In the week ending September 14 the orderly course of events was interrupted by the assassination of President McKinley, and heavy liquidation was precipitated. Up to that time the reserves of the New York clearing house banks had declined $19,590,400, compared with August 17, and loans were contracted $12,544,200. In September of last year, also, the money market had the benefit of payments by the United States treasury of $20,112,270 on account of redemptions of United State bonds.

The bond market was unsettled this week by the reduction of the yearly interest disbursement on the Central of Georgia first income bonds, from 5 to 3 per cent and resulting active liquidation. The general market has been irregular, and the only important dealings were in the speculative issues. United States new 4s and old 4s advanced ½, the 2s ⅜, and the 5s ¼ per cent., as compared with the closing call of last week.

NEW YORK CLOSING BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	108⅝	L. & N. unified 4s.	101¼
Do coupon	107¾	Mexican Cent. 4s.	82
Do 3s, reg	105¾	Do 1st inc	32⅛
Do coupon	106¾	M. & St. L. 4s.	106
Do new 4s, reg.	132⅝	M., K. & T. 4s.	100¼
Do coupon	132⅝	Do 2ds	84⅝
Do old 4s, reg.	108¾	N. Y. C. 1sts	101⅝
Do coupon	108⅝	Do gen. 3½s	107
Do 5s, reg.	104½	N. J. C. gen. 5s	136
Do coupon	104½	North. Pac. 4s.	104
Atchison gen. 4s.	103⅝	Do 3s	75
Do adj. 4s.	96⅝	N. & W. con. 4s.	102
B. & O. 4s.	103⅝	Reading gen. 4s.	98⅝
*Do 3½s	95	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s.	116
Do conv. 4s.	112	St. L. & S. F. 4s.	98¼
Canada So. 2ds.	110½	St. L. South. 1sts.	99½
Central of Ga. 5s.	111	Do 2ds	90
Do 1st inc.	79	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	88¾
C. & O. 4½s.	108⅝	Southern Pac. 4s.	94⅝
C. & A. 3½s.	82	Southern Ry. 5s.	121½
C., B. & Q. n. 4s.	95⅝	Tex. & Pac. 1sts.	120
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s.	112¼	T., St. L. & W. 4s.	83¾
C. & N. con. 7s.	134	Union Pacific 4s.	104½
C., R. I. & P 4s.	109½	Do conv. 4s.	109⅝
C. C. C. & S. L. g. 4s.	102	Wabash 1sts	119
Chicago Ter. 4s.	89⅛	Do 2ds	108½
Col. & South. 4s.	94¾	Do deb. B.	77¾
D. & R. G. 4s.	102	West Shore 4s.	113¾
Erie prior lien 4s.	100	W. & L. E. 4s.	96⅝
Do gen. 4s.	86½	Wis. Central 4s.	93
F. W. & D. C. 1sts.	114	Con. Tobacco 4s.	64¾
Hock. Val. 4½s.	109⅜		

*Offered.

New York Curb Stocks.

Henry Sproul & Co. furnish the following closing bids on active stocks traded in on the "curb," or outside the New York stock exchange:

American Can	11½	International Salt.	9½
Do preferred	52	N. Amster. Gas 5s	112
Am. H. & Leath.	7	North. Securities	109½
Do preferred	40½	N. Y. Elec. V. Tr.	11⅝
Am. Elevated Ry.	1½	Otis Elevator	43
Bay State Gas	1½	Do preferred	101
Brit. Col. Copper.	6	R. Bak. Pow. pfd.	105
Brooklyn Ferry	16	Seaboard Airline	33
Electric Boat	20	Do preferred	53¼
Do preferred	30	Standard Oil	670
Electric Vehicle	5½	Penn. Copper	16¼
Do preferred	14	Union Copper	3⅜
Man. Transit	8⅜	United Copper	33
Greene Con. Cop.	26¾	White Knob Cop.	23½

Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Exports of specie from this port to all countries for this week aggregated $414,340 silver and $510,785 gold. The imports of drygoods and merchandise at the port of New York this week were valued at $11,170,174. The imports of specie this week were $16,784 gold and $4,451 silver.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Close
7500	A. T. & S. F.	92¼	93	92¼	92⅞
600	Do preferred	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
	Am. Cotton Oil	....	....	....	50
	Do preferred	....	....	....	95
3000	Am. Sugar Ref.	133¼	133¼	132¾	132⅞
1300	Am. Locomotive	32⅞	33	32½	32¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	93½
700	Am. Car Foundry	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	92
4000	Amal. Copper	66¼	66¾	66¼	66
300	Ana. Cop. Mining	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
1000	Am. Sm. & Ref.	46¼	46¼	46	46⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	97
	American Ice	13	13	13	12
	Do preferred	43	43	43	43
7800	B. & O.	110	110⅛	109⅜	109⅝
100	Do preferred	95	95	95	95
1700	Brooklyn R. T.	67⅛	67⅛	66½	66¾
800	Canadian Pacific	139	139¼	139	139⅜
1600	Chicago Gt. W.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34¼
	Consolidated Gas	....	....	....	222¼
100	C., C., C. & S. L.	104½	104½	104½	104½
2400	Chesa. & Ohio	54⅜	54½	54¼	54¼
1000	Chicago & Alton	44	44	43¾	43¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	76
	C., I. & L.	....	....	....	74
	Chicago & North	....	....	....	241½
24500	Col. Fuel & Iron	77	78	75½	76¼
1600	Col. Southern	34	34	34	33⅞
400	Do 1st pfd	78¼	78¼	78	78
200	Do 2d pfd	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51½
	D., L. & W.	....	....	....	276
100	Dela. & Hudson	....	....	....	178
12100	Erie	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝
2300	Do 1st pfd	69½	69⅞	69⅜	69¾
3600	Do 2d pfd	55	56¼	55	56⅛
	General Electric	....	....	....	186
500	Illinois Central	168½	168¾	168	168¾
200	Iowa Central	51	51	51	50¾
200	Do preferred	87½	87½	87¼	87
400	Internat. Paper	20¾	21	20¾	21
	Do preferred	....	....	....	74
	L. E. & W.	....	....	....	65
	Do preferred	....	....	....	123
4900	Louis. & Nash	156	156	155⅜	155⅝
1100	Manhattan	134⅞	135	134¾	134⅞
2300	Missouri Pacific	117	117	116⅝	116¾
200	M., K. & T. pfd	65⅛	65¼	65⅛	65⅛
200	Metropolitan	....	....	....	147
200	Mexican Central	30	30	29⅞	29½
	National Lead	....	....	....	25⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	93
100	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾	47½
	Do preferred	105¼	105¼	105¼	103⅞
1200	N. Y. Central	163⅞	164⅛	163⅞	164¼
19300	N. Y., O. & W.	36¼	36½	36¼	36⅝
16100	Norfolk & West.	71	71⅞	70⅞	71⅛
	Do pfd	....	....	....	90
	North Am. Co.	....	....	....	122½
	Omaha	....	....	....	162
700	P. G. L. & C. C.	104½	104⅝	104⅛	104¼
100	Pacific Mail	44	44	44	43
500	Pressed Steel C.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼
200	Do pfd	88¼	88¼	88	87½
28000	Penn. R. R.	160¼	161¼	160	160⅞
	P., C., C. & St. L.	97	98	97	97
	Railway Springs	32	32¼	32	32
	Do pfd	....	....	....	88
1400	Reading	68	68	67⅞	67¾
	Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	86¾
1100	Do 2d pfd	74¼	74¼	74	74
1000	Rock Island	183	183⅜	183	183¼
7200	Republic Iron	21⅛	21½	21	21⅛
900	Do pfd	78⅛	78¾	78⅛	78¾
300	St. L. & S. F.	80	80	79½	79½
100	Do 1st pfd	86	86	86	87
100	Do 2d pfd	77	77	77	77
90350	Southern Pacific	75¼	77⅛	75⅛	76¾
6300	South. Railway	40⅝	41	40½	40¾
1300	Do pfd	98	98	97	97¼
2000	St. Paul	185¾	185¾	185¼	185¾
4600	St. L. & S'w'n	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅜
220	Do pfd	79	79¼	78⅞	78⅞
3000	T. Coal & Iron	70¼	70¼	69½	69⅝
4800	Texas & Pacific	52¾	53¼	52¾	53
700	T., St. L. & S. W.	31	31	30½	30⅝
500	Do pfd	48	48⅜	48	48¼
7700	U. S. Steel	41	41⅛	40⅞	41
4100	Do pfd	90	90¼	90	90⅛
16600	Union Pacific	108⅞	109½	108¾	109⅜
200	Do pfd	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅝
	U. S. Rubber	....	....	....	16
600	U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼
300	Do pfd	87⅛	87⅛	87	86⅞
400	Wabash	33⅝	33¾	33½	33½
300	Do pfd	48¼	48¼	48⅛	48
51600	W. U. Telegraph	95¼	95⅞	95	95¾
1700	W. & L. E.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
	Do 1st pfd	64½	64½	64½	64
700	Do 2d pfd	40¾	40¾	40¼	40½
900	Wis. Central	30	30	29⅝	29½
700	Do pfd	54¼	55	54¼	54½
	U. S. C. I. P.	12	12	12	12
	Do pfd	45¾	45¾	45	45
	Kan. & Mich.	....	....	....	49
	Corn Products	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜
	Do pfd	84	84½	84	84⅛
100	Hock. Valley	100	100	100	100½
	Do pfd	....	....	....	93½

Boston Stocks.

Atchison	92¾	American Sugar	133
Do pfd	101⅛	Do pfd	121
Boston & Albany	262	Am. Tel. & Tel.	173
Boston & Maine	200½	Dom. Iron & Steel	77¼
N. Y., N. H. & H.	232	United Fruit	112½
Fitchburg pfd	144	United Copper	34½
Union Pacific	109⅜	U. S. Steel	41
Mexican Central	29¾	Do pfd	90

Talked About in Wall Street

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says:

The speculative week in Wall street closed with a burst of professional activity and a general improvement in prices, which were principally notable in the pool clique stocks. Mr. James Keene's welcome home was similar to the greeting given to Mr. Morgan, and the trading bore all the earmarks of a "Keene market" with Southern Pacific as the leader. Aside from the publication of the weekly bank statement there was no news of importance, and the commission houses reported little change in the attitude of the public. Professional sentiment was favorably inclined and traders were hopeful of a continuance of market activity.

Aside from the bank statement, the two features which excited some influence on the market were the action of the Southern railway, which on Friday deferred action upon the preferred stock dividend, and the liquidation which was evident in Colorado Fuel and Iron. It is well understood that the deference of the Southern railway dividend is simply to hold the voting trust intact to facilitate the carrying out of the plan in connection with the final disposition of Louisville & Nashville. The street, however, in the absence of a definite statement on this point, was a little bit uncertain about the action, and the stock declined. The attention to the heavy losses incurred in Colorado Fuel and Iron had the natural result of depressing that property. The only support came from short covering, while on the advances new lines of shorts were put out by traders.

Southern Pacific responded admirably to the tip, which has been so freely circulated in recent days. The movement was cleverly timed for the homecoming of Mr. Keene, and was regarded in the light of a greeting to Mr. Morgan's principal speculative lieutenant. In the affections of Wall street Mr. Keene holds a warmer place than Mr. Gates, and the recent fiasco in Colorado Fuel, when the Gates following lost so heavily, had the effect, apparently, of turning the attention of the traders to the more successful manipulator and adding to the strength of his welcome. There was a little profit taking in Southern Pacific at the last, but the close was only a slight fraction under the best. Aside from the pamphlet on the property there was no news in connection with the company, and the entire movement was regarded as a well planned and cleverly executed maneuver on the part of the 400,000-share pool.

Western Union was aggressively taken by the pool operating in that property and closed in a burst of activity. Just before the close A. H. Combs, who is identified with the Gould properties, gave out extensive buying orders and offered 96 for all the large lots in stock, agreeing to keep his office open after hours to accept the stock. Persons interested in the movement were predicting higher prices for the stock at the close of the day. When asked for an explanation of the movement the same stories of increased earnings due to rigid economies and a reorganization of the working force were stated to be the reason. A short interest still exists in the stock, but the buyers supply it liberally.

FIGLEY WANTS $60,000 DAMAGES FROM POLICEMEN

He Has Entered Suits Against McAleese, Waggoner and Swinehart.

WAS IN PRISON FIVE DAYS

Says His Arrest Was Uncalled For. A $5,000 Damage Suit Entered Against Former Inspector Henry Whitehouse for False Arrest.

Bert Figley, the iceman who was arrested in connection with the murder of Achsah King, through Attorneys Kerin & Lippert yesterday entered suits against Superintendent of Police John McAleese and Detectives George Waggoner and Albert Swinehart. Damages aggregating $60,000 are asked.

It is stated the plaintiff is a good and faithful citizen and has acquired the good name of all his acquaintances, yet the defendants caused his arrest on July 25, last, and took him from the stable of the Citizens Ice company to the central police station, and after an imprisonment for five days and nights he was discharged from custody. It is charged the plaintiff was denied the right of counsel, that he had no bed and that he suffered greatly. It is charged he was put through the sweating system for the purpose of extorting from him a confession of a crime of which he was innocent. The plaintiff declares, in conclusion, that on account of the exposure and the suffering through the illegal and uncalled-for conduct of the defendants he is entitled to the damages asked.

Robert G. Brooks entered suit against former Inspector Henry Whitehouse and Policeman Thomas Ferson for $5,000 damages from each for alleged false arrest. He says that without a warrant or reasonable cause, he was arrested on June 22, last, and detained at the Oakland police station for 10 hours before he was released.

MAKES HARSH CHARGES.

Daisy Hooks Asks a Divorce from Andrew J. Hooks—Other Divorce Litigation.

Serious charges are brought in the divorce suit of Daisy Hooks against Andrew J. Hooks, begun yesterday in common pleas court No. 2. The wife claims her husband assaulted her; that he visited disorderly houses, and that upon one occasion he took their little daughter to a house of ill repute. The libelant also claims she was compelled to leave the respondent through fear of her life. Elizabeth Strank entered suit against Emil Strank, charging cruel treatment.

Attorney George W. Brawner, commissioner in the divorce case of E. T. French against Ellen J. French, filed his report. They were married July 17, 1894. It is alleged that during August, 1900, the respondent went to Ohio and later wrote to her husband telling him she was not going to return.

The master in the divorce case of Melissa B. Snowden against R. C. Snowden filed his report, recommending a decree. It is claimed that on June 9, 1889, the respondent, who had been drinking, got up from his bed and shot himself in the shoulder, then went outside and shot himself through the arm. It is said he escaped from the McKeesport hospital, and that when he returned three months later he was drunk. He left the second time and did not return.

IN BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Trust Ordered to Return Property in One Case as Debts Are Paid.

In the United States district court orders were made directing the trustee of the bankrupt estate of Margaret R. Grosline and Thomas Reynolds of Pittsburgh to return to them the property remaining since all their debts were paid.

The debts of Margaret R. Grosline were $8,063, with $21,444 assets; and the debts of Thomas Reynolds $9,962, with $22,475 assets.

George Howard Langbein of Patton borough, Cambria county, filed a petition in bankruptcy. His debts amount to $1,822 01, with assets amounting to $2,615. Sangbein was a harness and saddle manufacturer of Patton borough and leather dealers are mentioned as his principal creditors.

An order was made in the bankruptcy case of H. R. Wyatt of Ligonier restraining creditors from proceeding with the sale of his property.

The sale of the property of Minian B. Moore in Armstrong county for $2,000 to E. J. Ashe was confirmed.

ASKS FOR ACCOUNTING.

Dewitt Dilworth Brings Up Old Case Again.

In the equity suit of Dewitt Dilworth against Arthur Kennedy and others a petition was filed in common pleas court No. 3 to obtain an accounting of the Indiana Street Railway Company.

The court recently made an order directing Kennedy to transfer to Dilworth 1,833 shares of stock in the company upon the payment of $22,416 67. Dilworth says he has tendered Kennedy the money, but the latter says he has been unable to have the stock transferred in the books of the company. On account of Kennedy's alleged absence from the city the plaintiff asked the privilege of paying the money into court. A rule was granted on the defendant.

New Suits Filed.

The following new suits were entered yesterday:

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Action.
Robert G. Brooks	Thomas Ferson	S. tres
Iron City Sand Co.	American Bill Posting Co.	Ap
R. E. Henderson	Charles Downed	S. tres

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Action.
John D. Biggert	John Doyle	Ap
A. H. Beatty	Louis Schafer	Assp
Daisy Hooks	Andrew Jackson Hooks	Div

COMMON PLEAS NO. 3.

Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Action.
Citizens National Bank	Flint & Co.	Ex att
Bert Figley	Albert Swinehart	S. tres
Same	George H. Waggoner	S. tres
Same	John McAleese	Tres
Elizabeth Strank	Emil Strank	Div

LEGAL BRIEFS.

The following execution was issued yesterday: H. A. Mackey vs. Mazie A. Scott, $163 45.

The Pennsylvania Trust Company was appointed receiver of Fred Domla of Wilmerding.

Albert B. Theurer, a painter of Greensburg, filed his petition in bankruptcy. He owes $1,431 and has assets of $35.

A statement was filed in the case of Stephen Grinber against the Pittsburgh Coal Company. The plaintiff wants $10,000 damages for alleged personal injuries received in a mine near Bellevernon.

The will of Christian Whitermantle, deceased, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the personal property is $4,650. The value of the real estate is not given. Everything goes to the testator's widow.

By the will of C. P. Byrne, a Butler street undertaker, his estate, the value of which is not given, is bequeathed to his widow. Ralph Bassett took out letters of administration on the $1,800 estate of James Bassett. Like letters were issued to Emma Smith on the $1,600 estate of Walter Smith.

In the partition proceeding of John Bittner and others against Rosa Bittner and others, the sheriff was directed to require the defendants to vacate property at No. 2104 Carson street. Owing to the illness of one of the defendants they were allowed to remain on the property temporarily.

A statement was filed in the suit of Anna Schneiderlocher against the American Baking Company for $5,000 damages. She declares the defendant operates a bakery next door to her property in Millvale, and that by reason of its operation her property has been damaged.

An answer was filed in the equity suit of John Gates, trustee in bankruptcy of Harry R. Bishop, against the Monongahela National bank and others, to have an assignment of a contract set aside. It is charged that Bishop abandoned the work and denied that he assigned any property to the Pennsylvania Mining Company.

In the case of Annie Jacobson against Samuel Jacobson, a rule was granted upon H. Forst to compel him to pay certain money to the plaintiff. The plaintiff was administratrix of the estate of Samuel Jacobson and Forst was his committee. It is said the latter's account shows he paid $1,522 70 to the plaintiff, and she denies she received it.

RECRUITS ARE SCARCE.

Conscription Bogey Again Rears Its Head in England—Ex-Soldiers Prefer to Enlist in American Army.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A serious slump in recruiting has resurrected the conscription bogey, which has persistently refused to down for any length of time. It is understood that the year's recruiting returns, about to be issued, show the greatest decline of any year during the past five, which promises to have a serious influence in preventing the release of reservists.

The Saturday Review frankly says that while the army proved effective in South Africa, in respect to the rank and file, the fact remains that it is too small for the requirements of the empire, adding:

"We have ultimately to face this question: Whether we like it or not, conscription is certain to come, and the country might as well get used to the idea as quickly as it can."

Considering their experiences during and since the war, perhaps it is hardly strange that, while the authorities are lamenting the decline in recruiting, whole regiments of time-expired men are walking the streets rather than re-enlist in their own army, yet scores of former British soldiers continue to besiege the United States embassy and consulate, owing to the reports, denied by the American officials, that the United States was enlisting men who had served in the South African army for service in the Philippines.

OHIO GENERAL FETED.

Brother of French Ambassador to Russia Entertains Americans.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—(Copyright.)—Comte Stanislaus de Montebello, brother of the French ambassador at St. Petersburg, gave a dinner the other night to a party of American friends, including Brig.-Gen. Spitzer of Ohio, Mrs. Spitzer and several others.

A very elaborate fete was that given by Comte and Comtesse de Castellane to the population of Nogent. Their country seat was brilliantly illuminated, and the river and grounds of the park presented a fairylike appearance. A number of Americans were present.

PRESENT FOR KING GEORGE.

The Matin's Unique Advertising Scheme at Last Reaches Royalty.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—(Copyright.)—The Matin has just added a European monarch to the number of the recipients of its presents, which it is distributing to its readers who are seen carrying the paper. The king of Greece had a copy of the Matin in his hand at Aix-les-Baines when he was accosted by a reporter, who presented the monarch with a silver scarf pin.

The king came to Paris on Tuesday and left on Thursday for St. Petersburg to be present at the marriage of Prince Nicholas, his third son, to the Grand Duchess Helen Vlaemirovna.

Ritchie County's Keener Sand The Oil Sensation of the Year

The developments in the lower southwest fields finished the week with the Keener sand pool, on Big Knot run, Ritchie county, W. Va., as the stellar attraction. This is the most sensational discovery of the year and owing to diversified interests has claimed more than the usual amount of attention.

Northeast of the Three Joes Oil Company's No. 1 on the Elroy Wagner farm, 1400 feet, the South Penn Oil Company's No. 1 on the Morgan-Hensworth farm, is flowing at the rate of 10 barrels an hour. It has not yet been drilled through the sand and may increase its production. To the southwest of this well the Three Joes Oil Company shot its No. 1 on the Elroy Wagner farm Thursday morning and the well produced 425 barrels the ensuing 24 hours. No. 3 on the same farm is holding up at 180 barrels. Mallory Bros. & Co.'s No. 1 Freeland, and the Drillers Oil Company's No. 1 George Ryan, are producing 275 barrels a day respectively.

Mallory Bros. & Co. are drilling Nos. 2, 3 and 4 on the John Freeland farm. The Three Joes Oil Company is drilling Nos. 4 and 5 on the Elroy Wagner farm and will be due in the sand at No. 4 next Tuesday. Mallory Bros. & Co.'s No. 2 Freeland is due about the same time.

Browne, Hall & Co. are drilling a test on the Weekley heirs' farm. The Drillers Oil Company has the rig up for No. 2 on the George Ryan farm. A little less new work is starting on the other Keener sand pool, located on Wolf Pen run. The Henshaw Farm Oil Company is drilling Nos. 2 and 3 Henshaw, and the Associated Producers Nos. 2 and 3 William Clark, No. 9 C. Henkelman and No. 1 J. Morrison. This company's No. 1 William Clark is holding up at 100 barrels; Henshaw Farm Oil Company's No. 1, 120 barrels and the Cleveland & Parkersburg Oil Company's No. 2 T. E. Dye at 150 barrels a day. In Grant district the Pierpoint Oil Company is drilling a test well on the D. Rollins farm.

In the Folsom district, Wetzel county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 20 on the Genine Robinson farm through the Gordon and has a 50-barrel producer. On Richwood run, same county, the Philadelphia Company has drilled its test on the M. J. Kendall farm through the Gordon and has a duster. It is now drilling to the fourth sand.

Flows Increased by Shooting.

On Fish creek, Marshal county, the South Penn has shot its No. 2 on the William Mason farm and the well produced 190 barrels the first 16 hours.

In the Little Germany district the same company has drilled its test on the A. Froinaple farm into the Gordon and the hole has filled up 200 feet with fluid. It will make a small pumper.

In the Yellow Creek district, Calhoun county, the Lowther Oil Company has drilled its No. 3 on the Susannah and W. P. Taylor farm into the Berea grit and has a 50-barrel producer. Operations in this district show a little increase. The Southern Oil Company is drilling a test on the Aaron Burross farm and Townsend & Co. are drilling one on the A. C. Fisher farm. The Yellow Creek Oil Company is drilling Nos. 5, 6 and 7 on the Bennett heirs' farm. Mallory Bros. are drilling a second test on the Hivick farm and the Lowther Oil Company is drilling Nos. 4 and 5 Susan Taylor and No. 4 Atwell Taylor farm.

In the Murphy district, Ritchie county, operators are drilling for salt sand producers. The Cairo Company has a rig up on the A. W. Smith farm. The Southern Oil Company is drilling tests on the Charles Campbell, G. W. Deem and Alvin Wince farms, and has the rig up for a second test on the M. R. Richter farm, across the line in Wirt county. On the South Fork of Hughes river the United States Oil & Coal Company has the rig up for a second test on the John B. Hallam farm.

In the volcanic district, Guffey & Galey are down 1,400 feet with a test well on the William Campbell farm.

In the Ritchie Mines district the Associated Producers Company is down 1,800 feet with a test on the M. M. Martin farm. In the same district, Hochstetter & Gunsburg are drilling a test at 1,200 feet on the J. A. Longfield farm.

On Bens run, Pleasants county, the Gilam Oil Company is drilling a test on the Mercy Wells farm. The Mutual Oil Company is drilling a second test well on the John Engel lot. In the Calcutta district, John Irwin's test on the J. R. Gilmore farm is dry in all sands.

In the shallow sand territory in Wood county the Musser Oil Company is drilling a test on the Stanley Musser farm.

In Southeastern Ohio Territory.

On the Ohio side in the Rinards Mills district, in Monroe and Washington counties, there is quite a good showing of new work. In the last named county the Southern Oil Company has drilled its No. 2 on the Quick Bros. farm into the Big Lime and has a show for a 25-barrel producer. The Tidal Oil & Gas Company has drilled No. 3 J. C. Passon into the Keener sand and has a 15-barrel pumper. The Fisher Oil Company has drilled No. 4 on the A. J. Morris farm into the same formation and has a 10-barrel pumper. The same company's No. 1 on the Woodman Hines farm has been drilled into the Berea grit and has a 5-barrel pumper.

In the Big Injun sand district, southeast of Rinards Mills, in Washington county, the Carter Oil Company's No. 2 on the Esan McVay farm is holding up at 240 barrels a day. This district now has 22 drilling wells and rigs up. Twenty-five per cent are test wells. This district is unique in one particular, it furnishing paying producers in five sand formations—the Keener, Big Time, Squaw, Big Injun and Berea grit.

South of the Harper pool, Parker & Bream are due in the sand at a test on the Dressler heirs farm. The first Chance Oil Company is drilling a test on the Lewis Griffith farm and a Pittsburgh company is down 600 feet with a test on the Mary Welsland farm. H. J. Parker is due in the sand at a test on the W. B. Hickenbotham farm.

In the Lewisville district the Pure Oil Company has completed No. 2 on the Amos Keese farm and has a 5-barrel pumper in the Keener sand. The Carter Oil Company is drilling a test on the G. W. Hindershot farm.

In the Chester Hill and Wolf Creek shallow sand territory, in Morgan county, there is indisposition to let up in operations. Charles S. Cameron has drilled in his No. 18 on the N. E. Russell farm and has a show for a 100-barrel producer. In the Chester Hill district, Smith, Talbott & Moore have completed No. 14 on the Isaac Armstrong farm and have a 15-barrel pumper. Out of a total of 16 wells completed on Wolf creek during the month, one-half were dusters.

The Local Developments.

On the Economy tract, Beaver county, P. M. Shannon has drilled his No. 49 into the 100-foot and has a very strong gasser.

At Beaver Valley the Junction Park Oil & Gas Company has completed a test on the Junction Park lot and has a duster. In the Callery district, Butler county the Ft. Pitt Gas Company has completed a test on the Samuel Boner farm and has a duster in the 100-foot.

Back of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, a number of Pittsburgh newspaper men, city and financial editors and reporters, have taken a lease on the Greenwood Cemetery lot and are starting a well. It looks like a case of robbing the dead and the living.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields, up to and including August 22:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
August 22	123,169	August 21	85,616
Previously	1,851,650	Previously	1,619,239
Total	1,974,819	Total	1,695,855
Average	89,764	Average	80,755

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
August 22	64,319	August 21	66,788
Previously	1,256,264	Previously	1,093,229
Total	1,320,583	Total	1,160,017
Average	60,026	Average	55,239

The Oil Market.

The Standard Oil Company's price for credit balances was unchanged yesterday at $1 22. The Producers and Refiners also paid $1 22.

OIL CITY, Aug. 23.—Credit balances, $1 22; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 123,100 barrels; average, 89,764 barrels. Runs, 85,617 barrels; average, 77,872 barrels.

TRUST COMPANY APPROVED.

Commonwealth Found in Good Business Shape by the Courts.

The Commonwealth Real Estate & Trust Company, which was organized recently to do a general trust and real estate business, was given renewed vigor yesterday by common pleas courts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, which approved its application and gave it the full privileges of a surety and trustee. The company is made up of some of the most prominent business men of the city and has offices at Nos. 327-329 Fourth avenue. The court appointed Francis Bennet auditor.

The company has a capital and surplus of $2,500,000. The officers are: President, John W. Herron; vice presidents, Samuel Bailey, Jr., and A. J. Kelley; secretary, George D. Edwards.

Mormons Ordered from Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Notices of expulsion have been served by the police upon 21 Mormon missionaries in Germany, but they are all held up through the representations of the United States embassy. The notices were issued chiefly in the eastern districts and seemingly upon the initiative of the local authorities only, there being nothing like a desire on the part of the government to interfere with Mormon activity.

Asks Designs for McKinley Statue.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Frank H. Mason, United States consul general, in behalf of the McKinley memorial committee, will invite the German sculptors to submit designs for the monument.

FINANCIAL.

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FIRST PUBLIC OFFERING:
50 Cents Per Share.
This is a 30 day offer only—for September 20th this stock will advance to 60 cents per share, and shortly thereafter to its par value of $1—what it is now worth and what it should be.
This company's property is situated in the famous Walker Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, surrounded by bononza properties, and consists of water rights, mill and town sites and nine full mineral claims—in all, about 200 acres. The development work consists of 1,500 feet of shafts and tunnels sufficient to prove the character of the ore. The mines are equipped with necessary plant and buildings for active work, which is being pushed day and night. Enough of the best high-grade ore blocked out to supply an immense reduction plant. The White Horse Mining Company should appeal to you as a splendid conservative investment and should be in your strong box. The company's properties are fully paid. They have no debts, titles perfect, no preferred stock nor bonds. Stock is nonassessable. It makes mining a business instead of a stock speculation. Its properties are new mines with all the values intact, and, lastly, this company's mines are now in full operation.
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Will bring you 200 shares of the best mining security you have ever purchased.
The White Horse will eventually become one of the great gold mines of this country.
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W. S. Stratton, a poor carpenter, discovered the Independence Mine, and is now worth $18,000,000.
$100.00 invested in the Gold Coin mining stock is now worth $17,500.
$100.00 invested in the Isabella mining stock in 1895 is now worth $4,266.
$100.00 invested in the Butte and Boston in 1896 is now worth $5,600.
In addition, some of the above companies have paid dividends on these investments aggregating more than the original capital.
Best and Belcher stock rose from 60 cents to $23.50 per share.
The Comstock of Nevada, produced $960,000,000 in twenty years.
The Granite Mountain has paid $13,000,000. The latter stock advanced from 10 cents per share to $75.00 in two years. The White Horse today is worth more than par and is sure to pay large dividends in the near future.
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Local Stocks Were Quite Active and Generally Firm to Strong

DIVIDEND TALK FORCED BREWING COMMON TO $31

Rumors of Possible "Extra" Declaration Lack Any Confirmation.

PITTSBURGH COAL STRONG

Westinghouse Electric Seconds Advanced $1—Airbrake Dull and Switch Lower—Banking Group Firm—Steel Shares Very Quiet.

The market on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday—for a half holiday—was unusually active and strong, though the sales were confined to but 17 different issues. All told, a little over 3,700 shares of stock and $8,000 bonds changed hands, and in some cases the highest prices of the week were reached shortly before 12 noon. The changes in value for the day were, with three exceptions, all advances, ranging from ⅛ to $2 a share. The principal activity was in Pittsburgh Brewing common, which sold over 1,400 shares and advanced 1⅝ to $31 a share, this being the highest price in some two or three years, or longer. The preferred stock did not sell, but was quite firm at 46¾ bid. The buying of the common was principally by a house closely identified with the inside, but so far as accurate or tangible information was concerned was without apparent cause. For the last six months there has been a great deal of talk about the enormous earnings of the company and a possible increase in the dividend rate of 1 or 2 per cent per annum. It was confidently expected by some of the insiders that at the last dividend meeting the increase would have been made from 4 to at least 5 per cent, but when the action of the directors was announced these expectations met with disappointment. Ever since the repeal of the war tax on beer was announced the bulls on the stock have predicted high prices, but the benefits derived from that measure apparently failed of appreciation until the present movement. Now the bulls say that the stock is going up because of the increased revenue saved through the non payment of the tax. There is also a rumor that the minority insiders are so determined upon an increase of the dividend and have become so "ugly" in their talk about getting it, that they may be given some balm in the shape of an extra distribution very shortly. For this rumor, however, there is absolutely no confirmation of an official character, and it seems to be based largely upon the desires of the said minority. In the remainder of the list the greatest activity was in Pittsburgh Coal common, which closed quite strong and ⅜ higher at 29¼, the sales having been 940 shares. The preferred stock closed steady, but ⅜ lower at 90½ on sales of less than 450 shares. River Coal preferred was dull and fractionally lower at 40⅝ for a small lot. The common stock was not dealt in but was firm at 12⅜ bid for 1,000 shares. Westinghouse Electric seconds were somewhat more active and quite firm, advancing $1 to 110½ though they offered finally at 110¼. The sales were about 340 shares. The firsts were not quoted. Westinghouse Airbrake did not sell, but was firm at 184½ bid with no offers under 187. The steel stocks were quite dull, but steady and practically unchanged at Friday's quotations. Philadelphia Company common was firm, dull and unchanged at 49¾ for 100 shares. Union Switch and Signal common was ½ lower at 94½ for 50 shares, and more offered at that price. In the banking group there was some firmness with a fairly good demand. State bank advanced $2 to 65 for 10 shares, the price being a new high record, while small lots of Colonial Trust Company sold at 395, an advance of $2 a share and the price closed firm at 396 bid, with no offers under 400. There was no trading in American Window Glass Company issues, the common stock closing steady at 62¼ bid with offers at 62½. Allegheny Valley railroad offered at 34⅛, without bids. Manufacturers Light and Heat was dull but firm at 97 and Fireproofing preferred was a fraction lower at 39¾. Bonds were dull but firm.

PITTSBURGH FEATURES.

Bank exchanges gained $5,926,211 33 for the week.

Sales Pittsburgh stock exchange: Yesterday, 3,709 shares and $8,000 bonds; the week, 21,634 shares and $34,000 bonds.

Westinghouse Electric seconds advanced $1 to 110½.

Union Switch and Signal common lost ½ at 94½.

Pittsburgh Brewing common advanced 1⅝ to 31 on sales of 1,430 shares.

Pittsburgh Coal common closed ⅜ higher at 29¼. Sales 940 shares.

Pittsburgh Coal preferred closed ⅜ lower at 90½. Sales 434 shares.

Crucible Steel closed at 22¼ and the preferred at 86¾.

8 shares United States Steel common sold at 41½. The preferred closed at 90⅛ bid.

State bank was $2 higher at 65, a new high record.

Colonial Trust advanced $2 to 395 sales, and closed at 396 bid.

Window Glass did not sell, closing at 62¼ bid.

The following is a complete summary of yesterday's official transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange. It shows the change in the closing selling prices, compared with the last preceding sales, the total sales of each security, the opening, high, low and closing prices and final bids and offers.

SECURITIES.	Total Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Ask.	Ch'ge.
State Bank	10	65	*65	65	65	....	....	2 +
Colonial Trust Company	6	395	395	395	395	396	400	2 +
Luster Mining	75	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	....	14⅞	0
Westinghouse Electric seconds	338	109½	110½	109¼	110½	110	110¼	1 +
Crucible Steel	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22¼	0
Do preferred	20	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86½	86¾	0
United States Steel common	8	41½	41½	41½	41½	....	....	¼+
National Fire Proofing preferred	68	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40	⅛—
Manufacturers Light & Heat	100	79	79	79	79	79	80	0
Monongahela River Coal preferred	30	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	41	⅛—
Pittsburgh Coal	940	28⅞	29¼	28⅞	29¼	29¼	29⅜	⅜+
Do preferred	434	91	91	90½	90½	90½	90¾	⅜—
Pittsburgh Brewing common	1,430	29⅜	31	29⅜	31	30¾	31	1⅝+
Philadelphia Company common	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅝	49¾	0
Union Switch & Signal common	50	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	½—
Total	3,709	....	....	....	....	....	....	......
Pittsburgh Brewing Co. 6s	$7,000	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112½	0
Pgh., McK. & Connellsville St. Ry. 5s	1,000	100	100	100	100	99½	100	¼+
Total	$8,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	......

*New high record.

FINANCIAL DRIFT.

McMullin sold Philadelphia Company common to Speer Bros.

W. A. McCutcheon offered 51 Pennsylvania Railroad at 80½.

Kuhn Bros. continued to sell Lustre Mining and Wettengel to buy.

At the opening Doty & Sutton bid 12⅜ for 1,000 River Coal common.

The last sale of the day was 5 Westinghouse Electric seconds at 110½.

Hill & Co. bid 30¼ for any part of 500 Pittsburgh Brewing common.

Masten & Co. bid 28¾ for 500 Pittsburgh Coal common shortly after the opening.

R. J. Stoney, Jr., continued a buyer of bonds, getting $7,000 Brewing Company 6s at 112¼.

Out of 17 different securities traded in all but four sold without a fluctuation in price.

R. C. Hall sold 10 State bank at 65 to Carothers & Co., the price being a new high record.

Shortly after the opening 35½ was bid for any part of 1,000 United States Glass common.

Hall and Wettengel were the sellers of Manufacturers Light & Heat at 79; Kuhn Bros. bought.

Preston, Watt & Schoyer sold Fire Proofing preferred and bought Union Switch & Signal common.

At the end of the first half hour Hill & Co. bid $3 a share for 500 Pittsburgh Stove & Range common.

Sproul & Co. offered Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad common at 36½ and Hall offered 1,000 at 36¼.

Sproul & Co. and McMullin sold Westinghouse seconds; Marlin and Morris, Brown & Co. were the principal buyers.

Sproul & Co. were the principal sellers of Pittsburgh Coal preferred. The buying was scattered, with Hill & Co. slightly in the lead.

Just before the close McFarlane turned buyer of Pittsburgh Coal common, getting 200 shares at 29¼; Hill & Co. secured 159 of the preferred at 90½ from Sproul at the same time.

The first sales of the day were in Pittsburgh Coal common at 28⅞@29; Hill & Co. and Robinson Bros. were the principal buyers, and Marlin, Lawrence & Co., and Whitney & Stephenson the sellers.

Hill & Co., Sproul & Co., Penney, Wettengel and Barbour were the largest sellers of Pittsburgh Brewing common; Hill & Co. turned buyer on the advance and secured the larger part of the stock, E. Schmidt being a close second.

One drawback to a more active market at this time is the firmness and activity in money. All of Pittsburgh's industries are beeming. Its coal trade is unprecedentedly active. What is called legitimate business absorbs the bulk of loanable funds, and the talk of firmer money in the east and in the west naturally has an influence here. Until there is an increase in loanable funds we do not look for much change in the stock market situation.—A. E. Masten & Co.

Edward T. C. Sleaze & Co., in their weekly review of the New York stock market, say: "Short sellers of stocks in this market will lose a great deal of money. Purchases on any recession, on the other hand, will show enormous profits. It now looks as though people who are hesitating before buying, looking for a drop in order to buy stocks, will be forced to pay materially higher prices. Everything points to a continued advance next week. We look for a great, swinging market this fall, and beyond the natural reactions that are to be expected, prices a great deal higher than any yet seen may be confidently anticipated. A great many people say that stocks are now too high. They are accordingly doing one of three things—staying out of the market entirely, selling out their long stocks or going short. Our advice is to buy stocks immediately. We look for special activity in the following-named issues on Monday and the succeeding days: Southern Pacific, Republic Iron & Steel, Sugar, Amalgamated Copper, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Southern Railway, Ontario & Western and Western Union."

PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE RECORD.

SALE AND QUOTATIONS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

The public sales in detail were:

10 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

100 Pgh. Coal com.... 28⅞
50 Pgh. Coal com.... 29
40 Pgh. Coal com.... 29
150 Pgh. Coal com.... 29
50 Pgh. Coal com.... 29
50 Pgh. Coal com.... 29
50 Pgh. Coal com.... 29⅛
50 Pgh. Coal com.... 29⅛
10 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 91
50 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90⅞
100 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90⅝
40 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90¾
50 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90¾
15 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90⅝
5 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90¾
10 State Bank 65
2 Colonial Trust.....395
4 Colonial Trust.....395
50 Luster Mining..... 14¾
20 Crucible Steel pfd. 86¾
20 West. Electric 2ds.109½
86 West. Electric 2ds.110
50 West. Electric 2ds.110
7,000 Pgh. Brewing 6s...112¼
10 West. Electric 2ds.110
50 West. Electric 2ds.110
10 Pgh. Brew. com... 29⅜
100 Pgh. Brew. com... 29¾
50 Pgh. Brew. com... 29⅝
100 Pgh. Brew. com... 29¾
10 Pgh. Brew. com... 29¾
20 Pgh. Brew. com... 29⅞
10 Pgh. Brew. com... 30
200 Pgh. Brew. com... 30⅛
68 N. F. Proof. pfd.. 39¾
20 M. R. Coal pfd.... 40⅝
10 M. R. Coal pfd.... 40⅝
100 Phila. Co. com.... 49¾
50 U. S. & S. com.... 94½

10:30 a. m. to 12 m.

100 Crucible Steel com. 22¼
100 Pgh. Brew. com... 30⅜
50 Pgh. Brew. com... 30⅜
50 Pgh. Brew. com... 30⅞
10 Pgh. Brew. com... 30⅞
100 Pgh. Brew. com... 31
10 Pgh. Brew. com... 31
10 Pgh. Brew. com... 31
200 Pgh. Brew. com... 31
100 Pgh. Brew. com... 31
100 Pgh. Brew. com... 31
100 Pgh. Brew. com... 31
100 Pgh. Brew. com... 31
5 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90⅝
159 Pgh. Coal pfd..... 90½
50 West. Electric 2ds.110¼
12 West. Electric 2ds.110½
10 West. Electric 2ds.110½
50 West. Electric 2ds.110¼
1 West. Electric 2ds.110
5 West. Electric 2ds.110½
25 Luster Mining..... 14¾
2 N. F. Proof. pfd... 39¾
50 Mfrs. L. & Heat.. 79
50 Mfrs. L. & Heat.. 79
8 U. S. Steel com.... 41½
200 Pgh. Coal com.... 29⅛
50 Pgh. Coal com.... 29¼
50 Pgh. Coal com.... 29¼
50 Pgh. Coal com.... 29¼
50 Pgh. Coal com.... 29¼
$1,000 P., McK. & C. 5s..100

The total public sales were 3,700 shares of stock and $8,000 bonds; total preceding Saturday, 3,358 shares of stock; total same day last year, 2,361 shares of stock and $3,000 bonds.

Closing bids and offers were:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
STOCKS.			Amer. Trust	....	126	Electric.			Phila. Co...	49⅝	49¾
Pgh. Bks.			Ally. Bks.			West. 2d...	110	110¼	U. S. & S..	94	94½
City Deposit	....	215	D.S.F. & T.	....	265	Miscel.			U. S. Glass.	35½	37½
Duq. Nat...	....	285	Ally. Trust..	145	150	Am. W. Gl.	62¼	62½	West. Abke.	184½	187
Exch. Nat..	....	95½	Nat. Gas.			Do pfd...	90½	91½	N. F. Proof	30¼	31
Far. D. Nat	....	1325	Ft. Pitt Gas	55¼	....	Con. Ice....	13¾	14	Do pfd...	39¾	40
First Nat...	615	650	N.G., W.Va.	116	122	Do pfd...	38⅝	39	U. S. S. pfd	90⅛	90¼
Liberty Nat.	149	....	P. N. Gas..	95	....	Cruc. Steel..	22⅛	22¼	BONDS.		
Mon. Nat...	....	270	P.N.G. & P.	23½	....	Do pfd...	86½	86¾	City Rys.		
N.B.,W.Pa..	....	200	M. L. & H.	79	80	M. R. Coal	12⅜	12½	P.A. & M.5s	116½	....
Second Nat.	....	900	Mining.			Do pfd...	40⅝	41	W. E. Tr. 5s	116	....
Trad. & M..	70	72	Luster	....	14⅞	P., B. & L.E.	35⅞	36¼	Pgh., McK.		
W. S. & D.	108	112	City Rys.			Pgh. Brew..	30¾	31	& C. 5s..	99½	100
Fed. Nat...	140	142	Ally. Trac..	48½	....	Do pfd...	46¾	....	Miscel.		
Trust Cos.			Citizens ...	71	....	Pgh. Coal..	29¼	29⅜	M.L. & P.5s	....	108
Penna. Tr..	....	241	Pleas. Val..	26½	....	Do pfd...	90½	90¾	M. R. C. 6s	116	116¾
S. D. & T..	107	....	Railroad.			P. S. & R..	3	....	Phila. Co. 5s	112	....
Equit. Trust	....	175	A. V. pfd..	....	34⅛	Do pfd...	....	19	P. Brew. 6s	112⅛	112¼
R. E. Trust	....	289									

WEEK'S SALES WERE SOMEWHAT SMALLER.

The volume of business transacted on the Pittsburgh stock exchange during the week ending yesterday was about 15,000 shares smaller than that of its predecessor, but some 2,000 shares larger than for the same period last year. The market was slightly irregular until the closing session, when it became as a general thing quite firm to strong, the final prices in several issues being the highest. The total public sales were 21,634 shares of stock and $34,000 bonds. These figures compare with 36,529½ shares of stock, $21,000 bonds and $44.90 scrip for the preceding week, and with 19,856.25 shares of stock and $15,000 bonds for the same week a year ago.

The following statement is a complete summary of the publicly recorded transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange during the week beginning Monday, August 18, and ending with Saturday, August 24, 1902. It shows the total sales, opening, highest, lowest and closing prices, and the changes in the selling prices as compared with those of the preceding week and the nearest ones to that time:

SECURITIES.	Total Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Cosmopolitan National Bank	10	108½	108½	108½	108½	1½—
Diamond National Bank	10	425	*425	425	425	15 +
Federal National Bank	37	139	§140	139	§140	½+
Monongahela National Bank	10	270	270	270	270	0
State Bank	10	65	*65	65	65	2 +
Colonial Trust Company	9	393	§395	393	§395	2 +
Pennsylvania Trust Company	35	240	240	240	240	5 —
Real Estate Trust Company	40	281	285	281	285	5 —
Safe Deposit and Trust Company	20	107½	107½	107½	107½	½+
United Realty Trust Company	95	129	129	128½	129	1 —
Allemannia Insurance	30	62	62	60	60	5 —
Luster Mining	285	14½	14⅞	14½	14¾	¼—
Ft. Pitt Natural Gas	200	56	56	56	56	1½+
Westinghouse Electric seconds	738	109¾	110½	109¼	110½	¾+
Allegheny Valley Railroad preferred	500	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	⅛+
Fed. St. & Pleas. Val Trac	41	27	27	27	27	½—
American Window Glass	711	62½	62¾	62¼	62¼	¼+
Do preferred	185	94	95	94	95	¼+
United States Glass	183	37	37½	37	37½	½+
Do preferred	25	145	145	145	145	1 +
Consolidated Ice common	20	13½	13½	13½	13½	½—
Crucible Steel	560	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	0
Do preferred	785	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86¾	⅛—
United States Steel	638	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	§41½	¾+
Do preferred	165	90¼	90½	90	90½	¼—
National Fire Proofing	348	31	†31⅛	†31	†31	0
Do preferred	382	39¾	40	39⅝	39¾	0
National Lead preferred	100	92½	92½	92⅛	92½	1 —
Marsden common	680	4⅝	5	4½	4½	⅛—
Manufacturers Light and Heat	791	78¾	79	77	79	½+
Monongahela River Coal	225	12½	12½	12½	12½	⅜—
Do preferred	550	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	¼—
Pittsburgh Coal	4,264	28⅝	29½	28¾	29¼	⅜+
Do preferred	1,208	90¾	91	90½	90½	⅛—
Pittsburgh Brewing	3,380	28	29¾	27⅞	29⅜	3 +
Do preferred	180	46½	46¾	46½	46¾	¼+
Philadelphia Company common	3,725	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	⅛—
Pressed Steel Car common	50	50	50	50	50	2½+
Union Switch and Signal common	280	93	95	93	94½	½—
Westinghouse Airbrake	119	§186	§186	185	185	1 —
Total	21,634	......	......	......	......	....
BONDS.						
Monongahela River Coal 6s	$ 3,000	116	116¼	116	116¼	⅜—
Monongahela Light and Power 5s	7,000	107	107	107	107	¼—
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s	11,000	112	112¼	112	112¼	⅛+
P. McK. & Con. St. Ry. 5s	13,000	99¾	100	99¾	100	0
Total	$34,000	......	......	......	......	....

*New high record. §10 shares or less. †Cash.

NEWS FROM THE MINES

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A correspondent at Hailey, Ida., reports lively interest and good development in the mines of the gold belt. The main shaft of the Tip Top is down 1,000 feet in a fine quality of ore, carrying copper, gold and silver. The chute of the Minnie Moore, which was lost after it had yielded $8,000,000, has been recovered. This property is now controlled in Chicago. The Five Points in Smokey district has been sold to a New York syndicate for $30,000, and will be equipped with a mill next spring.

In the United Bingham at Bingham, Utah, 12 inches of galena has been disclosed that runs 50 per cent lead, 5 per cent copper and some values in gold and silver.

The Wabash Company has bought the Story group at Park City, Utah, for $60,000.

Six assays of the new strike in the seventh level of the Henrietta at Silverton, Col., gave an average of $27 70 to the ton. A big strike of copper sulphide is reported in No. 1 tunnel of the Tom Moore.

On the Sunburst, near Georgetown, Col., nine men are working on ore which returns from $70 to $125 per ton. The streak varies from 18 inches to six feet in width and is 300 feet long.

The Tarbet syndicate of Salt Lake has acquired the After Thought copper and gold mine near Furnaceville, Cal. The price was $100,000.

Two feet of fine ore running $60 a ton has been opened in the Salisbury of the Stanley Consolidated at Idaho Springs, Col.

Silver City, N. M., reports the discovery of a fine vein of turquoise in the Burro mountains. The Cincinnati Gold & Copper Company has struck a large body of good ore on its Buchance claim, and two feet of ore has been encountered in a crosscut from the bottom of the Altamount shaft, which is down 200 feet.

Leasers on the New Boston at Cripple Creek have exposed three feet of ore running from $60 to $100 a ton. Samples assay as high as $160,000. Some of the rock shows sylvanite and rusty gold.

The Isabella at Cripple Creek is mining ore in the second, seventh, ninth, tenth and eleventh workings. In the eleventh level a narrow but rich streak has appeared. An ore body five feet wide has been struck in the ninth level of the legal tender, which is owned by the Golden Cycle Company.

The Metal Market.

There was very little change in the general conditions of domestic metal markets today. Copper was unchanged and very dull, with standard spot at $10 85@11 25; lake, $11 50@11 70; electrolytic, $11 35@11 45, and casting at $11 35@11 45. The undertone in the tin market was rather easy, though prices showed no lowering from Friday. Spot was quoted at $28 10@28 50. Lead closed steady on the unchanged basis of $4 12½ for spot. Spelter ruled firm and fairly active with spot at $5 50. Scarcity of supplies holds the tone of iron firm, but prices are unchanged.

Boston Copper Mining Stocks.

A. E. Masten & Co., 308 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, furnish the following closing bids of copper and mining stocks in Boston:

Adventure	21¼	Parrot	26¼
Arcadian	4¾	Quincy	128
Atlantic	25½	Rhode Island	2½
Black Diamond	7½	Trimountain	94
Calumet & Ariz.	56	Tamarack	172
Calumet	535	Utah	20¼
Centennial	17¼	U. S. Mining	20⅝
Calumet & Pgh	40	Victoria	5⅝
Consolidated	57	Wolverine	57½
Elm River	2¾	Winona	5
Franklin	10¼	Swift	162
Mass	17⅜	L. S. & P. D.	40
Mohawk	45	Allouez	2¼
Michigan	11½	Phoenix	3½
Mont. & Boston	3¾	Trinity	11⅝
Osceola	55	Union Fruit	112½
Old Colony	2		

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.11
Alice	.30	Ontario	8.25
Breece	.50	Ophir	1.00
Brunswick Con.	.06	Phoenix	.06
Comstock Tun.	.05	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Savage	.06
Horn Silver	1.25	Sierre Nevada	.12
Iron Silver	.80	Small Hopes	.35
Leadville Con.	.05	Standard	3.45

STILL GOING UP.

Pittsburgh Bank Exchanges Show Large Increases Over Figures of a Year Ago.

Pittsburgh bank exchanges for the week ending yesterday broke all records for any similar week in the history of the Clearing House association, being over $5,926,000 larger than last year, which then held the record. Compared with the preceding week there was a gain of about $460,000. The total for the year to date shows an increase of more than $15,400,000 over the same period of last year, and, consequently, establishes a new record. The exchanges for yesterday were $1,461,000 ahead of those for the same day last year and about $180,000 larger than the preceding Saturday. The local money market ruled very firm throughout the week, with the rate for call and time loans quoted nominally at 5@6 per cent. Some institutions had sufficient funds to accommodate all legitimate requirements, but others found it necessary to do some calling, which in time caused a shifting of some loans. There is no prospect of an early or material change in the situation.

The detailed clearing house reports are as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$6,564,207 49	$1,205,609 31
Previous Saturday	6,383,691 58	962,584 84
Last year	5,102,645 40	1,206,497 68

Yesterday's increase, $1,461,562 09.

The figures of the clearing house for the week ending yesterday, compared with those for the preceding week and the same week last year, are as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
This week	$37,762,997 69	$7,022,014 47
Daily average	6,293,832 95	1,170,335 74
Last week	37,302,269 55	6,594,561 52
Daily average	6,217,044 93	1,099,603 58
Last year	31,836,786 36	6,118,745 36
Daily average	5,306,131 06	1,019,790 89

This week's increase, $5,926,211 33.

The exchanges for the week ending yesterday, compared with those for the corresponding weeks in previous years, were as follows:

Week ending—	
August 23, 1902	$37,762,997 69
August 24, 1901	31,836,786 36
August 25, 1900	31,465,456 90
August 26, 1899	22,606,876 34
August 27, 1898	18,532,318 92
August 28, 1897	15,887,551 44
Total to date—	
1902	$1,392,177,545 09
1901	1,376,758,512 80
1900	1,059,061,765 77
1899	972,211,557 77
1898	638,637,814 77
1897	528,721,003 69

Reports from other cities were:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Clearings, $3,623,004; balances, $466,449; for the week clearings, $23,884,697; balances, $3,102,181. Money, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Exchanges, $246,889,755; balances, $10,049,824.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Exchanges, $18,036,150; balances, $1,563,757.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Clearings, $18,332,699; balances, $2,760,622. For the week: clearings, $108,116,508; balances, $15,216,124. Money, 4½@5 per cent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Clearings, $21,376,376; balances, $2,694,874. Posted exchange, $4 85½; 60 days, $4 88 on demand. New York exchange 20c discount.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Money, 3½@6 per cent. New York exchange 20@25c discount. Clearings, $2,288,900.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Clearings, $4,627,608; balances, $690,033. Money steady at 5@6 per cent. New York exchange 25c discount.

Unrecorded Quotations.

Marlin bid 114 and interest for United States Steel 5s, long series. He wanted $25,000.

Hall bid 394 for Colonial Trust Company at the opening. It offered at 395 and sold, after which 396 was bid and 400 asked.

Fink bid 104 for $10,000 Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company debenture 5s.

Cosmopolitan National bank was quoted at 109 asked.

Commonwealth Real Estate Trust Company offered at 233.

Pittsburgh & Charleroi Street Railway 5s were quoted at 106 bid.

Philadelphia Company new 5s were 106¾ bid.

Masten & Co. offered Calumet & Arizona mining at 56.

Trade Dollar mining offered at $1 50 per share.

Mt. Royal Cemetery offered at 45.

United Realty Trust Company offered at 130.

Earnings and Reports.

Earnings of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic for the second week of August increased $7,016; from July they increased $22,108.

The preliminary figures of Erie's year ending June 30 show a net surplus, after the 3 per cent first preferred dividend of nearly $3,000,000, an increase for the year of $843,135.

Dividends.

The American Railways Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable September 16.

The National Lead Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable September 15.

The directors of the United Gold Company declared a dividend of 1 cent a share amounting to $40,097, payable on August 25.

The Trenton Potteries Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable September 10, to stockholders of record August 30.

Private Wires to New York, Boston, Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Bell Phone 2834 Court.
P. & A. " 1241 Main.

R. M. WEAVER,
STOCKS AND BONDS
(ESTABLISHED 1893)
Arrott Building, Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 23, 1902

Monday's letter I told you to buy A. C. P., B. R. T., T. C. I., C. & O., N. & W., Tex. Pac., C., G. & W., Southern Ry., L. & N., and added BE SURE AND GET SOME SOUTHERN PAC. Tuesday's letter, keep long and don't sell them. Wednesday, hold your stocks and buy N. Y. C., K. T. Pfd., and Republic Iron & Steel Pfd. Thursday's letter, don't sell stocks; buy C. & A. and Can. Pac., SO. PAC. WILL NOT SELL ⅛ LOWER. Friday's letter, hold all long stocks. Don't go short. Tuesday, August 19, WAS THE FIRST DAY YOU COULD HAVE TAKEN ANY STOCKS ON MY ADVICE.

The Prices Tuesday A. M.		Today's Prices.	
A. C. P.,	65	A. C. P.,	66⅜
B. R. T.,	65¾	B. R. T.,	67⅞
T. C. I.,	67½	T. C. I.,	70½
C. & O.,	54	C. & O.,	54⅜
N. & W.,	68⅝	N. & W.,	71⅞
C. G. & W.,	32¾	C. G. & W.,	34⅜
L. & N.,	152	L. & N.,	156
So. Pac.,	71¾	So. Pac.,	77

Aug. 19th, I said U. Pac. is a gold mine sure. Buy at once. I again say, BUY UNION PAC., and don't delay buying it. You are going to see a movement in U. Pac., that if you buy it now, you will wonder what to do with the money you will make on Union Pac. You will know something about the market if you will read these letters—They will convince you.

Monday's forecast: HOLD ALL your LONG stocks.

BUY UNION PAC.

Our special market letters treat fully on all active stocks—Sent free upon request; also our special letter on Republic Iron & Steel from a dividend standpoint.

R. M. WEAVER,
STOCKS AND BONDS.
FOR INVESTMENT OR ON A MARGIN.
(Par value 25 cents, full paid, non assessable.)

Corn and Wheat Higher; Oats Lower

CORN WAS KING OF TRADING IN GRAIN MARKET

Fears of Frost Help a Natural Advance in Chicago Cereal Pit.

WHEAT CLOSED HIGHER

Was Aided Materially by Reduced Receipts and Immense Export Clearances—There Was Little Interest in Oats.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Corn was the bull leader in an active grain market again today. Fears of frosts in the corn fields helped in a natural advance, but there was something of a manipulative aspect to trade that aroused a nervous dread in speculators who went short yesterday.

In the other pits much the same conditions as prevailed of late were factors—poor grading, fair cash demand and weather fears. Wheat was aided materially by reduced receipts and immense export clearances. At the close September corn was 1⅝c higher, September wheat ¼c up, September oats ¼c lower and September provisions closed 7½c to 15c higher.

Corn ruled strong. At the outset there was a little stuff offered and prices dipped momentarily. But at once a good demand set in and bulls let go of nothing save at good profits. Influential houses took on big quantities of both September and December, while sellers who wanted to let go were only scattered. The coolness of the weather gave rise to some apprehension of frosts and fear of that was augmented by dispatches from the interior, which stated that frosts had already done some damage.

Jumped Upward Rapidly.

This steadied December and September, which needed only continued manipulation to boost it, jumped upward rapidly. Yesterday's shorts covered and September sold from 56½c to 58⅝c and closed 1⅝c up at 58⅝c. Receipts, 41 cars, only 5 of contract grade.

Leading elevator interests were under wheat. September had a good buying support after the somewhat dull opening and although trade lapsed dull at times business in general was good and the tone firm. At the start cables were firm. September opened ⅛c to ¼c down at 71c to 71¼c. Corn strength started a reaction and a fair cash demand and export clearances in wheat and flour equaling 1,037,000 bushels, put September to 72¼c.

The local crowd was inclined to the bear side, but changed front to some extent on fears of manipulation in the September option. Receipts, northwest, were light and primary points were not reporting as large arrivals. There was fair selling at the strong point and September slipped back to a barely firm close ¼c higher at 71⅝c.

Little Interest in Oats.

Local receipts were 320 cars, none of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 166 cars, making a total for the three points of 436 cars, against 511 last week and 742 a year ago. Primary receipts were 825,000 bushels, compared to 1,097,00 bushels a year ago.

There was little interest in oats. The early lower prices in other grains started a decline and there was little rallying power to the market. September sold between 33c and 33½c and closed ¼c lower at 33⅛c.

Provisions had good strength on packers' support, particularly the nearer months. The outside sold the distant futures on a somewhat easy hog market and the slowness of the pit. September pork closed 15c higher at $16 80; September lard, 7½c up, at $10 85, and September ribs, 7½c higher at $10 10.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 245 cars; corn, 55; oats, 255 cars; hogs, 30,000 head; hogs for the week, 135,000 head.

The leading futures corrected by John D. Armstrong & Co., members Chicago board of trade, 209 Sixth street, are as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT No. 2					
Sept .	71¼	72¼	71	71⅝	71⅜
Dec ..	67⅜	68	67⅛	67⅞	67½
May ..	69½	70	69¼	69⅞	69⅝
CORN No. 2					
Sept .	57	58⅝	56½	58⅝	57
Dec ..	42¼	43½	42	43¼	42¼
May ..	39⅜	40½	39⅜	40¼	39⅝
OATS No. 2					
Sept o	27¼	27⅜	27	27	27⅜
Sept n	33⅛	33½	33	33⅛	33⅜
Dec n	30¼	30⅞	30	30⅝	30¼
May ..	30⅜	31	30¼	30⅝	30½
MESS PORK					
Sept .	16 70	16 80	16 70	16 80	16 65
Oct ..	16 75	16 95	16 75	16 92½	16 80
Jan ..	14 55	14 60	14 50	14 60	14 52½
LARD					
Sept .	10 85	10 90	10 82½	10 85	10 77½
Oct ..	9 70	9 75	9 70	9 75	9 70
Jan ..	8 35	8 35	8 30	8 35	8 35
SHORT RIBS					
Sept .	10 10	10 15	10 10	10 10	10 02½
Oct ..	9 75	9 82½	9 75	9 82½	9 75
Jan ..	7 60	7 62½	7 57½	7 60	7 60

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; winter patents, $3 40@3 60; straights, $3 10@3 40; clears, $2 80@3 00; spring spots, $4 20; patents, $3 50@3 75; straights, $3 00@3 25; No. 2 spring wheat, 73@74c; No. 3, 68¾@70½c; No. 2 red, 72@73c; No. 2 yellow, 61¼@62c; No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 3 white, 34@37c; No. 2 rye, 51c; fair to choice malting, 52@65c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 41; No. 1 northwestern, $1 46; prime timothy seed, 46@70c; mess pork, per bbl, $16 70@16 75; lard, per 100 lbs, $10 75@10 77½; short ribs sides (loose), $9 95@10 05; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $8 75@8 85; short clear sides (boxed), $10 75@10 85; clover, contract grade, $9 10.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,000	17,000
Wheat, bu	210,000	410,000
Corn, bu	64,000	433,000
Oats, bu	255,000	168,000
Rye, bu	28,000	41,000
Barley, bu	23,000	1,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Flour—Receipts, 25,110 bbls; exports, 31,402 bbls; sales, 8,000 pkgs; unsettled but firmly held. Rye flour firm. Corn meal quiet.

Grain—Rye quiet; No. 2 western, 59½c f o b afloat; No. 2, 59c; track state, 55½@56c c i f New York. Barley quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 290,850 bu; exports, 120,597 bu; sales, 1,380,000 bu futures; spot firmer; No. 2 red, 76⅛c elevator; No. 2 red, 77⅛@77¼c afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 83¼c f o b afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 88¼c f o b afloat. The wheat market, opening a trifle easier because of lower cables and fine northwest weather, subsequently recovered on September covering, firmness in outside markets, poor grading at Chicago and the strength of corn. The market was finally firm on good demand from shorts, closing ⅛c net higher. May, 74¼@74⅝c, closed 74⅝c; September, 74¾@75⅛c, closed 75⅜c; December, 72⅝@73c, closed 73c.

Corn—Receipts, 16,800 bu; exports, 250 bu; sales, 55,000 bu futures; spot firm; No. 2, 66½c elevator and 67c f o b afloat. Option market while starting out easier in tone, soon rallied on further covering by September shorts, coupled with higher cables. The close was firm again on a scare of shorts, leaving off ½@1c net higher. May, 44¾@45⅛c, closed 45⅛c; September, 63¾@65c, closed 65c; December closed 48⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 189,000 bu; exports, 3,845 bu; spot unsettled; No. 2 new, 35c; No. 2 white, new, 43c; No. 3 white, new, 41c. Option market was steady during the early forenoon and moderately active. May closed 36¼c; September closed 38⅜c; December closed 36¼c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Flour dull; receipts, 12,268 bbls; exports, 29,184 bbls. Wheat firm; spot and August, 73@73½c; September, 72¾@73c; October, 72½@72¾c; December, 71¾@72c; steamer No. 2 red, 70½@70⅝c; receipts, 65,499 bu; exports, 160,000 bu; southern by sample, 68@73c; southern on grade, 71@73c. Corn dull; new or old, November, 46½c; year, 44¾@45c; January, 45c asked; receipts, 8,079 bu; exports, none; southern white corn, 62@63c; southern yellow corn, 63@64c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, new, 28@30c; receipts, 16,583 bu; exports, none.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Wheat dull and firm; cash, 72¾c; September, 72⅝c; December, 71⅝c bid; May, 73c. Corn dull and strong; cash, 61½c; September, 59½c; December, 42c asked. Oats dull and easy; September, 35c; December, 31⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Close—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 66¼c; September, 66⅝c; December, 65⅞c; No. 2 hard, 66@69c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 57c; September, 56¼c; December, 57¼c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 29½c; September, 26⅝c; December, 26½c; No. 2 white, 38c.

DULUTH, Aug. 23.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 northern, 72½c; No. 2 northern, 72c; No. 3 spring, 67c; September, 68½c; December, 65⅝c. Oats, September, 32c; December, 29⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—Wheat steady; No. 1 northern, 76@78½c; No. 2 northern, 74½c; September, 70⅝c. Rye steady; No. 1, 52@52½c. Barley, standard, 65c; sample, 40@65c. Corn, September, 58½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

EAST BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; good dry fed cattle steady; others easier; veals, 25c lower; tops, $8 00@8 25; fair to good, $7 25@7 75; common to light, $6 00@7 00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; active; heavy, $7 50@7 55; medium, $7 45@7 50; pigs, $7 40@7 45; roughs, $5 75@6 25; stags, $5 00@5 25; grassers, $7 20@7 40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,700 head; sheep dull; lambs steady; top lambs, $6 25@6 50; fair to good, $5 75@6 20; culls to common, $4 00@5 00; yearlings, $4 25@4 50; wethers, $4 00@4 25; ewes, $3 25@3 50; sheep top mixed, $3 25@3 70; fair to good, $3 00@3 20; culls to common, $1 75@2 75.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Hogs strong at $5 30@7 25; cattle steady at $2 00@7 10; sheep steady at $1 25@3 25; lambs steady at $2 75@6 25.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $7 35@8 10; fair to good, $5 15@7 30; stockers and feeders, $2 60@5 20; western fed steers, $4 15@4 60; Texas and Indian steers, $2 50@4 25; Texas cows, $1 75@2 70; native cows, $1 50@4 10; native heifers, $3 00@4 50; canners, $1 50@2 25; bulls, $2 50@3 25; calves, $2 00@4 75. Receipts for week: 66,700 cattle, 8,720 calves. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; top, $7 35; bulk of sales, $7 00@7 25; heavy, $7 20@7 35; mixed packers, $7 05@7 25; light, $6 80@7 05; Yorkers, $7 00@7 05; pigs, $6 25@6 90. Receipts for week: 60,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; native lambs, $3 20@5 60; western lambs, $3 00@5 00; native wethers, $3 40@4 40; western wethers, $2 95@3 95; fed ewes, $3 35@4 15; Texas clipped yearlings, $3 00@3 85; Texas clipped sheep, $2 90@3 10; stockers and feeders, $2 30@2 90. Receipts for week: 43,000 head.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; good to prime steers, nominal, $8 00@8 75; poor to medium, $4 25@7 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@5 25; cows, $1 50@5 50; heifers, $2 25@6 00; canners, $1 50@2 50; bulls, $2 25@5 00; calves, $2 50@7 00; Texas fed steers, $3 00@5 00; western steers, $4 50@6 00. Hogs—Receipts today, 13,000 head; Monday, 30,000 head; left over, 1,000 head; steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $6 75@7 45; good to choice heavy, $7 15@7 50; rough heavy, $6 50@7 10; light, $6 75@7 40; bulk of sales, $7 00@7 30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; good to choice wethers, $3 50@4 00; fair to choice mixed, $2 50@3 50; native lambs, $3 75@6 00.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Beeves—Receipts, none; a few cows and heifers sold at $4 00 per 100 lbs.; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 8½@12½c per lb; cables last received quoted American steers at 12@13½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 11½@12c per lb; exports today, partly estimated, 1,318 head beeves, 105 head sheep and 7,450 quarters of beef. Calves—No arrivals to be sold and no trading; city dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,375 head; firm; medium grades of lambs possibly higher in some cases; one car of sheep unsold; sheep sold at $2 75@3 50 per 100 lbs; one deck at $3 75; lambs at $5 25@7 00; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@11c. Hogs—Receipts, 141 head; nominally firm.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The coffee market opened steady, with prices 10 points lower and soon after the call further sagged 5 points, under active profit-taking of the usual week-end order. Toward the close the market rallied 5 to 10 points on covering and a lull in the pressure on long stuff. The European market news was a trifle disappointing, but Brazilian markets continued generally strong and unchanged to 100 reis still higher, Santos in the past two days scoring the remarkable advance of 7.00 reis. The local market closed steady and net 5 to 10 points lower. Total sales were 41,250 bags, including August at 5.20@5.30c; September, 5.20@5.30c; October, 5.20@5.25c; November, 5.30@5.35c; December, 5.35@5.50c; January, 5.55c; March, 5.60@5.70c; May, 5.70@5.75c; July, 5.80@5.90c.

IN THE MONEY MARTS.

Prime Mercantile Paper Closed in New York at from 4¾ to 5½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Prime mercantile paper closed 4¾@5½ per cent; sterling exchange barely steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87@4 87.125 for demand, and $4 84.25@4 84.375 for 60 days' bills; posted rates, $4 85½@4 88; commercial bills, $4 83⅞@4 84⅜; bar silver, 52½c; Mexican dollars, 41¼c; government bonds steady; state bonds inactive; railroad bonds steady.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Three per cent rentes, 101 francs 5 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18½ centimes. Spanish 4s, 82.50.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfgs.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Money, 2¼@2½ per cent; DeBeers deferred, 22⅞ per cent. The discount for short bills is 2 1-16@2¾ per cent; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Wall Street Brokers' "Tips."

Continuing the "voting trusts" in Southern Railway and Reading will eventually make both these properties more valuable than ever, the Morgan faction are very bullish on both for a long pull. Mr. Keene is bullish on Southern Pacific, and the stock will surely sell much higher. Better take hold of Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central. The Brady-Flower crowd is preparing for another upward movement in Peoples Gas. It's good for 110 or 115. K. U. and Gould shares, and Distiller will sell away above the present level. On the curb M. & B. and Montreal will sell higher.—Josephs.

Shrewd speculators have been reasoning that any reaction in the stock market due to technical conditions would not be likely to proceed far, as they believe that recessions in prices quickly would induce fresh buying orders. Thus far, at any rate, this reasoning has been justified. Each reaction has been followed by a recovery which has carried quotations to higher points than ever before, and so, day after day, the tape has been busy recording the breaking of high price records until now the list of securities traded in on the stock exchange abounds with high water marks.—Lounsbery.

Keene arrived last night and T. J. Taylor's pamphlet is to be distributed today at 12 o'clock. Looks as if the bull campaign in Southern Pacific was on in earnest.

Jakey Field is bulling Pennsylvania.

They don't hesitate to take stock in Southern Pacific. They promise 80 for it the early part of next week.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Butter steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 18@19c; fancy creamery, 20@21c; fancy ladle, 17@18c; fancy roll, 16@17c; good roll, 15c; store packed, 14@15c. Eggs steady; fresh, 19@20c. Cheese steady and unchanged; large, 9⅝@10c; medium, 10¼@10½c; small, 10¼@10½c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Butter—Receipts, 5,069 pkgs; market firm; state dairy, 15½@18½c; state creamery, 15¼@19c; renovated, 15@17½c; factory, 13½@15½c; imitation creamery, 14½@17c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,598 pkgs; market firm; new state, full cream, small colored fancy and small white, 10@10¼c; large colored and large white, 9⅝@9¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 5,435 pkgs; strong; state and Pennsylvania, 20@20½c; western candled, 17½@19c; do uncandled, 15@17½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Butter unchanged; extra western creamery, 19½c; extra nearby prints, 21c. Eggs steady; fresh nearby, 21c, loss off; fresh western, 21c, loss off; fresh southwestern, 19c, loss off; fresh southern, 16@17c, loss off. Cheese firm; New York full creams, prime small, 10¼@10½c; New York full creams, fair to good, 9½@10c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Butter steady; creameries, 14@18½c; dairies, 13½c. Cheese steady, 10@10¼c. Eggs easy, 17@17¼c.

Turpentine and Rosin.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 23.—Turpentine firm, 44½c. Rosin firm; quote: A, B, C, D, $1 10; E, $1 15; F, $1 20; G, $1 25; H, $1 70; I, $1 95; K, $2 55; M, $3 05; N, $3 50; WG, $3 60; WW, $3 80.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—Turpentine and rosin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—Turpentine steady, 44c. Rosin nothing doing. Crude turpentine firm, $1 40, $2 50 and $2 60. Tar firm, $1 50.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balances, $204,714,661; gold, $107,753,307; silver, $24,149,811; United States notes, $6,802,900; treasury notes of 1890, $72,519; national bank notes, $13,878,997; total receipts this day, $2,253,962; total receipts this month, $87,236,466; total receipts this year, $86,542,157; total expenditures this day, $1,275,000; total expenditures this month, $36,515,000; total expenditures this year, $93,328,567; deposits in national banks, $126,244,558.

Philadelphia Stocks.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The closing bids were as follows:

Penna. R. R.	80¼	Indianapolis	78
Phila. Traction	98¾	Tidewater Steel	6½
Union Traction	47⅞	Cambria Steel	27⅝
Elec. & Peo. 4s	99¾	Elec. Co. of Am.	8⅝
Con. Tr., N. J.	69½	American Rys	50
Con. L. Superior	27	Alkali	⅝
Storage	89	Asphalt 5s	25¾
Do preferred	88	Phila. Co.	49¾
Marsden	4½	Lehigh Valley	35¾
Phila. Electric	6¼	Superior pfd	76½
United Gas Impt.	114	Powder	10½

Electric Stocks.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Electric stocks closed:

Mass. Elec.	39⅛	Gen. Elec.	187
Do pfd	97		

VISITS THE SHIPS.

Minister Swenson Pays His Respects to Country's Flag—Chicago Sails for Havre.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—L. S. Swenson, United States minister, visited the United States cruisers Albany and Chicago this morning, and was received with a salute of 15 guns from each vessel.

Members of the Danish ministry, the Danish commanding admiral and others also visited the American ships.

During the day the Danish training squadron, of which Commodore Prince Waldemar of Denmark is in command, entered the port and returned the salutes of the American ships. The Chicago, later, sailed for Havre.

Mr. Swenson entertained the remaining American and the Danish naval officers at dinner tonight.

RECOVERED SOME JEWELRY.

A Prisoner at No. 4 Station Gives the Information.

C. B. Brown, the colored man who was arrested by Officer Rohan of No. 4 police station after an exciting chase on Wednesday for attempting to break into a residence in the Oakland district, yesterday informed Inspector Robert Denniston that a man by the name of William Johnson of Washington street had some of the plunder he had taken from a house near the Center avenue bridge some time ago.

Inspector Denniston found Johnson in the afternoon and secured from him a lady's gold watch and neckchain and a silver key ring with an owl's head design attached to a long chain. It is not known to whom the watch belongs.

Johnson said that Brown had pawned the articles and sold the tickets to him, stating that the jewelry belonged to his wife and that he did not wish it to remain in the pawnbroker's shop. Brown is unable to locate the house from which he secured the plunder and Inspector Denniston is looking for the owner.

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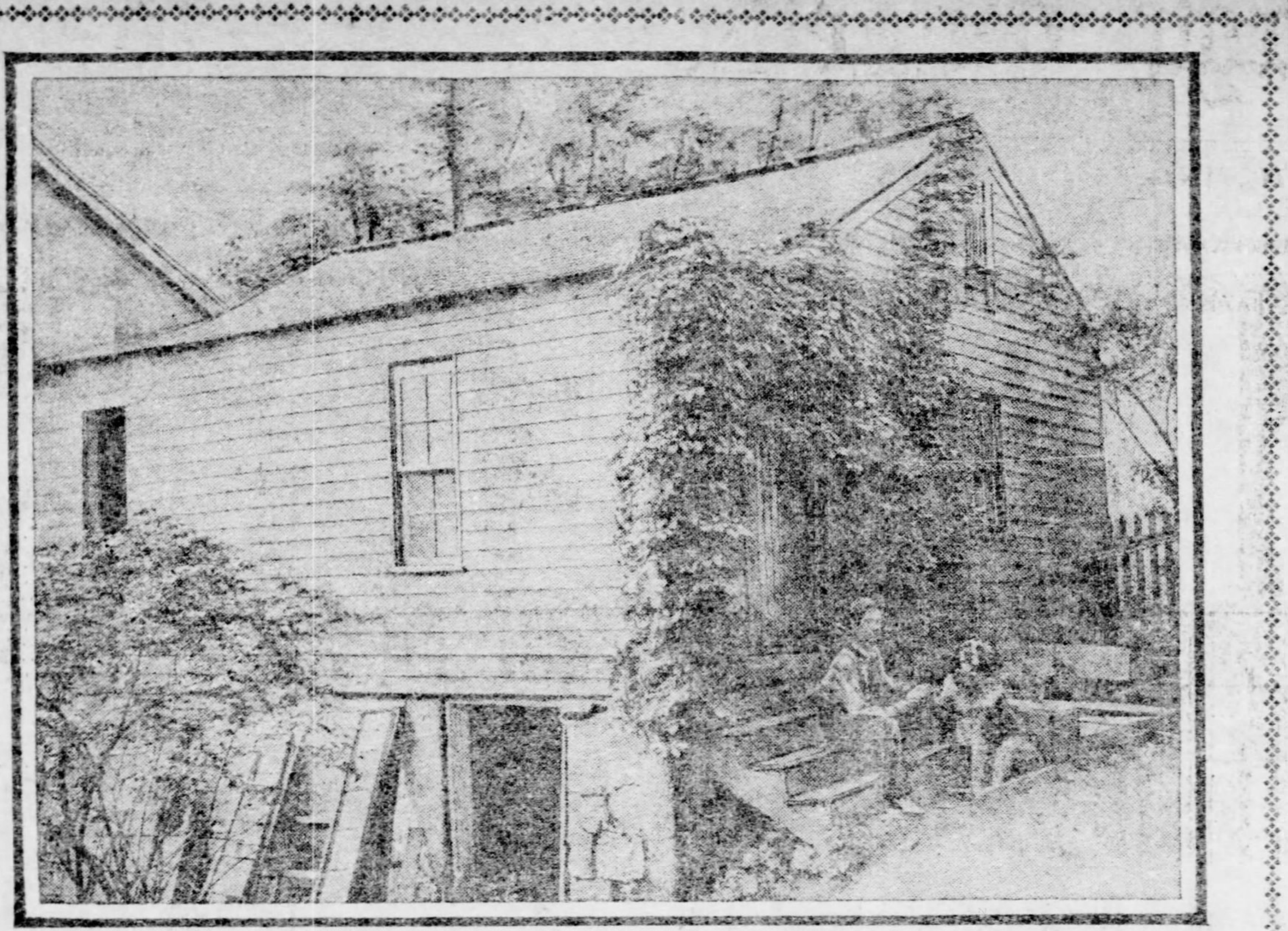


The Oldest Building in Bellefield, Foot of Neville Street, Has Just Been Torn Down.

ALDERMEN HAVE MUCH TO EXCITE RISIBILITIES

Strange Requests Are Often Made for Impossible Warrants.

SOME EXPERIENCES TOLD

Colored People in Particular Want People Arrested for the Most Peculiar Offenses—One Case in Which "Truned" Testimony Was Offered.

The peculiar ideas that prevail among the ignorant and lower classes with reference to the powers of an alderman or police magistrate in the issuance of warrants for arrest, leads to many interesting requests for such papers, although no foundation in law exists for the action the people making the requests wish to take.

Many years passed in an alderman's office gives the incumbent an insight into the workings of the human mind that no other position can possibly afford. Matrimonial troubles are aired with a freedom and abandon that even court trials cannot touch, because the first are trivial, often indecent and unfit for publication, while cases that are of sufficient importance to acquire an indictment seldom contain the revolting features of many coming under an alderman's jurisdiction.

Alderman Cahill's Experiences.

Owing to his location in the Eighth ward, the population of which is largely a most hetrogenious one, Alderman John Cahill of No. 1307 Wylie avenue has had probably more experience in handling ludicrous cases than any other alderman in the city. For years he has settled the troubles of his neighbors, handling hundreds of cases with the wisdom of a Solomon where the law gave him no jurisdiction and in which no warrant could possibly be issued.

He tells many laughable stories of his experiences with interesting characters, and where he was able he has always tried to patch up the trouble and unite warring families. If he had issued warrants in the cases of all the troubles brought to his attention his dockets would have crowded everything else from his desk.

"It is strange, but true," said the 'squire, "that the great majority of the common people have no idea what power the law provides in the matter of arrests. They cannot distinguish the line of demarkation between a misdemeanor and crime, and some trivial trouble which weighs on their minds, but has not reached the criminal stage.

The Woman Who Carried a Razor.

"Probably my funniest experience was with an old colored woman, who wanted me to make her husband behave toward her properly. He insisted on sleeping with some male negro friends, and when I got them together and questioned them, I found she carried a razor under her pillow and he was afraid to stay at home nights. She explained that she had no lock on the door of her room and that their boarders wandered through the room, and that she carried a razor to protect herself. Then he explained that she got drunk and he did not like to live with a woman who drank so much. He agreed to go back if she gave him the razor and stopped using liquor. I swore her off for two years and they lived happily ever afterwards.

"I pride myself that I have become so proficient in reading character that I seem to have no trouble deciding whether or not a person is telling me the truth, but I will confess that some women fool me. The great majority of family difficulties that have come before me, strange as it may seem, have been caused by the husband reading newspapers, and the wife tearing them from her husband's hands.

Newspaper Reading Causes Trouble.

"I have had about 75 cases that started with that and ended in serious trouble. Nothing makes a wife more angry than to have her husband come home at night, sit down and read newspapers all evening. She gets angry, tears the paper out of his hand. Then he gets mad and war starts, ending in an alderman's office.

"I had one case in which the wife wanted to have her husband arrested for reading newspapers all the time. She wanted his companionship and after standing several nights of his deep absorption in a newspaper, she became angry and snatched the paper from him. She tore it into shreds. He hit her on the arm and a general row followed. She applied to me for a warrant, not stating that he had assaulted her, but basing the claim for a warrant on the fact that he would not talk to her because of his interest in the news of the day.

"The habit some women have of interfering in the marital relations of a husband and wife often leads to some interesting tales of woe. One woman in my ward came to me for advice because another woman insisted in coming into her home every evening and aiding her husband in 'roasting' her.

Hot Water Stopped a Roast.

"The wife told me that her better half came home every night and started in to 'kick' at her. The neighbor would then come in, sit down in a corner and just as the husband was getting in his best licks, laugh at her and urge the man to give it to her harder. I did not see where an alderman had jurisdiction in the case, as the woman did nothing but talk and laugh, so I advised the wife to go home, put a pan and kettle of water on the stove, heat both, and when the lady next door came in and started to talk, to give her a good hot water ducking. The wife could not put her out because the husband always got between them. I learned afterward she tried my plan with considerable success.

"An old colored woman, of considerable build was always complaining that her husband beat her. As neither had any money, and as she was the bread winner, I did not care to take a case, as she would have had to pay his fine—something wives always do, no matter how badly they have been treated. I advised her to use a poker on him the next time he tried it. She told him what I had said, and he went to Alderman Richards and wanted to have me arrested for giving his wife that kind of advice. The warrant was not issued.

Interfered With Kitchen Work.

"A colored man once visited the office and exhibited a cut on the back of his head, inflicted, he said, by his wife. I knew the circumstances. She was the wage earner and practically kept the man, while he was always interfering in her kitchen work. He would come home, nose about the kitchen, and on this particular occasion tried to tell her that she was using too much coal in the stove. She did not like the rebuke and drove him away with an iron. He wanted to have her arrested, but I advised him that a woman is supreme in the kitchen and that the best thing for him to do was to keep away from the kitchen stove in the future. I think that ended their family troubles."

Aldermen are frequently surprised to find slang words used by the lower classes that are not always common property. On many occasions they hear words at hearings that have no meaning to them, and they have to delve deep in mystic lore to get at their root. Alderman John A. Martin had a case a few years ago that kept him guessing for some time. A negress asked him to issue a warrant for a woman charged with taking from her the left hind foot of a rabbit, shot under a full moon.

"Truned" Testimony No Good.

The negress stated that the woman had stolen her "Tootser," and that she knew she did it because she (the prosecutrix) "truned" it the night before. She meant she had dreamed the woman took her rabbit's foot. The alderman saw there was no proof of such a crime and refused to issue a warrant on "truned" testimony.

Probably more people of the lower classes go to aldermen to get divorces than go to the courts. Of course, they are always advised that the alderman can do nothing for them, and told what to do. Alderman James V. McMasters, who seldom bothers with ordinary disorderly cases, is often called upon to take a divorce case, and has to listen to the pathetic plea of some poor wife who has no person to advice her on the proper course. Two constables were in his office one day when a neat little woman, dragging three children, appeared and wanted her husband arrested.

"He sits around all day and does nothing but spit on the floor. It keeps me busy cleaning, and as I have to make a living into the bargain, I want to have him sent to jail."

She was told that a non-support case might help her out, but that spitting on on the floor had not yet been placed on the statute books as a crime, although it might be a wiser act for the legislature to enact than many they have passed.

Old 'Squire Shore's Practice.

Alderman John Groetzinger tells of a funny experience he had in marrying a couple. "One day, not many years ago, Detective Bill Shore came into my office," said his honor, "and gave me a short history of how his father handled such cases. The old 'squire did a land office business in the marrying line and frequently had to tie the knot for couples who had little spare cash to commence housekeeping on. After the ceremony the man would ask what the tax was and Shore would eye him up. If he thought his man would stand for it, he would say ten, if not five dollars. On many occasions two dollars was the limit of cash available. Shore would say, 'All right, I'll take that.'

"The money was handed over and Shore would quietly sit down at his desk and become absorbed in other business. After a while he would look up and ask them what they were sitting there for. Of course they were waiting for their certificate. He would remark that he would keep it until the balance was paid. 'And do you know,' said the detective, 'the old gentleman told me he never lost a penny.'

"It seems queer, but a few days afterwards a negro visited my office and wanted to arrange a date at night to marry him. I set a time and when he appeared I was thunderstruck to find the woman as pretty a white girl as I have ever seen. I was flustrated but as their license was all right, I could do nothing but marry them.

Groetzinger Was Confused.

"Aldermen are required to make out a certificate for the bureau of health, filling it in with the names of the parties, their age, race, etc. In my confusion I completely forgot to ask them the necessary questions and after the knot was tied the man wanted to know what it cost. I said five, and he told me he only had two dollars.

"Well, here's another Shore case, I thought, and I acted accordingly. I took the two dollars and when he wanted his certificate, I told him to bring in the other and it was his. The certificate is still waiting in my safe, although two years have passed. It was a good thing for me, for I am still waiting for that data, and if they had the certificate, and I did not have the figures, I would be in a pretty box. It was a good thing I learned Shore's system."

Aldermen are frequently called upon to issue warrants for employers who have not paid wages due the complainant. Although there is a statute making the failure to pay wages a misdemeanor, it has been knocked out by the courts, and only civil actions have any weight. They are compelled to refuse warrants of this character because they do no good.

REST AND PLAY.

Benefit of Occasionally Casting Care to the Winds.

From the Great Round World.

I know, two fairly responsible men who spent some hours of a recent holiday playing in the children's sandpile at a country place they were visiting. Before they got through they had worked out a complicated system of mountains and valleys, and one of them had modeled an almost recognizable house. I know two other men who, on a sudden impulse, bought some marbles and played with considerable enthusiasm on a garden path. In each instance the day and the mood had something to do with it. None of the men was childish. They were striving to catch once more a glimpse of "the glory and the dream"—to reattain, for a time, the old sense of irresponsibility. This was not discreditable. I fancy that many a parent secretly does the same thing when he enters into the play room activities of his children, or takes them to the circus—always to amuse them. And if, after all, we must sadly admit that we cannot gather up the rainbow gold of childhood, it will not hurt us to be irresponsible once in a while along with the children. In the Catskill woods, on the water, or galloping on country roads—wherever we do not mistake hectic excitement for true happiness, the play instinct is the same—a brief escape from responsibility; a short respite from things that we must do and want to do, but are willing to leave now and then because we know we shall love them the more when we return to them.

The Players.

Every love affair is like a progressive game of cards. The players have moved up from another table where they had different partners, but the game they play is the same, with the same points and the same blunders. It differs from a progressive game of cards only in the fact that the prize isn't as valuable as the prize given at cards.—Atchison Globe.

CLAIM AGENTS OF RAILROADS HAVE THEIR TROUBLES

Principal Aim in Life of Many Is to Be the Corporation.

PART OF PIRATE LAWYERS

Claim Agents Have to Hustle to Get Ahead of the Sharks and Settlements Are Usually Made in Preference to Law Suits.

"If people devoted to more honest purposes the ingenuity they expend in beating a railroad, there would be many richer folks in the world," said an old railroad claim agent yesterday feeling in a reminiscent mood. "Still," he added, as giving a condition to his former statement, "it must be admitted that these people do get a great deal of money every year from the railroad corporations.

"I guess the idea that it is perfectly honorable to beat a corporation out of as much as one can, started with the first corporation. Anyway, it is certainly a deep-rooted principle of human nature of the Twentieth Century brand. No amount of lies, or even of perjury, seems morally objectionable to many people, in case the purpose is to take money from the treasury of a railroad. I could name hundreds of cases illustrating the truth of this that have come into my own experience in 25 years of railroad-claim work.

"Once I was sent on a hurry-up order from the superintendent to a wreck at Smith's Crossings, on the X Y & Z. A passenger train had telescoped a freight train. The passenger was not going fast and all the injuries to the people in the cars were caused by the jar and from broken glass flying about.

Courts Shunned by Railroads.

"For repairs to people who were hardly more than scratched by this glass, the railroad company paid an even $2,000. Why the majority of them did not even go to a doctor, but they put in their claim for $100 just the same. The Pennsylvania has a good way of watching such people. Its employes recommend sending to the spot a company physician. He will give just as good attention as any other doctor, but will not allow the patient to claim more than is just from the accident.

"Why don't railroads take these cases to court? For the very simple reason that all experience shows that a railroad cannot win a court case once in 10 times. A jury of 12 honest men will unanimously agree, often without leaving their seats, upon the justness of the plaintiff's contention and the railroad company loses. We have found that the only way to handle claims in case of accident, is to get a claim agent and a police officer on the ground immediately after the accident, have them see everyone that is hurt, find the extent of the injuries, etc. In many cases a settlement is made on the spot.

"We have to do this for two reasons. One is that there is in every town a large number of shyster lawyers who are all the time waiting for anything of this kind. Let them hear of a wreck and they are on the spot as quickly, almost, as the claim agent. I have known some superintendents who keep the news of wrecks out of the papers for a few hours, in order to give the claim agent a start upon shyster lawyers.

Work of Pirate Lawyers.

"Arriving at the scene the shyster will look up the injured, sympathize with them, inform them that they are entitled to large damages and caution them to make no settlement. In many cases the caution will be accepted and in not a few the lawyer will take the case into the courts or force a settlement from the company.

"Some years ago I took the pains to follow up a number of cases of this kind where certain developments had aroused my suspicions. I looked into four cases that came out of one serious wreck. The lawyers had succeeded in forcing us to fancy-priced settlements in each of these cases. I knew the amounts, of course, and I made it my business to find out, also, how much had gone into the hands of the injured people.

"One case will illustrate the character of these shysters: One of the passengers had his right arm broken in two places. The lawyer received $500 for his client, as a settlement. The client was told that the settlement was for $300, and the lawyer collected $100 of this $300 as his fee. What became of the missing $200 only the lawyer knows.

"Once we had an accident with a private car belonging to a traveling theatrical troupe. The car was lying in the yards when it was run into by a switching engine. The main result was the upsetting of the teapot on the stove. This we have from absolutely undoubted sources. But the chance was not lost.

An Enterprising Manager.

"The manager of the show took a hammer and broke the stove to pieces, pounded down a partition and wrecked the inside of that car generally. In addition, the leading lady claimed to have received internal injuries, and for two weeks she kept to her bed. Then the railroad company settled—as usual.

"Another thing we have to fight with continually is the development of chronic diseases caused especially by accidents. A man afflicted with rheumatism or some kidney trouble, will sue a railroad company through all the courts to prove that some slight accident originated that trouble or so aggravated it so that he is entitled to damages. This happens time and again.

"This week I paid $150 for a horse that was not worth $25 in the open market when he was alive. An express train knocked him out of its way at a crossing. A bunch of catttle was plowed through by another express train at a crossing in that same county not long ago. Four of the cattle were touched by the train and it cost us $275, although all had been bought for less than $125. So it is in everything. There is as general a conspiracy to hold up a railroad for damages to freight as to passengers. The right-of-way man has trouble enough in securing the route for the road, but trouble follows its path worse than ever after it is completed and in operation."

DIAZ'S DECORATIONS.

Ribbons and Medals Conferred on the President of Mexico.

From the Mexican World.

A United States publication, with the best of intentions, has endeavored to give a list of the decorations that have been conferred upon President Diaz. Several inaccuracies occurred in the list as published. The following is a correct enumeration of the crosses, medals, ribbons and "cordones" bestowed upon the supreme magistrate, in his capacity as warrior and as statesman:

France—Grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

Spain—Of "Isabel the Catholic," of "Carlos III." and of "Military Merit."

Portugal—Decoration of the "Tower" and the sword of valor, loyalty and merit.

Italy—The crosses of San Mauricio and San Lazaro.

Belgium—The "cordon" of Leopold.

Venezuela—The decoration of the "Libertador."

Prussia—Of the "Red Eagle."

Norway and Sweden—The sword of honor.

Japan—Of the Chrysanthemum.

Austria—Of St. Stephen.

The president's federal decorations are the following: Especial for the assault and capture of Pueblo, April 2, 1867.

The bar for the war of reform.

Decoration for the battle of Pachuca.

Decoration for the battle of Acultzingo.

Decoration for the battle of Puebla, May 5, 1862.

Decoration for the war of the intervention.

The three decorations for "constancy."

The president's decorations from the states are:

Guerrero and Puebla—For the war of the intervention.

Chihuahua—That which declared him "benemerito."

Oaxaca—For the battles of Miahuatlan and Carbonera and the capture of Oaxaca.

Puebla—For the engagement of April 2, 1867.

SUCCUMBED.

When first I looked in those brown eyes
  I felt we'd soon be one,
The strong attachment of my life
  Was then and there begun.

Those ivory teeth, the parting lips
  No man before had kissed,
All drew me with a mighty strength
  Which I could not resist.

And yet, alas for me, I knew
  My suit was hopeless, quite;
The one who held me captive was
  Her father's bulldog, "Bite."
—Smart Set.

SKYSCRAPERS HAVE EVOLVED A NEW PROFESSION

The Superintendent Is One Who Has Many Heavy Responsibilities.

GETS GOOD PAY, THOUGH

Force Employed to Keep the Frick Building Clean Is a Small Army in Size and There Are Many of Them in Pittsburgh.

Sermons have been preached, physicians have lectured seriously and volumes have been written for newspapers and other publications, on the growing evil of night work. Proof of the growth of the evil, if such it really is, is found in the lights seen burning all night in the great hives of industry called "skyscrapers." Pass one of these monuments to progress at what hour of night one will, and on nearly every floor some of the windows will show light, and pictures of nervous prostration suggest themselves as results of the "midnight oil."

In 99 cases out of 100 it will be found that the conclusion is founded on totally wrong assumption. There are some people at work in the rooms, to be sure, but instead of overworked business men the workers are the cleaning force of the buildings. In each of the principal skyscrapers forces running from 50 to 100 men work nightly arranging the buildings for the tenants of the next day.

Bright Beacon Lights at Night.

Scattered all over the building they show it as busy almost as in daytime and the illumination in these high buildings is always one of the most picturesque sights of the downtown night. As a train or boat approaches the city they stand high and clear above the other lights.

To guide these large forces and to take care of the numerous other interests which have come with the era of high office buildings a new profession has been evolved, one that requires experienced men for its practitioners, with tact and energy, in return for which its followers are well remunerated. "Building superintendent" is the title to one of these vocations. In many cases the duties of this position are combined with those of renting agent, especially in the smaller buildings, but in the real skyscraper the superintendent has duties of a kind entirely separate from those of any other position, and in themselves sufficiently great and exacting to require all his time.

Cost of Maintenance Is Heavy.

The expense of maintenance of one of these buildings, a point that comes within the superintendent's ken, is in itself large enough an item to justify a well-salaried official to take care of the cost. The pay roll in such a building as the Frick, for instance, will run between $8,000 and $9,000 a month. As this approaches $100,000 a year it will be seen that a man worth a salary of a few thousands in itself is required to take care of the expenditures

In addition there is always in progress in such a building much repairing, and the purchases for such purposes themselves amount to no small sum. The men who make the repairs are quite as essential a part of the force of the building as the carpenter is of a ship crew.

B. J. Foley occupies this important position in the newest and largest of the Pittsburgh skyscrapers, the Frick building. Mr. Foley went to the Frick building from the Carnegie building. Before taking the latter position he was assistant custodian in the Federal building. Hence he has had much experience in such work.

The organization of the staff at the Frick building is now going forward. It will require several months, perhaps, to get everything in the perfect working order that comes from entire familiarity with all the details, many of which differ from those found in any other building. However, the work is already pretty well systematized and the figures that are given for it show, with a fair degree of proximity, the requirements to keep a modern building in good shape.

Daily Cleaning Is Simple Work.

The simplest of all the work that comes before a superintendent is that of the daily cleaning of room and corridor floors. None but men are employed in this building, and every bit of such work is done at night. Each night 100 men are at work, every story being occupied in some part all the time. This is called the "janitor force." In some buildings an attempt is made to clean the rooms late in the afternoon or early in the morning, but this necessarily creates more or less disturbance among the occupants of the rooms that are staying late or arriving early, and nothing of this kind is attempted at the Frick building.

From top to bottom floor the building is swept nightly by the latest device known for such purposes, the "suction" sweeper. In this machine the dirt is drawn, by a current of air, into the sweeper, instead of being thrown about as it would be by a broom, or even by the compressed air sweeper, which has been used for several years. The result is that there is no dust.

Next to the floor cleaning comes the window cleaning. There are 12 window cleaners at work. They work constantly and in this way the windows of the whole building are washed once a week.

There are 25 marble cleaners, while two men do nothing but clean chandeliers. These will make the circuit of the building about once in two weeks.

Engineers' Force Is Large.

In the engine room 20 men are employed. These are engineers, firemen, oilers, refrigerator attendant, a man attending to the electric light plant and those watching the elevators and packing the cylinders whenever a leak is found.

On the elevators themselves 15 men are employed for the passenger and four for the freight elevators. Then day and night policemen are employed—one for each turn.

In the basement a complete machine, plumbing and carpenter shop is being built, where the men who make the repairs to the building will have their headquarters.

Wonder might be expressed as to how with all these men about the building it could be safe to leave the valuables that are in the desks. The question is quickly answered. It is known to the management who enters any room at night. To the rooms in the Frick building there are three keys. These are the tenant keys, which open only the particular room rented. Then there is the floor key, which opens any room on a certain floor. These floor keys are held by the one man who has charge of the forces on any one floor. Then there is the grand master key which opens any room in the building. Naturally there are few of these keys. No one not entitled to the use of the keys is allowed to touch them.

Keys Act as Guards.

To enter this building after night and go to an upper story it is required that a tenant's key be shown, and if a person does not possess a key he is told that he can not go up to the room. Likewise, when a door is found locked, the janitor will not open it for any one that may ask. No one without a key is allowed there.

All these things and many others, such as keeping order in the building, suppressing whistlers, singers and other nuisances, come under the supervision of the superintendent. His office is one of the busiest of all those in the building, and he needs to know all about everything that enters into the maintenance of such a structure.

The profession already calls for no small number of practitioners in Pittsburgh, and the number is growing larger each year as the sky-scrapers thicken in the downtown district. Among the buildings which now require such superintendents are the Carnegie, Park, Empire, Keystone bank, Tradesmens bank, Arrott, Peoples Savings bank, Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Vandergrift, Fitzsimons, Pittsburgh Coal Company, Ferguson, Conestoga, Westinghouse, Penn, Smith block, Schmidt building, First National, Bijou, Horne, Lewis, Pennsylvania Lines, in Penn avenue, Union station, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie station, Public Safety building, City hall, Federal building, Bakewell, St. Nicholas, Monongahela bank, German National bank, National Bank of Commerce, Second National bank, Bissell, Murtland and a few others.

The number will be increased shortly by the Farmers' Deposit National bank at Fifth and Wood, the new Gazette building in Smithfield, between Virgin and Sixth avenue, the Phipps building at Sixth and Duquesne way, the new Philadelphia Company building adjoining the Public Safety palace, and the new building of the Baltimore & Ohio, to replace the Water street station.

Lives of Famous Men

A Few Incidents, Published for the First Time, Concerning the Sensational Life of Jonah, Who Is Charged With Being a Poor Prophet and a Champion Whale-Swallower.

By NEWTON NEWKIRK.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

WE will now journey back along the corridors of time and pry open the diary of Jonah, who worked at the prophet business without success and held the champion record as a whale swallower.

Jonah was born about 862 B. C., of poor but humble parents, whose post-office address was Gathepher, a town of lower Galilee. Of course Jonah's birth occurred before the advent of the airship and the automobile. Gathepher is not much of a town nowadays. To tell the truth, its boom is over and even its location is not visible to the naked eye. The name of Jonah's father was Amittai—Mr. Amittai—who not being a contortionist, had hard work to make both ends meet. Nothing is said in history of Mrs. Amittai, but the most eminent historians of today agree that Jonah had a mother, notwithstanding the fact that her name never appeared in print. As has been intimated, Jonah's father was a native of Gathepher. In this respect Jonah followed in his parent's footsteps and became almost as good a native as his father. Jonah displayed a great deal of perseverence early in life. He would sit all day on a drift pile along the creek without the bite of a fish or a bite to eat.

When Jonah became old enough to vote he received a commission to journey to Nineveh and tell the residents that unless they reformed the town would be wiped off the map. Jonah, however, shrank from the thought of being the bearer of such ill news. Jonah kept on shrinking until his clothes became loose. He then determined he would throw up the job, and accordingly started for Tarshish. He went down to Joppa and finding the weekly boat about to sail, bought a steerage ticket to Tarshish and went aboard.

After the ship got out into the suburbs where the water was deep, a violent storm arose. The waves washed the deck and a gust of wind pulled the mainmast out by the roots. The captain kicked himself for not knowing better than to sail, especially when he remembered that the Joppa signal bureau had predicted fair weather.

The members of the crew began to search the passengers to find out who was responsible for the squall. Jonah was brought forward and as soon as he told them his name was "Jonah" they at once knew that he was "It." The crew then determined to throw Jonah overboard. Jonah didn't show any great amount of enthusiasm over this plan and told them so. He explained that if they threw him overboard he would be drowned. It appears that during the excitement of the storm these stern, seafaring men had not thought of this, so it was decided to cast lots and it was further agreed that whoever received No. 13 would have to be thrown overboard and take his chances on swimming to shore, which was about 300 miles distant.

Jonah got No. 13. Jonah never was lucky. His friends urged him time and again to apply to the legislature to have his name changed. His name, however, was a gift from his parents, and he didn't like to part with it. After the lots had been cast the sailors seized Jonah and heaved him into the moist, moaning sea. Jonah suspected that the water would be wet, but he did not think it would be so damp, wet. He came to the surface with his mouth full of seafoam, and when he remembered that the ship's crew had thrown him overboard without returning his fare to him, he shook his fists at them in anger. As he was about to go down for the third time a hungry whale came along, and seeing that Jonah had no life preserver on him, it rushed forward with one fell swoop.

The whale swallowed Jonah at a gulp and looked around for the second course. Jonah didn't like his apartments, and raised a kick. Every time the whale felt these kicks it regretted that it did not bit Jonah in two before it swallowed him. Jonah remained in the whale's stomach three days and three nights, and then changed his lodgings. He might have remained longer, but he thought three days long enough. At the end of that time he became so disorderly that the whale ejected him on dry land. The reason the whale threw Jonah upon dry land was because the whale didn't want such a kicker in the same sea with it. Jonah was also indigestible and gave the whale a pain in its stomach.

It is relative to this whale episode in Jonah's career that historians disagree. Some of the most emminent authorities maintain that the whale swallowed Jonah while, on the other hand, there are those who strongly assert that Jonah swallowed the whale. There is regret on every hand that this doubtful point was not settled at the time by a board of inquiry. It is now too late to talk of this, however, because most of the witnesses are dead. Personally, we incline to the belief that the whale swallowed Jonah. Of course, Jonah liked fish, but he was never such a glutton as to eat a whole whale.

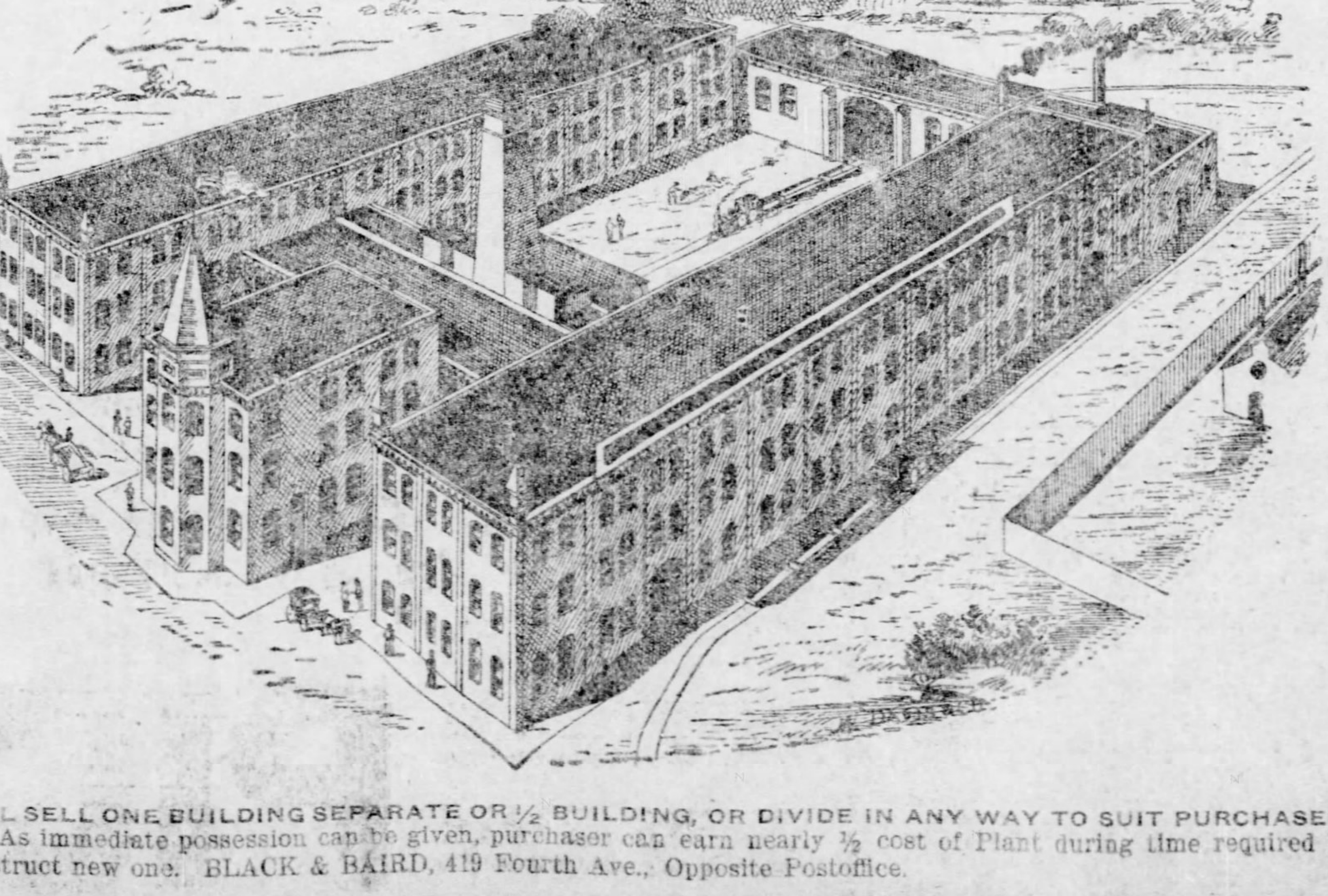
After Jonah had escaped from the whale he went to Nineveh and told the wicked inhabitants thereof that the city would be destroyed in 40 days. This was Jonah's first attempt as a prophet, and caused a great sensation in the town. The value of real estate went down and there was a financial crash in the stock market. People dusted off their Bibles and began to go to church. Meanwhile Jonah hung around town and worked at any odd prophet jobs he could find.

THIS MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Brick Buildings, nearly 80,000 feet floor space, 4½ acres land, River, R. R. Siding, Boilers, Engine, Heater, Pump, Steam Heating, Automatic Hose for Fire Protection, Main, Jack Shafting and Belts all in perfect running order; cheap coal, cheap labor, Pittsburgh freight rates. Will sell with or without Machine Tools.

A GREAT BARGAIN. BELOW COST. EQUAL TO BIG BONUS. EASY TERMS.

WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT BUYER.



WILL SELL ONE BUILDING SEPARATE OR ½ BUILDING, OR DIVIDE IN ANY WAY TO SUIT PURCHASER.

As immediate possession can be given, purchaser can earn nearly ½ cost of Plant during time required to construct new one. BLACK & BAIRD, 419 Fourth Ave., Opposite Postoffice.

Cuticura SOAP

BABY'S DELIGHT — MOTHER'S COMFORT

Sleep for Skin Tortured Babies and Rest for Tired Mothers

In warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, yet compounded.

Millions Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR, $1.00,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (25c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. In pocket vials, 60 doses, 25c.

NEURALGYLINE FOR THE NERVES

Summer nights are bad enough without suffering the untold agonies of headaches.
NEURALGYLINE will absolutely cure you—your money back, if it doesn't.
One tablet will stop the pain in twenty minutes.
NEURALGYLINE is positively the *only* sure cure.

PITTSBURG, PA.

THE NEURALGYLINE CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.

Gentlemen.—One of your representatives was kind enough to attempt to relieve the pain from neuralgia in my eyes and head. I had suffered over a week with this dreadful disease. After the use of one-half box of your Neuralgyline, I am happy to say that the pain has vanished, and I can truthfully recommend it as being a medicine of great merit.

Respectfully
F. G. PLUMMER,
THE AMERICAN CEREAL CO.
Pittsburg and Chicago.

At all first-class drug-stores, 25 cents per box. Samples free on request.

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1B

SECOND SECTION
SIX PAGES

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WORLD'S CABLE NEWS
SUMMER RESORTS
SPECIAL NEWS FEATURES

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1902.

King Edward's Guests Depart ✎ Mme. Nordica Pleases Berlin

SHAH'S HOSTS MUST DEPEND UPON PROXIES

Persian Ruler Becomes Known in London as Great Disappointer.

GRAND VIZIER GOES INSTEAD

Best Endeavors of British Women Fail to Draw Him as Guest.

ENJOYS HIS VISIT TO HIPPODROME

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

London, Aug. 23.—All entertainments given this week, of course, have been for the shah, though his majesty steadfastly refused to go to any of the private houses. His vizier, who has unusual power, therefore, and much prestige, is his representative on all such occasions.

The dinner given by Lord and Lady Lansdowne, for instance, was not honored by the shah himself, but the great officer of state was present with a brilliant party. To meet them, on the right hand of the hostess sat Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has been accompanying the shah everywhere on behalf of his uncle, King Edward; while the grand vizier sat on her left. Next to Prince Arthur was Mrs. Edward Hope, who went in with the Persian minister, while Lord Lansdowne took in the duchess of Portland. The duke took in Lady Barrington. Lady Blandford went in with Lord Pembroke, while others dining, besides the Persian ministers, were Mme. Soveral, Lord Kintore, Lord Dudley, Sir Eric Barrington and Lord Churchill.

Another very brilliant party given for the shah, who did not come, was that by Mrs. D'Arcy. Her beautiful house was filled with the rarest and most magnificent flowers, which must have cost a small fortune.

Conjurers Are Imported.

The music was the best that could be got, both vocal and instrumental, while wonderful conjurers were brought from the continent, especially for the entertainment of the absent guest.

But the present shah is not much better than his father was in keeping appointments. Time seems to be no object to his imperial majesty. Even when he went to see the king, who came to Portsmouth from Cowes to meet the imperial guest, the shah paid no respect to time. King Edward had to rest three quarters of an hour at Portsmouth before the train signaled. The shah does not like rapid traveling. When coming over on the Empress from Calais to Dover he insisted that the ship slow down. Unlike his followers, who immediately after getting aboard went down below decks and lay down and closed their eyes and did not open them till the steamer reached port, the shah refused to go below, and insisted on remaining on the bridge beside the captain all the way, and he seemed mightily relieved when the white cliffs of Dover were pointed out to him. But, of course, it must be remembered this is the first time the shah ever put to sea.

Trains Must Go Slow.

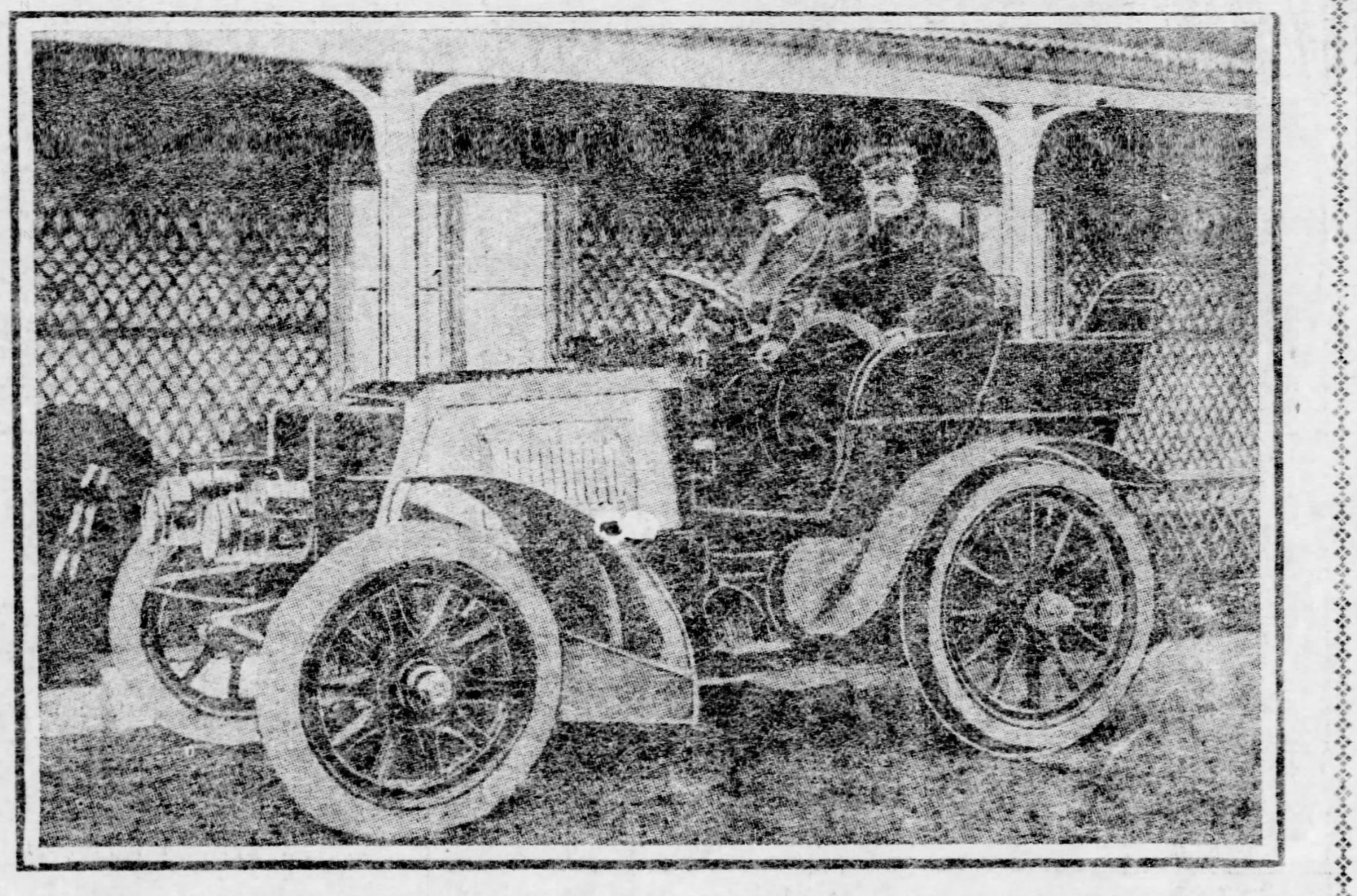
When coming to London from the coast he got frightened at the high speed of the train and ordered it to be stopped, and he wouldn't allow it to proceed more than 25 miles an hour.

Evidently the shah had never seen the Maxim gun worked before his coming to England, for on visiting the Maxim yard yard his imperial highness was curious to have a shot himself. He bravely got astride the seat and fired a round of 12 blank cartridges. Some reporters say he had had enough of it after firing three shots, but the shah was braver than that, although his hand naturally was shaken and it tingled considerably after the 12 rounds. But he evidently liked the sensation, for his eyes sparkled with excitement and he readily took another belt of cartridges, so delighted was he.

When leaving the works the shah posed for a biograph. That is one thing the shah does take pride in: he enjoys being photographed, and he was greatly interested in seeing the pictures of himself arriving at London in a rainstorm, on a screen at the Hippodrome, which is one of the few places of public entertainment the shah asked to be taken to.

Has a Good Laugh.

The shah is rather a solemn old gentleman, but there he enjoyed a hearty laugh. It was observed that he tried to maintain his dignity by holding his hand before his face to conceal his merriment, but seeing Prince Arthur beside him laughing without concern of what the people might think, the shah gave himself up to unrestrained laughter, very much to the apparent surprise of his followers, who chatted excitedly to each other, evidently marveling at their lord and master's hilarity.



King Edward VII. in His Motor With Mr. John Scott Montagu, M. P.

BERLIN PLEASED WITH RARE VOICE OF MME. NORDICA

Bayreuth Wagnerian Festival Proves Great Financial Success.

READY FOR KING VICTOR

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Berlin, Aug. 23.—The German theatrical season opened this week, the royal opera presentations beginning last night and the royal theater also opening with "Henry IV.," past second.

Mme. Nordica, who only recently began singing in German, has deeply impressed the critics at Munich with her Isolde. The management of the Munich regent theater has shown unusual enterprise in inviting critics from London and other capitals to the first performances.

The gross receipts at Bayreuth amounted to about $125,000, but, as no new staging was necessary this year the management cleared more than during other seasons, after paying 14 conductors, an orchestra, 32 soloists, 122 chorus singers, two stage managers and a numerous mechanical staff.

Gilded masts surmounted by evergreen crowns are being set up along Unter den Linden, in preparation for the entry into Berlin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Thursday next. The Unter den Linden midway is being bordered throughout its length by large rows of potted greenery.

The program for the king's entertainment, which includes receptions, state dinners and a gala performance at the opera, ends on Saturday with the great fall parade of troops on the Tempelhof field.

The object of King Victor Emmanuel's visit, as explained at the Italian embassy, is that the young king is simply making his first call since his accession, upon his friend, the emperor, that such was the only purpose of his visit to Russia, and that it is quite probable that the king will visit France next year.

Austria is not likely to be visited by King Victor Emmanuel, for the reason that Emperor Francis Joseph never returned the late King Humbert's visit to Vienna, because he wished to avoid offending the vatican by seeing King Humbert in Rome.

As King Victor Emmanuel, on his visit to Berlin, will be attended by the Italian premier, Signor Zanardelli, the relations between Italy and Germany will, naturally, be discussed, but anything approaching negotiations with a definite object, growing out of the question of King Victor Emmanuel's disarmament proposals, are for the emperor's personal ear and are not official, and the fruitlessness of making them is already understood by the ministers here.

KING'S GUESTS CARRY CURIOS OF MANY SORTS

Black Monarch Happily Hugs Six Silk Hats to His Dark Skinned Breast.

ANOTHER HAS BALLOON

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

London, Aug. 23.—King Lewanika has departed for his kraal in Barotseland, northwestern Rhodesia, with many impedimenta, one of the most cherished items of which consists of six silk hats.

Pas Makonnen, the Abyssinian general, is also homeward bound. In his baggage is a big balloon.

The Indian princes have disappeared, and with the departure of the shah of Persia Monday London will be bereft of its last show visitor.

The West End of London, from a society point of view, is a desert. The members of the royal family, the cabinet ministers and the foreign diplomats are scattered, and all those with money enough to enable them to do so have fled to the moors, rivers or various continental health resorts. There is talk, however, of a "second season" commencing in September with the reopening of parliament and the return of King Edward to town.

The last of the Indian potentates, the maharajah of Jaipur, sailed for home Friday, though officially he commenced his journey homeward by deputy on Monday. It is customary for the maharajah before starting on important journeys to consult the state astrologist as to whether the planets are favorable. The astrologer advised the maharajah's departure Monday, but as it was inconvenient to do so the maharajah determined to trick the planets and deputized his aide-de-camp and some members of his suite to start and await him at Dover.

The maharajah has caused London hostesses endless confusion by having the name of his special god printed on his visiting cards above his own name. Various smart women were hurt by not receiving answers to their invitations until it was discovered that they had been addressed to the god instead of to the maharajah.

The embarkation of the maharajah's baggage at Dover caused a sensation among the provincials, especially the removal from the train to the steamer of an image of Buddha and copper vessels containing sacred Ganges water, which was carried out by the priests of the suite with great ceremonial.

Among the maharajah's baggage was a bassinet, a bicycle, a horse and a small tricycle.

Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.
With heat indicator, for coal or gas makes baking easy and perfect.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

SUMMER SUNSHINE IS GREATEST NEED OF BRITISH ISLES

English Farmers Are Most Desperate Over Poor Outlook for Fall Crops.

QUEER WEATHER FREAK

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

London, Aug. 23.—Has summer really come at last? That is what people have been dubiously asking each other. During the last two days it has been fine, sunny and pleasant, and not too warm. But summer has been so long coming this year that people can hardly believe it true.

Several weeks of sunshine is badly wanted for many reasons. But the meteorological office does not seem inclined to take any sanguine view of the subject. What is wanted, according to the office, is an anti-cyclone covering the area of the British isles. It is probably the absence of anything of the kind for a long time that has brought about the prevailing depressing state of affairs. If you go into the rural districts of the north, you may hear the old people, when talking about the harvest prospects, comparing the past years with the present and dating everything from "the year of short corn."

When that was I don't quite know, but I believe it was somewhere in the sixties of the last century. It looks as if the new generation would have another year of short corn to date everything from. For the farmers are more desperate than ever about the crops. And now the potato disease has made its appearance in various parts of the country to add to the troubles. Wheat, which has been only the really good crop, with an excellent straw, is beginning to be attacked by its deadly enemy, the mildew.

Hops are in a terrible state. The happy East Enders of London who throng into old Kent by the thousands for hop-picking will go in reduced numbers this year. The hop yield is one of the worst on record. In some districts the hops are so poor, it is questioned whether it will repay the expense of picking. Said one hop grower to an interviewer the other day:

"It is one of the unkindest years. At first I thought I was going to have a splendid crop, much above the average, but the cold and wet have worked terrible mischief. To show how the weather affects the crop, supposing we have favorable conditions from now on it will not exceed seven or eight hundred weights per acre, whereas an average year would be 18 to 20 hundred weight per acre."

This is for Kent, which is the best hop growing county. In other counties, such as Sussex, the yield will not be more than three to four hundred weight an acre. Altogether the outlook all around seems as bad as can be.

A singular weather freak is responsible for the extraordinary series of incidents at the Yarmouth Yacht club's regatta on Wednesday. A heavy thunder storm burst over the Oulton Broads, and the wind was so variable that at one time it blew a gale and at other times the yachts found themselves in a calm. One yacht capsized, another was driven ashore, while others were smashed against each other and seriously damaged.

BATTLE OVER TIME.

Sixteen Thousandths of Second Now Worrying Parisian Scientists.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—(Copyright.)—Parisians are likely soon once more to be in arms against England. The reason is the discrepancy between the meridians of Paris and Greenwich, amounting to 16.001 of a second, making Greenwich appear that much nearer Paris than it should be according to the time-honored records.

Mathematicians are working night and day at the problem with special instruments costing thousands, and hope to finish next year.

Atlantic City Excursion
via Baltimore & Ohio railroad, August 28. Round trip rate $10, tickets good 16 days. Trains leave B. & O. railroad depot at 8 a. m., 6:30 and 9 p. m. Pullman equipment on all trains.

OFF THE TRACK.
That engine was up against a tough proposition and had to sidestep. That's what happens to anybody who tries to knock
ARONS' VOL-TA-IC DIAMONDS
They fool the best judges and experts. There's nothing like them except genuine diamonds, and the finest genuine diamonds at that. They never fade. Set only in solid gold, in rings, pins, studs, neck chains, etc. No other jeweler in the world can sell them.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
B. E. Arons, Sole Owner,
Now at 215 Smithfield St.,
Pittsburgh.

GUSKY'S
300 TO 400 MARKET ST
EVERYTHING TO WEAR
SUMMER STOCKS DECREASING DAILY
Day by day the chances are slipping past when you can make purchases at such marvelous price reductions as now rule.
FALL GOODS COMING IN.
New, bright and handsome lines of fine fall merchandise daily received by each department. The fall exhibition grows apace.

The Women's Floor.
The arrival of the new fall goods necessitates the immediate clearing out the balance of our summer stocks at any cost or sacrifice. Rare chances are yours tomorrow and next week, chances it will well pay you to investigate. Note these genuine price reductions.
Women's $1.50 White Lawn Shirt Waists, open back or front, trimmed with insertion or tucked, now 49c
Women's Colored Shirt Waists. Choice now of any in the stock that sold up to $3.50, consisting of Silk Ginghams, fine Percales, Lawns, etc., at 99c
Women's $3.50 White Lawn Shirt Waists, embroidered, hemstitched or tucked, and in combinations of each, now $1.99
Women's $5 Walking or Dress Skirts, of appropriate materials, well made and perfect in hang and fit, now $3.50
Women's $8 Walking Skirts, of black, gray and brown Cheviot, and fancy mixed materials, full sweep and latest styles, now $5.00
Women's $10 Walking Skirts, in black or gray Oxford, made with double stitched strap seams, 14 rows of stitching at bottom and latest style flare, now $6.50

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Never were stylish and dependable little outfits for boys offered you at prices so low as those quoted today. In an effort to get the department ready for Fall we are making sacrifices on Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing that you can't well fail to appreciate.
SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS—
For Boys from 3 to 8, in Blue Cheviot—pants made with patent waistband and tape seams; suits that ought to sell at $1.50, closing out at only 43c
BOYS' MANLY SUITS—
For Little Gents from 3 to 6 years, in plain blue Cheviot, vest made with open front, pants with patent waistband and tape seams; regular price $2.50. Closing out at only 69c
BOYS' KNEE PANTS—
About 2,000 pairs of them, in Serges, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Fancy Worsteds, made with excelsior waistband, tape seams, full line of sizes 2½ to 16; good value at $1.50. Closing out at 58c
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—
Choice now of any $12, $15 and $18 Young Men's Suits in our Youths' Department—suits that are stylish, well made and trimmed; all sizes 14 to 20, for only $8.48

Shoe Specials for Monday.
Women's Oxfords, in Vici Kid, Black Russia Calf and Patent Ideal; the balance of this season's $3 and $3.50 low cut Shoes, turn or welted soles; a cut of from $1.00 to $1.50 a pair. Clean-Up Price, $1.95
Choice of any Man's $5.00 Oxford in our entire stock, Monday, $2.98
360 pairs of Misses' and Children's Spring Heel Lace Shoes, made of fine Glace Kid, patent tips, extended edges, good, heavy-weight soles, suitable for school; sold for $1.75. A Monday Special at $1.19
Balance of our Girls' $2.00 and $2.25 hand-welted Oxfords, made of bright Dongola, with patent or kid tips, extended soles; sizes 8½ to 12, at $1.49
Broken lines of Women's $4 Shoes, in lace and button, turn or welted soles, made of fine Glace Kid, with patent or kid tips. Monday Special, $2.89

Monday Specials
—9 to 12 Only—
You cannot afford to miss these chances to save.
CLOAK DEPARTMENT
—9 to 12 Only—
Choice of any Woman's Colored Shirt Waist Suit in the stock that sold up to $8 for $2
BOYS' CLOTHING
—9 to 12 Only—
Your choice on any TUB SUIT in stock for 39c
SHOE DEPARTMENT
—9 to 12 Only—
600 pairs of Men's $3 and $3.50 Box Calf Goodyear welted Shoes, all sizes at $1.90
HAT DEPARTMENT
—9 to 12 Only—
Boys' 25c Silk lined Golf Caps, in fancy Cassimere and Covert Cloth, only 10c
FURNISHINGS
—9 to 12 Only—
Men's 50c and 63c Outing Shirts in woven Madras Cloth, fancy stripes and plain white, cut full size and well-made, only 25c
Women's Furnishings
—9 to 12 Only—
100 dozen Misses' 15c fast black, ribbed Stockings, full seamless, made with double knee, heel and toe, sizes 6½ to 9½, only 6c
TRUNK DEPARTMENT
—9 to 12 Only—
25 English Club and High Cut Oxford Bags, in Cowhide and Grain Leather, made with sewed-in steel frames, best brass sunk locks and leather lined; were $7, $7.50 and $8; choice at $4.98

Fall Suits For Men.
Are you interested in a Fall Suit? We're ready for you with brand new designs in fabrics and in the new style garments for Fall. No vast assortment as yet, but they're coming with a rush. Enough already here to give early buyers a fair choice.
The Line at $15
Is pleasing many men who know what good clothing and good clothing value is.

Top Coats Are Ripe.
Pick one, and pick it from our stock, if you'd be in perfect style, and pay no more than you ought. It's an indispensable garment in such a climate as ours. All fashionable colors and lengths, with prices ranging from .... $5 to $25

SPECIAL OFFER IN MEN'S PANTS.
About 600 pairs of them in Cassimeres and Worsteds in fancy stripes, medium and dark colors, just the right weight for early fall wear. Regular $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Pants $1.98

OUTING SHIRTS
Men's $1, $1.25 and $1.50 Outing Shirts, in plain or pleated fronts, in white or fancy striped and figured Madras and Zephyr cloth, these are all the odds and ends of our entire summer stock. Choice to close only 75c
Men's new Fall style Outing Shirts, neckband style, in corded Madras cloth with fancy stripes and figures, newest up-to-date styles in the celebrated Duquesne make. Choice only $1
Boys' 50c Outing Shirts in Madras cloth and Bedford cords, with extra cuffs, odds and ends to close, Monday only 25c
MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
Men's 50c fancy Balbriggan Underwear, odds and ends, now 25c
Men's patent Elastic Seam Jean Drawers, now only 34c
Men's plain Balbriggan and Sea Island Cotton Underwear, drawers with double seat, 69c and 75c values, for only 50c
HALF HOSE SPECIAL.
150 dozen Men's Silk embroidered, lace weave fast black Half Hose, full seamless, 19c a pair; 3 pairs for 50c
BELT SPECIAL.
Men's $1.25 and $1.50 Leather Belts, odds and ends, with finest grade buckles and trimmings, now only 75c
NECKWEAR SPECIAL.
Men's 50c Black Silk Reversible 4-in-Hands, with fancy end, Monday only 25c

HAT DEPARTMENT
Soft Hats for Fall now in. Assortments include every staple shape as well as all the new styles. Selling a great many of the new Panama styles. Colors are black, Pearl, Steel, Cedar and Sidene. Prices
$3.00 down to $1.50
STIFF HATS
Fall styles for 1902 are now about all in. Every fashionable block here in all dimensions. Qualities as usual the best in the city for the price. Prices
$3, $2.49, $1.98, $1.49
BOYS' CAPS
Boys' Fall styles in Cloth Caps. An immense line to select from in Golf, Russian Golf, Eton, Club, and Yacht shapes, in plain colors or fancy mixtures. Prices 75c down to 25c
CHILDREN'S HATS
Sailor Hats with stitched brims will be the proper caper for the little ones. Our assortment includes every good kind made in cloth, velvet or corduroy. Prices
$2.50 down to $1.00
Women's Furnishings
Women's 25c Ribbed Vests, now only 17c
Women's 50c Mercerized Silk Lace Weave Vests, now only 35c
Women's 25c and 17c Summer Automobile Ties in Lawn and Pique, Monday only 10c
Women's 25c and 34c Fancy Stockings, odds and ends, now only 19c

Society

THE pulse of society begins to have a stronger beat as September approaches, and if people continue to come home in bunches as they have done the last few days it will have reached normal by the first or second week in the month, and one may, thereafter, expect a great many social entertainments. If the summer has been an unusual one by reason of a lack of summer weather, it has also been unusual inasmuch as it has been distressingly dull, socially, ever since about the last of June. This scarcely applies to the Allegheny Country Club, where they have had innumerable golf games and dinners, where bridge has been the excuse for the coming together of many little parties and where ping-pong and tennis and the rest of it have flourished. Golf, it might be remarked, has been played morning, noon and night, the latter when the moon was up and permitted one to see the course, for moonlight golf has had great favor this summer. But there is no gainsaying the fact that it has been dull in town. During the last two weeks, however, numerous little informal entertainments have been given. Some of the handsomest of these have been made for Lieut. Marshall Childs, who is making a visit home after an absence of nearly four years, during which time he has tested the fortunes of war, serving his country with distinction. He went to Santiago in July, 1898, and after the Cuban war went to the Philippines with the Twelfth infantry, and has recently been stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

As stated the cool weather, specially felt at mountain resorts, is bringing people home and there is already talk of the length and personnel of the debutante list, the possibilities for subscription dances this year, and a general awakening that argues well for the general gaiety of the early season.

* * *

Thomas C. Carson, of Lang avenue, East End, returned a few days ago from a trip to South Africa, where he went to look after business interests. Since his return the engagement of his second daughter, Miss Mary Carson, to William H. Hastings was announced to their intimate friends, and although no date is spoken of for the wedding it will probably be an early fall event.

* * *

Andrew Carnegie is to be something of a busy man before he and Mrs. Carnegie return to America early in October. Besides attending many other public and private functions he is to open the new library at Greenock, deliver his rectorial address to the students of St. Andrew's University and receive the freedom of Dundee.

* * *

It is hoped to have the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers meet in Pittsburgh next October and an effort is now making to interest local club women in the congress in the hope that a branch of the society will be organized in Pittsburgh. Preliminary arrangements for the congress are not yet under way, but it is expected that it will meet in some central hall or church, that the program will include addresses by leading people in the work and that the Pittsburgh meetings shall exceed any that have heretofore been held. Among the objects of the congress is to raise the standards of home life, to give young people, ignorant of the proper care and training of children, opportunity to learn this; to bring into closer relations the home and the school that parent and teacher may cooperate intelligently in the education of the child; to carry mother love and mother thought into all that concerns or touches childhood in home, school, church, state or legislation; to secure such legislation as will secure that children of tender years may not be tried in ordinary courts, but that each town shall establish juvenile courts and special officers whose business it shall be to look out for that care which will rescue instead of confirming the child in evil ways, etc. The work of the congress is a civic work in its broadest and highest sense, and every man and woman who is interested in its aims is cordially invited to become a member. The fact that it is a "mothers' congress" does not bar the fathers, who may become members if they desire, and have one dollar to send to the state treasurer, Mrs. John B. Otto, No. 431 Center street, Williamsport, Pa. Mothers' clubs, parents and teachers' associations or child study clubs become members of both state and National Congress of Mothers by payment of 10 cents per capita annually to the state treasurer, and may send to the state congress one delegate for every 10 members. Among the officers of the State Congress are Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia, president, and Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott, of Philadelphia; Mrs. P. B. Leightner, of Williamsport, and Mrs. Richard R. Quay, of Sewickley, vice presidents. Miss Kate C. McKnight and Mrs. Quay are both interested in organizing a Pittsburgh branch of the state society, as well as in the forthcoming meeting here. Mrs. Mumford, of Philadelphia, well known to club women all over the state, will be here for the meeting and will in all probability take part in one or more of the programs. At the last National Congress meeting held last October at Columbus, Mrs. Mumford spoke on "The Opportunity of the Twentieth Century Club Woman," which is so excellent in every way that it is hoped she can be persuaded to repeat it here. It will be recalled that Mrs. Mumford was in Pittsburgh last fall en route to the Columbus meeting and at that time made an addresss before an assemblage of club woman at the Twentieth Century club. She at that time urged the organization of a branch of the state society here. The fall meeting and its outcome will be anticipated with a great deal of interest by club women in this vicinity, particularly those interested in civic improvement. Before that meeting all these women might read to advantage Mrs. Imogen Oakley's "A Civic Primer," a copy of which may be had by addressing Miss Kate C. McKnight.

* * *

Next Thursday afternoon is the time selected for the wedding of Miss Alice Duff Kitzmiller and John B. Reynolds, invitations for which were issued coincident with the announcement of the engagement. The families and intimate friends of both Miss Kitzmiller and Mr. Reynolds have known of the engagement for some time and the announcement even to their acquaintances has not been much of a surprise. The wedding is to be a pretty home affair, as simply conducted as possible, with not more than six people outside the immediate family connection present. The ceremony is to be solemnized at 6 o'clock by the Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., and the bride and bridegroom will be unattended. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding supper, which will be concluded in time for Mr. Reynolds and his bride to leave on the 10 o'clock train for New York, where Mr. Reynolds has business interests and where they will spend the first three weeks of their married life. Miss Kitzmiller is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Kitzmiller, of Woodstock avenue, Hawkins Station, and is one of the most popular girls in her set here, as well as in Washington City, where she makes long visits each winter to her aunt, Mrs. Dalzell, wife of the Hon. John Dalzell. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the firm of Shesgren & Reynolds, theatrical managers, and has been identified with Pittsburgh newspaper work for a number of years. He is a brother-in-law of Maj. Samuel Jefferis, of Lake street, East End, with whom he makes his home. His niece, Miss Lottie Jefferis, who has been spending the greater part of the summer at Asbury Park, is expected home this morning, having shortened her visit in order to be here in time for the wedding.

* * *

A surprise party was given in honor of the sixty-sixth birthday of Thomas M. Logue of Toby township, Carion county, Pa., on August 9, at his residence. There were over 600 guests present, among whom were the following from Pittsburgh: C. M. Logue, H. A. Logue, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Callear, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hetrick, O. S. Logan, C. E. Thompson, John Hetrick, L. S. Martin and Mrs. Harriet Crick. Mr. Logue received some very valuable presents, among which was a handsome buggy and robe presented by H. A. Logue, C. M. Logue and W. M. Callear. Herbert Logue presented his father and mother with a handsome parlor suite, and the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Logue presented him with 66 silver dollars. The presentation speeches were made by R. A. Walker of West Monterey, Pa., and were responded to by Prof. A. J. Davis of Clarion. Music was furnished by the Rimersburg and Mt. Calvary brass bands. At noon a luncheon was served under the direction of Miss Lillian Barger and was enjoyed by everyone present. Friends and relatives were present from all parts of the United States and this was the largest event of the kind ever held in Clarion county.

* * *

Over 5,000 tickets have been sold for the benefit of the East End Charity hospital at Calhoun park on Labor Day, Monday, September 1.

A large corps of prominent young East End girls are working hard to make the picnic a success. They are the Misses Florence Lanahan, Camilla Frauenheim, Louise Reilly, Bessie Heyl, Irene McNulty, Ruth Weldon, Elizabeth Hogan, Gertrude Flinn, Nellie Brady, Florence Murphy, Matilda Disbold, Isabella Kelly, Jean Loughney, Margaret O'Mara, Catherine O'Mara, Elizabeth Lee, Bessie Einstein, May Stillwagon, Nan Kerwin, Nellie Speigelmire, Katherine Murphy, Marie Dunlevy, Marian Higgins, Anna Newell, Nettie Ricketts, Marie Pitfield, Naomi Larkin, Marie Friday and Miss Rogers.

The sub-committee on sports, composed of Messrs. John J. Giltinan, James P. Dunlevy, Joseph Fisher, John B. McNulty, John L. Tritschler and A. S. McSwiggan, will go to the park today to go over the ground and complete the program of amusements.

The general committee, of which W. H. Griffin is the chairman, will meet next Friday evening, when all arrangements will be completed.

The proceeds of the picnic are to go into the building fund of the hospital. The new building will be erected at Frankstown and Fifth avenues, on the seven acres on part of which the present hospital stands.

* * *

Mrs. Henry S. Mould, who has been spending the summer at Seabright and Atlantic City, has returned to her home in Stanton avenue, East End.

* * *

Miss Florence E. Moyer of Mt. Washington and a party of friends left last Monday for a trip through the mountains. They will be away about two weeks.

* * *

A very enjoyable entertainment was given on Friday evening at the home of Miss Graham in Centennial avenue, Sewickley, in honor of Miss Caroline Graham of South Bend, Ind., and Miss Anna Porter of San Francisco, Cal., who have been visitors at Miss Graham's home for the past week. There was much enjoyable music and various games, including ping-pong and eucher, with refreshments concluded the evening entertainment.

Mrs. Turner,
Wife of Senator from Washington State.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Kuhns and their son, Glenn, of Center avenue, Aspinwall, left yesterday for a trip through the Allegheny mountains, and will make their headquarters at Markleton.

* * *

The Misses Augusta and Mathilda Ebert of the East End have just returned from a two weeks' visit to their guardians, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McCarthy of Meadville, Pa., who formerly resided in the East End.

* * *

Miss Alice Glass, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Glass of Altoona, and Robert C. Nichols of Lawrenceville will be married September 16. After their wedding they will leave for an eastern trip, returning to Pittsburgh to make their home.

* * *

Miss Schreimer and Miss Emily Schreimer are stopping at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City.

* * *

The Rev. William A. Stanton, D. D., pastor of the Shady Avenue Baptist church, has been spending a portion of his summer vacation at Point Chautauqua.

* * *

Karl F. Miller of South Negley avenue left last night for a trip on the lakes. He will visit Detroit.

* * *

Owing to the severe storm on the river Sunday, August 10, the occasion of the twin flag excursion of Division No. 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the presentation of flags was necessarily postponed, as the boat was in a dangerous condition from the immense throng participating in the outing. As the excursion was the greatest social and financial success held under the auspices of this order, the many friends of Division No. 4 have prevailed upon the committee to hold an Irish-American demonstration at Old City hall on Saturday evening, August 30. General admission will be free, but by special request a limited number of seats will be reserved for the accommodation of those desiring front seats. James Francis Burke, Esq., on behalf of lady friends of the order, will present the emblems of freedom and fidelity. Cornelius Horgan, president of the division, will accept the flags on behalf of the order. Rev. C. J. Coyne, pastor of St. Francis De Sales church, McKees Rocks, will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Citizenship." County President Lawrence P. Horan will give a brief history of the order in this state, incidentally informing the members and friends present of the work accomplished at the convention held last week at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Through courtesy of Prof. Peter Dannhardt the Cathedral band will be in attendance.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant,
Wife of Gen. Fred Grant, mother of Princess Cantacuzene and sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer. Spending the summer at Newport.

* * *

Mr. Homer Wright and his daughter, Miss Mary Wright, of Cliff street, who have recently been visiting in Boston, are to leave there on Monday for Nova Scotia, and are not expected home before the latter part of September.

* * *

Mr. James M. Bailey of Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, with his two daughters, Miss Lois L. Bailey and Mrs. Birney Kennard McMechen, and Miss Bailey's fiance, Mr. Edward Duff Balken of Pittsburgh, are guests at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. The Bailey-Balken wedding is to take place about the middle of October.

* * *

One of the recent engagements that has uncommon interest for Pittsburgh society people was announced the other day by Mr. and Mrs. William McConway, of Lexington avenue, East End, and is that of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth McConway, to Mr. Allen Hazen of New York City. No date has been spoken of for the wedding, but it will probably take place some time in the autumn. Miss McConway was educated at an eastern school and during her term as a pupil at the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music was one of that institution's star pianists and one of its gold medalists.

* * *

Mrs. K. O. Lippa and her daughter, Miss Eva Lippa, have left Lake Joseph, Canada, where they spent some time, and are making a visit at Milford Bay House, Lake Muskoka, before returning to Pittsburgh. They will be at home early in September.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Holland have gone to San Francisco to live. They have been abroad several years and last spring returned to Pittsburgh, remaining here until Mr. Holland's business called him to the coast, where they are to make a stay of some length.

* * *

Mrs. John A. Harper of Cliff street, who is spending the summer at Chelsea, Atlantic City, with her daughters, gave a handsome luncheon for ten people at the Hotel Chelsea one day last week—the day of the chair parade. After the luncheon the guests went out on the Hotel Chelsea porch to view the parade. The following Monday Mrs. Harper gave a Florodora for her two young daughters, who leave in a few weeks for St. Margaret's school, Waterbury.

* * *

Mrs. Fred W. Van Osten and her little daughter of Center avenue, East End, are spending the summer at one of the shore resorts near Cape May.

* * *

The board of managers of the Twentieth Century Club might well be of the opinion that the city has a superabundance of women secretaries out of positions, judging from the long list of applicants that greeted them at a recent meeting held to elect a new resident secretary for the club to take the place of Miss Marshall, resigned. Many of these applications could not be considered at all, but when the list was brought down to a possible three or four, the choice became difficult. It finally fell on Miss Elizabeth Reid, a cousin of Judge James H. Reid, who has occupied a responsible position at the Women's Industrial Exchange for the last seven or eight years. Miss Reid is thought to be specially well fitted for the duties of her new position, the fact that she knows the people being greatly in her favor. Her home at present is in Sewickley, but she will come to the club to live, bringing her two aunts with her, some time in September. Miss Marshall, whose place Miss Reid is to take, is to be married in October and wants to be relieved of her duties at the club as soon as possible. The club members feel the keenest regret over her resignation. She has been with the club since its organization and knew it as a mother does a child. She has been looked upon as one of the fixtures so that the announcement of her engagement was hardly received with pleasure, though there has not been a club member who is not genuinely interested in the forthcoming wedding or who would have Miss Marshall stay at the club when her happiness seems to lie elsewhere. At a meeting of the board of managers of the Women's Industrial Exchange, held on last Monday, Miss Reid's resignation was read and accepted, but no one was appointed to the position.

* * *

Mrs. Edgar G. Criswell and her little daughter Jean, of Collins avenue, East End, are spending the summer at Capt. and Mrs. George Skinner's at Chambersburg.

* * *

Miss Narcisse Kennedy and her brother, George Kennedy, who have been visiting Mrs. Edward H. Small at the latter's cottage at Chelsea, Atlantic City, for the last three weeks, left a few days ago for their cottage at Berkley Springs.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hamilton of Morewood avenue are expected home this morning from Atlantic City, where they have been since about the first of July. They will bring with them Mrs. Hamilton's sister, Miss Florence Crystal, of London, who arrived in New York last Saturday on the Umbria for an extended visit.

* * *

Miss Kate C. McKnight of Western avenue, Allegheny, has gone to Lake Placid, N. Y., to visit her sister, Mrs. Pierce, who has been spending the summer with her family at the Lake Placid Club.

* * *

Mrs. E. Stotler Kuhn of South Highland avenue, East End, returned yesterday from Lakewood, N. Y., where she has been since early in the season. Miss Eleanor Kuhn and Mr. Will and Mr. Louis Kuhn are still at Lakewood.

A Beautiful American in English Society

Mrs. George Cornwallis-West
Is the widow of the late Lord Randolph Churchill and wife of Mr. George Cornwallis-West, whom she married in 1900.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Webster of Walnut street, East End, and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Webster, returned a day or two ago from a trip to Atlantic City, Sea Gate and Woods Holl, Mass. They have been away nearly all summer.

* * *

Mrs. French-Kaufman and her daughter, Miss Kaufman, are making a visit at Loon Lake, N. Y.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Brown and family of Stratford avenue, East End, closed their cottage at Burlington, Ontario, Canada, and after visits to Georgian Bay and Muskoka will return to Pittsburgh.

* * *

Miss Vallie McKinley of the East End is visiting Miss Agnes Bertram of Binghamton, N. Y., who is spending the summer at the Thousand Islands.

* * *

The Epoch club's new year book is out in which it is announced that the club will study Germany at the coming season's meetings. President's day will be October 10, when the club members will be entertained by Mrs. W. W. Blackburn of Lexington avenue, East End.

* * *

Mrs. H. E. Billington, with her daughter and two sons, are making an extended visit at the Stockton Hotel, Cape May.

* * *

The Homestead Women's club distributed its recently published year book a few days ago. The outline of work for the season makes interesting reading while the subject for study, "England Under Victoria," will appeal to all the club members. The first meeting, president's day, will be held at Mrs. Charles W. Ashley's in Tenth avenue, Homestead, on the 29th of September. The officers of the club are Mrs. Anna Powell Ashley, president; Mrs. Dora Owen Purman, vice-president; Miss Adella Virginia Miller, secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth Adams Campbell, treasurer. These, with Miss Chrisane Coursin Ward, Mrs. Mary Wolfe Bryce, Mrs. Elizabeth DeFord Stevens, and Mrs. Sarah Risher Neel comprise the executive committee.

* * *

An engagement that has been a good deal talked about for a good many weeks because of the popularity of the principals, was formally announced a few days ago, and is that of Miss Edna Henrietta Mueller of Craig street, East End, to Dr. Joseph Ellwood Willetts. The announcement was made at a small luncheon given at the Hotel Schenley on last Wednesday. The wedding day will be in October and Trinity Protestant Episcopal church will be the scene of the event.

* * *

Invitations for the wedding of Miss Cornelia Ellis and Howard L. Hilderbrand have been issued by the mother of the bride-elect, Mrs. Eliza Ellis of Eau Claire, Wis. The wedding will be held in the First Presbyterian church of Eau Claire, on Wednesday, September 3, and among the guests will be several Pittsburgh people. Mr. Hilderbrand and Miss Ellis met in Paris when both were studying art in that city, and their engagement has been known to their intimate friends for some time. Miss Ellis, after returning to America, opened a studio in Chicago, making miniature her specialty, and has been very successful. Mr. Hilderbrand is well known as an artist in New York and Washington as well as in Pittsburgh, and is regarded as one of the most talented of the younger men who have studied in recent years at the Julian academy and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. His young niece, Miss Adah Hilderbrand, will be one of the attendants at the wedding.

* * *

A wedding which attracted the attention of a large number of society people in Pittsburgh, who have met the bride, was that of Miss Margaret Tullidge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tullidge, and William Anderson, both of Cincinnati. The wedding took place on Wednesday at Deer Park, Md., and among the guests were a number of Pittsburgh people who are staying at that resort this season. The bride was attended by Miss MaLeet Williams, the daughter of Mrs. L. Halsey Williams of Shields; Miss Jones of Cincinnati and Miss Estella Tullidge, a sister. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have sailed for Europe, where they will spend the winter.

The bride has visited a number of times in Pittsburgh at the homes of Mrs. Carroll H. Fitzhugh in Ridge avenue, Allegheny; the Misses Williams at Shields; Mrs. James M. Schoonmaker in Shadyside and Mrs. Charles Lane Fitzhugh of Allegheny.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bryce of South Negley avenue, East End, sailed yesterday for Europe. They were accompanied by their niece, Miss Helen Bryce of Scottdale, and Miss Mary Shaw.

* * *

Mrs. Edwin Kirtland Morse of Craig street has gone to Atlantic City, with her two daughters, Miss Edwina Boardman and Miss Lucille Morse, where they will remain for a month. Mr. Morse will join his wife and daughters in September.

* * *

The Smithfield Concordia of the First German Evangelical Protestant church will hold its twelfth annual picnic at Olympia park, on the B. & O., Tuesday, August 26.

* * *

Miss Mabel K. Bristow, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas J. Bristow and Mrs. Bristow of Garland, Pa., sailed yesterday on the Morro Castle for Cuba. Miss Bristow has been spending her summer vacation with her parents. She returned to Cuba yesterday to resume her work as a teacher in the Presbyterian school at Havana.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Janey Mulhern Coard, daughter of Mrs. John Hall, of Sewickley, to Anthony W. Smith, Jr., was solemnized on Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Coard, in Howe street, East End, with only members of the two families present to witness the ceremony. In honor of the event Mr. and Mrs. Coard had had the reception rooms and halls of their pretty home made additionally attractive by beautiful floral decorations, while the bride carried a shower bouquet that was a marvel of beauty in white roses and lilies of the valley. The officiating clergymen at the ceremony were the Rev. Howard Boyd, of Mt. Lebanon, and the Rev. Mr. McFall, pastor of the Sewickley Baptist Church. There were no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now away on their wedding trip which will probably be extended over a month. They will be at home after November 1, at No. 5918 Elwood street, East End.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Everson and their daughter, Miss Grace Everson, are making a visit at the Engleside, Beach Haven, N. J.

* * *

Pittsburgh people who know Mrs. Henry King's sister, Miss Jessie Houghton Hill, of New York, and many of the society people do, will be interested to hear that she was married one day last week to John Alexander Culverwell, of Peterborough, Canada, the marriage ceremony being solemnized at St. John's Church, Port Hope, Can. The bride is a daughter of James Latta Hill, of New York city, and had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. King, at Penryn Park, Port Hope, for some time previous to the wedding.

* * *

Apropos of the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers, to be held here on Thursday and Friday, October 30 and 31, four auxiliary mothers' and teachers' clubs have been organized already, three in Allegheny in the Second, Ninth and Fifth wards, and in the Garfield school, Pittsburgh.

* * *

Word reached Pittsburgh on Thursday morning of the marriage of Mrs. Mary Mills Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mills, of New York, to Mr. Stetson Leach, of the Hotel Schenley, this city. The marriage took place on Wednesday, August 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Church of the Advocate, Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Williams being the officiant at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Leach left immediately after the ceremony for an extended trip. Ultimately they will take up their residence in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Leach's residence in Ellsworth avenue is now being put in order for them.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Davis, of Sharpsburg, to Mr. Williams Knevals, of the West End, took place on Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents in Sharpsburg, the Rev. William T. Braden, of Myersdale, an uncle of the bride, being the officiant at the marriage ceremony. Immediately after the ceremony and wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Knevals left for Niagara Falls and a tour of the lakes, expecting to be home some time in September. They are to live in the West End upon their return.

* * *

Formal announcement was made during the week of the engagement of Miss Sara Lindsay, daughter of the late James H. Lindsay, of Allegheny, to Hezekiah Nixon Duff, to be followed by their marriage some time during the winter. Miss Lindsay is a sister of Mrs. William D. Henry, of Sewickley, and of Mrs. Edward B. Goehring, of this city.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hall Murdoch, of Aiken avenue, East End, have closed their cottage in the Adirondacks, which they have occupied for several weeks, and have returned to Pittsburgh.

Nation of Sluggards.

The dispatch of a commission by the British government to investigate the "sleeping sickness" in Uganda promises to throw some light on one of the most mysterious maladies known. The characteristic feature of the disease is the falling asleep of the patient, who remains profoundly slumbering in spite of the efforts of the doctors. Sleeping sickness, or "negro lethargy," is a deadly disease which has been long known in West Africa, but has recently travelled along the Congo into Uganda.

Have You Ever Used
Mme. De Arma's Dermatone?

This preparation removes all blemishes of the skin. It is a perfect remedy for tan and moth patches, liver spots, ringworms, tetter and all similar defects upon the face, and other parts of the body. It leaves the skin clear and soft. It is harmless, yet effectual, softening the cuticle which resists other remedies, leaving it ready for further treatment. Price $1.00 per bottle.

MME. DE ARMA'S COURT CREAM should be used immediately after applying the Dermatone. This cream is designed for the daily toilet, and is well named, as it is of the consistency of a rich cream. It is very cooling and healing, quick and effective on tanned or tender skin. Price $1.00 per bottle.

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A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of fifty-four years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'GOURAUD'S CREAM' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the United States, Canadas, and Europe.
FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

PLAY CROQUET The Most Graceful Lawn Game.
AND PING-PONG The Most Fashionable Society Game.

The best and most complete sets put up in first-class style.
Prices very low, according to quality.
J. G. LAUER'S TOY HOUSE
620 LIBERTY ST. Store closes at 5 P. M.

Groetzinger Carpet Co.
MATTINGS
Cut Quantities at Cut Prices.

A determination to close out the entire remainder of our Summer Matting stock has brought the prices down to less than roll figures—Some suggestions of the many bargains can be seen in our windows—with prices attached. You don't have to buy a yard more than you need.
This is more advantageous to you than a remnant sale.

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THE
BEAUTY JOURNAL
BY
JULIE DE MONTE.

PUBLISHED FREE EVERY SATURDAY BY
JOS. FLEMING & SON,
412 MARKET STREET.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.
Will hold tomorrow, (Monday, the 25th,)
An Important Sale of
Foreign and Domestic Lingerie.

A few hundred Night Gowns, Drawers, Corset Covers, Chemise and Petticoats, representing specimens of the most artistic productions of Imported and Domestic Lingerie.

Summer Garments which have been in our establishment not longer than six to seven weeks, will be closed out before the arrival of new Fall and Winter merchandise, at such low figures that a rare opportunity is presented to make most advantageous and profitable investments.

NIGHT GOWNS, (Former prices $5.50 to $15.00.)	$3.90, $4.90, $6.90, $8.90
DRAWERS, (Former prices $5.50 to $12.75.)	$3.90, $4.50, $5.90, $7.90
CORSET COVERS, (Former prices $4.00 to $9.50.)	$2.90, $3.90, $5.90, $6.90
CHEMISES, (Former prices $4.50 to $15.00.)	$2.90, $4.90, $6.90, $10.75
PETTICOATS, (Former prices $5.50 to $18.75)	$3.90, $5.90, $6.90, $11.00

SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

Entire stock of the $3.90 white Lawn, Madras and Chambray Suits at	$1.90
Organdie and Linen Lawn Dresses (Former prices $18.75 and $22.50,) at	$9.75

SHIRT WAISTS.

All elbow-sleeve white Cotton Waists (Former prices $1.75 to $6.00.) at	90c, $1.90 and $3.90
Waists of very fine sheer Persian Lawn, tucked, or all-over embroidery front; reduced from $1.50 to	75c

SIXTH AND LIBERTY STS.

THE BEAR WITH THE BUNCO GAME

By DOROTHY DIX.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

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ONCE upon a Time there was a young Bearess whose father, after a strenuous life spent in doing his fellow creatures, died, leaving her much Loot. This naturally caused Miss Bear to be looked upon as a Gilt Edged Matrimonial proposition, and many Masculine Creatures who were afflicted with a Tired Feeling whenever they saw Work would gladly have shared her Pocketbook with her, except for one unfortunate circumstance.

Miss Bear's pompadour was of a bright Vermillion hue, and her Temper was dyed to Match. Furthermore, she was a Snappy Creature, full of Ginger and Tabasco Sauce, and she possessed a Flow of Language that every one gave the Right of Way when her Phonograph got wound up and in good working order.

Therefore, when a small and meek looking Bear announced that he had flagged down the Female Terror of the Forest, and was going to Tie Up with her, all the other Animals gave him the happy hoot, and opined that he would be one of those Husbands who would be led on a String and who jump every time their Wives speak to them.

"Alas," cried Mr. Bear's friends to him, "what has gotten you Woozy that you do this Rash Deed? If you are weary of Life why do you not take a Cunning little Dose of Poison and shuffle of Comfortably, instead of undergoing the Lingering Torture of being Talked to Death?

"Without doubt a Wife with a Wad is a desirable acquisition, but what avails much Dough if you are not allowed to get Gay and spraddle around? Better the humble Beer and Pretzel in Peace than Champagne and Lobster with a Curtain Lecture Annex. For we apprehend that when Miss Bear gets you under her Thumb you will have to go to Roost with the Chickens and that your wildest Dissipations will be in going on Fresh Water excursions with the Skipworth Leaguers."

"Do not distress yourself on my account," replied Mr. Bear, "for I should not butt into the matrimonial game unless I had a sure System that would enable me to win out." But at this his friends wept bitterly.

"He is bug house for sure," they cried, "for we have observed that it is the tin horn sport with an Infallible System for breaking the Bookies who always walks home from the races."

"There is always a Way to Manage a Female, if you know how," persisted Mr. Bear.

"That may be," replied his Friends, "but most of those who try it go about on Crutches afterward."

In spite of this sagacious counsel, however, Mr. Bear wed the Bearess, but instead of throwing up his hands and toeing the mark, as every one expected, he jogged along at his old Gait. Nevertheless, the first night when Mr. Bear arrived at home just in time to take in the Milk he opened the door with some little trepidation.

"It's me now to work my Rabbit foot or else Scoot for the Tall Timber," he said to himself, "for I foresee that Mrs. Bear is waiting up with a nice large slice of Pickled Tongue which she is ready to pass over to me." So as soon as he entered the room he began handing her out a Jolly.

"How beautiful," he cried, "you look with that Fringe of Curl Papers about your Noble Brow. Thank Heaven your Pulchritude is of a Classical Perfection that only glows the Brighter in a Simple Setting that would make any other Female look like a Marked Down Bargain at a Summer Sale." At these words Mrs. Bear was so delighted that instead of delivering the Lecture she had been preparing during the Night Watches she merely remarked:

"Are you not a Little Late?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Bear, "I am quite early." And the incident was happily closed. The next day when Mr. Bear prepared to hopscotch off to the Races, Mrs. Bear again ran up all the Storm Signals, but instead of trying to make a Sneak of it and get from under, Mr. Bear struck an attitude of Surprised Delight.

"At last," he cried, rapturously, "I have discovered it. Ever since we have been Married I have been trying to decide in which Attitude I would have your Portrait Painted. Your expression of Animation is, indeed, Fascinating, but it is when you have that Quiet, Still, Pensive Look on your face that you are most irresistible," and this ended Mrs. Bear's Tirades, for she was so afraid she would get out of her Stained Glass Attitude and lose her Mona Lisa expression that she forgot to Raise Cain when things went wrong.

Nor would Mr. Bear ever permit her to discuss Financial Questions with him. "I cannot endure," he said, "to have my Poetic Ideals of you contaminated with the thought of anything so material as mere Money," so Mrs. Bear paid his bills without blinking and they lived in Great Harmony and Peace.

Moral—This Fable teaches that it all depends on which way you rub the Fur.

NEW YORK SOCIETY

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Lets Down Shakespeare and Takes Up Comic Opera—New Engagements.

By DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Of course the talk of the hour concerns her grace—the little Duchess of Marlborough. It is the first time she has visited her American relatives since she became a British matron. From the girl has developed a charming woman. Of course, she is the lion. Oliver Belmont poses as a sort of left hand father and Mrs. Oliver Belmont as the happy and delighted mother. But Consuelo is a Vanderbilt and she is proud of it. Consequently a curious social domestic situation presents itself. Newport air is subject to two influences, fog and Vanderbilt airs. I cannot tell at this moment how it will work out. The balm of Gilead is not spread over the Vanderbilt wounds, and Mrs. Oliver Belmont gave the Vanderbilts a grievous wound. Mrs. Belmont will give a ball at Bellcourt. She entertains delightfully. But the ghost walks.

We are all waiting for the grand event of the season, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's "at home," on the 25th. Instead of a performance by amateurs we are to have an out-and-out professional show. This sounds all very nice and well planned, but it is not what was intended. Grace originally planned an afternoon affair on the lawn at Beaulieu. "As You Like It" was to have been the attraction, with Cynthia Roche in doublet and hose as Rosalind. The foresters were to have been society girls in big boots, trunks and doublets. The idea was to have outdone the Stevens performance at Castle Point, where the performers were Rose Coghlan and other professional girls. Fear of idle talk and criticism of Miss Roche's "understanding" forced the change. Some matrons would have played the role, but it was feared they were a little too heavy. As it is a comic opera company—"The Wild Rose"—will come to Beaulieu at a cost of $25,000. After the show supper will be served at small tables, so taking it all in all, I look forward to a pleasant evening.

Alfred Vanderbilt has started a great vogue of polo, and it has been played all the week at Narragansett, as well as at Newport, and there was a match at the latter place yesterday. The crack teams are at Saratoga. The Goulds, however, are on the coast, living in their yacht, the Sybarita. They are anchored in Newport harbor. George Gould and his sons will take part in some of the Newport games. August Belmont and his sons are at Saratoga.

The hold that racing has taken on society has greatly interfered with us. Whitney has made Saratoga so attractive that a large element has made the springs unusually brilliant. Think of Mrs. Astor, our own crowned society queen, having to change a date because a race day interferes? Such as the fact, however. Out of consideration for the racing men, Mrs. Astor has advanced the date of her ball to August 28, so that enthusiasts here can go on for the futurity race, to be run on August 30. Otherwise there might be a lack of men and women, too.

Miss Lurline Spreckels of San Francisco is the latest acquisition to the belles of Newport. She is with her mother, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, and is a debutante. Mrs. and Miss Spreckels arrived from Europe a few days ago, after a visit of some months in Paris. The Spreckels' wealth will "qualify" even among the present "old families." She is a very attractive young girl and is making many friends among the swells.

PITTSBURGH PEOPLE SEEING SIGHTS IN GAY PAREE

PARIS, Aug. 23.—There is scarcely a hotel in Paris but numbers one or more citizens of Pittsburgh among its arrivals registered this week. Mr. E. W. Bennett returned to the Grand from Brussels. At the same hotel are Dr. and Mrs. A. Chalpane, Mrs. Fred Holcombe and Mr. T. L. Moriarty.

Mr. J. F. McCandless registered at the Athenie on Tuesday and Mr. and Mrs. W. Blackburn left the same day for Amsterdam.

At the Continental are Miss S. M. McLaughlin, Miss J. L. Roberts, Miss Sarah C. Sweeney and Miss G. Singer.

Mr. Willis F. McCook is at the Elysee Palace hotel.

Mr. J. J. Stephenson, Jr., is at the Terminus.

Miss Lilly Frederick is at the Burgundy.

Dr. and Mrs. William McCarter and the Misses McCarter arrived yesterday at the Mathurins.

Miss A. Goerr is at the St. James and Albany hotel.

Mr. G. H. Kreitzer of Lebanon is registered at the Binda.

Miss E. Stone, Rev. F. D. Kennedy and John McClintock are at the Beaujou.

At the Hotel Magenta are Mr. J. D. O'Brien, Mrs. J. D. O'Brien, Jr., Messrs. M. C. and G. C. O'Brien and Miss J. E. O'Brien, with whom is Mr. C. B. Connellen of Allegheny.

Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Montgomery are at the Hotel de Londres.

Mr. Caleb Newton and Mr. F. K. McBride arrived this morning at the Castiglione.

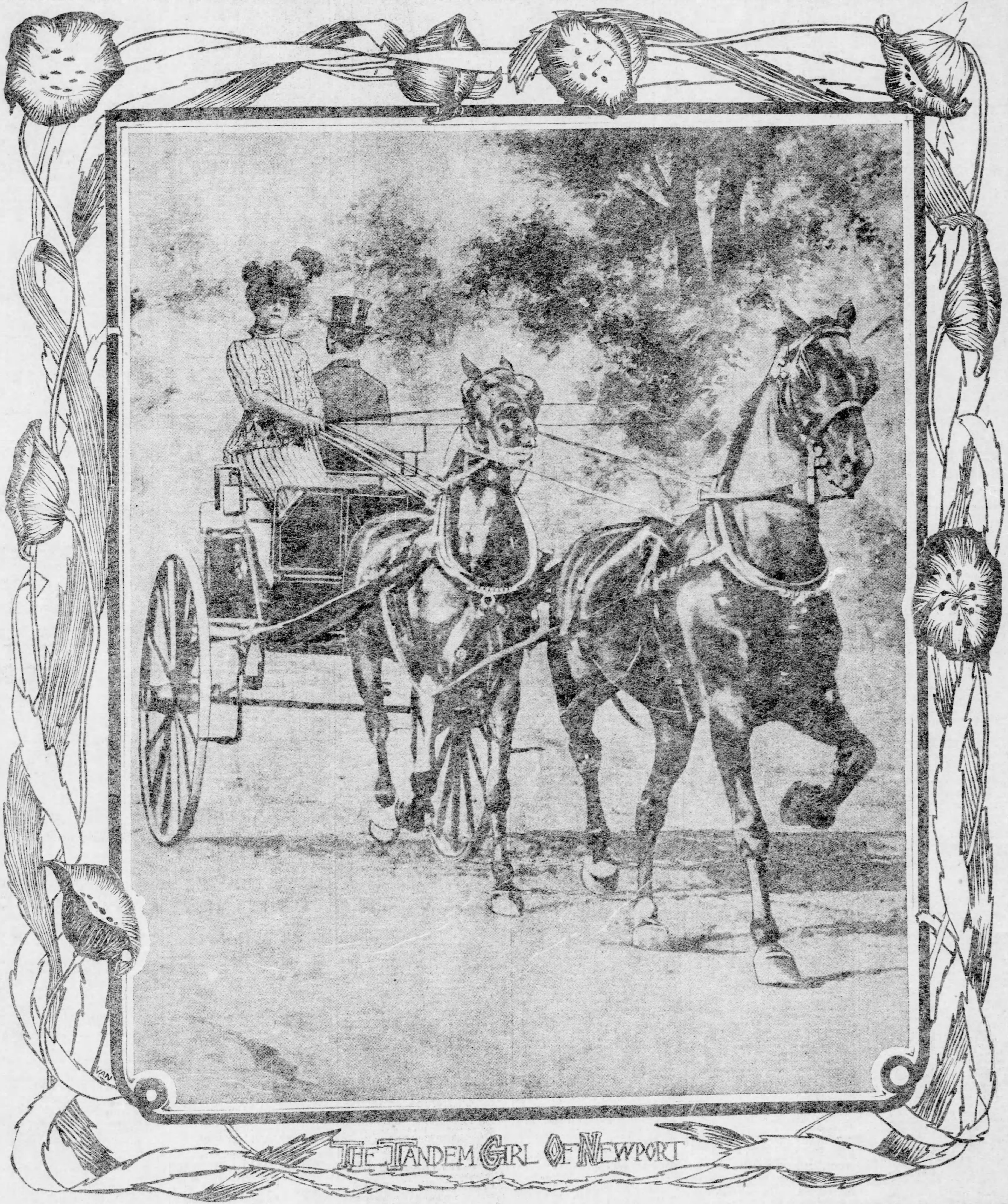
The Misses Donaldson and Mrs. M. Murray are at the Lille et d'Albion.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrison left yesterday for London.

Messrs. C. M. Johnston, J. E. Frazer and Capt. A. J. Holman of Allegheny have also returned to London.

Mr. H. C. Beggs and son, Miss Leonard and Mr. E. B. Woods have left for Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Rosenthal arrived at the Bellevue today from Switzerland.



THE TANDEM GIRL OF NEWPORT

WANTS TO INTRODUCE SLOYD IN PORTO RICO

An Avalon Woman Appeals for Funds With Which to Establish Schools at Ponce and San Juan.

By CARA REESE.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

MISS JENNY ERICSON of Iceland, who introduced Sloyd work in the Indian schools of this country, has written from Ponce, Porto Rico, to her friend, Mrs. Ruth Shaffner Etnier, of California avenue, Avalon, asking her to raise $150 among local clubwomen toward the establishment and outfit of a Sloyd school in Ponce.

Mrs. Etnier received the letter last week, and has accepted the commission of Miss Ericson. She will bring the matter before the attention of the various clubs with the opening of the club season next month. As the amount asked for is small it is probable that the various clubs will respond and thus have the honor of opening and equipping the first Sloyd school in Ponce.

Miss Ericson directed the Sloyd work in the Indian schools for five years. So successful were her efforts that two years ago she was appointed by the government to introduce this special industrial work in Porto Rico. In her letter to Mrs. Etnier she writes entertainingly of all that has been accomplished in Porto Rico and San Juan in the line of industrial education, and states that she has now come to Ponce, where nothing of the kind as yet has been undertaken.

Mrs. Etiner of Avalon was an instructor in the Indian school at Carlisle for nine years. She, also, was an appointee of the government to Porto Rico at the close of the war. Her commission was that of supervisor of district and city schools of Ponce under the general commissioner of education, Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh of Philadelphia. She had the honor of being the first woman supervisor and had some 50 schools and over 2,000 children in her care.

Through the hands of Mrs. Etnier fully one half of the 500 Porto Rican pupils now enrolled in the schools and colleges of the United States passed for their final indorsement before they were permitted to sail for this country. In modestly speaking of this responsibility Mrs. Etnier says that the great majority of these pupils are making excellent progress. She greatly fears, however, that instead of returning to Cuba after the several years of American training to "leaven the lump," as hoped by the experimenters, that the 500 will be absorbed in this country and forget their own.

After Mrs. Etnier had her educational work fairly under way in Cuba, about work fairly under way in Porto Rico, about two years ago, she became interested in a class in the grammar grade in one of the Porto Rico schools. She asked these pupils if they would like to come to America to continue their education. Twelve boys and girls responded affirmatively. Mrs. Etnier then enlisted the interest of the Carlisle Indian school of Pennsylvania, secured transportation on the government transports and sent five of the children to Carlisle, the remaining seven having become timid at the last, and unwilling to venture from their home shores.

These five pupils, four girls and one boy, made excellent progress during the first year at Carlisle. Last year when Mrs. Etnier discounted her service in Cuba and took up her residence in Philadelphia, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst entered into correspondence with her relative to the four Cuban girls at Carlisle. The result was that Mrs. Hearst expressed a desire to give the girls a training in Philadelphia as preparatory to a college course at Bryn Mawr should the ability of the students so warrant. The Philadelphia experiment was to continue for six months, at the end of which time Mrs. Etnier was to file a report with Mrs. Hearst and await her pleasure.

Mrs. Etnier, who became personally responsible for the safety and conduct of the students, received them into her own house and family. In February last, Mrs. Ethier filed her six months' report for Mrs. Hearst, who was then in Mexico. Progress in the public schools of Philadelphia was shown to be satisfactory. In one case the pupil led her classes, all members of which were her own age or above.

But Mrs. Etnier in filing her report asked to be relieved of all further oversight of the girls. With her husband and family she was about to move to Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Hearst by telegram released Mrs. Etnier and requested that the four girls be returned to Carlisle for this summer. There they are at present and will remain until further advice is received from Mrs. Hearst. Mrs. Etnier personally favors the Carlisle training for the girls. At this institution, she says, they are instructed part of the time in the much-needed occupations of housework, sewing and the domestic arts and sciences. The boy student, a youth of 17, is learning the printing trade. He is said to be ambitious and capable.

Mrs. Etnier says that the only hope for Porto Rico is in the proper education of the children. The indolence, indifference, ignorance and immorality of the people at large is appalling.

Mrs. Etnier has traveled extensively in China and Japan and other countries with her husband. Under appointment by the world's W. C. T. U. she has organized white ribbon bands wherever she has been. She is at present the head of the West Indian W. C. T. U. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Etnier in Avalon is filled with curios and souvenirs of their around the world journey.

Pittsburghers on Cape Cod.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., Aug. 23.—This quaint old town, at the extremity of Cape Cod peninsula, is the favorite summer home of a colony of Pittsburghers. Among the regular sojourners here are Durbin Horne, who has a cottage and a yacht here; Judge William P. Porter of the Pennsylvania supreme court, the Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Arundel of Trinity church, Mrs. Wesley Gould Carr, who also has her own cottage and yacht; Mrs. M. B. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Hadden Church, Miss Grace Gormley, Dr. Eaton, Mrs. Lyons and Mrs. Virginia Neeper. These are the regular summer residents, but transient visitors from Pittsburgh keep dropping in during the season, so that at times the Pittsburgh colony numbers 30 or more.

THE SHIRT WAIST MAN.

The shirt waist man, the shirt waist man,
He felt that he was in it,
And though he thought he'd come to stay,
He didn't last a minute.

THE LESSON OF THE PANAMA HAT

By DOROTHY DIX.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

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ONCE upon a Time a young Lioness, who had not been married long enough to get next to the Combination for working a Husband without Friction, went forth and blew herself for a Millinery Dream that called for much Dough, observing which Mr. Lion berated her soundly.

"Foolish Creature," he cried as the Bill came home to Roost, "do you not perceive that you are putting me on the Bum, and that our Finish will be the Poor House? Your mistake was in not espousing a Counterfeiter, for I opine that nothing but a Slick Artist can make the Long Green as fast as you can Spradle it around."

"But," replied Mrs. Lion, "this Chapeau is a Bargain because it is a Genuine Importation that I can wear Two Seasons."

"To the Suburbs," replied Mr. Lion giving her the happy hoot, "you are so Easy it is a shame to sell you Gold Bricks, but I should think that ever a Blind Farmer could see that the Con Push who took you in, and did you lie awake of nights inventing new shapes to prevent the old ones passing muster. Besides, a last year's Bird's Nest always gives the snap away and makes an Individual look like Bankruptcy and Decay had set in at the Top."

"That is True," agreed Mrs. Lion, "and as I am not dead stuck on Economy any way, I shall not insist on wearing my Hats Two seasons, but in the Meantime this is a Giddy Lid, all right, all right, and when I put it on and saunter down the Street I shall have the whole Female Bunch Rubbering, and My Friends will be filled with peagreen Envy."

"Alas!" cried Mr. Lion, "how sad it is to see a Creature with an Immortal Soul who only cares for adorning herself in Glad Rags, and who deliberately excites the Basest Emotions in her Acquaintances! How different from the Noble Cause I pursue, for I Dress quietly, and when I purchase a Hat I only think of Getting a Head Covering to Protect me from the Elements."

Now, it chanced that when Mr. Lion returned to his Home that evening he was sporting a Fifty Dollar Panama that looked Wicked enough to collect Alimony on.

"Ha!" he cried. "None of your Linoleum near-Panamas for me. This is the real thing, and it will make that Papier Mache contortion of Mr. Bear's look sick. Besides, it is Great Economy, for it will last for years."

At hearing these words Mrs. Lion threw a Fit, and when she perceived that the Cost of Mr. Lion's new hat threw hers into the Piker Class, she hied forth to her Mother's to tell her her Troubles.

"I have come Home," she said, "because I have ascertained that I am deceived in my Husband. I thought he was an Angel, and I find he is merely Mortal."

"My Experience with Earthly Angels," returned her mother, "is that their Pin Feathers are quills that stick into you, and that makes them Unpleasant to have about the House."

"But my Husband is most Unjust," pursued the Lioness, "for he knocks my Extravagance and then goes and gets Happy and blows in Twice as many Shekels on himself."

"What has he Done?" inquired the Mother, with solicitude.

"He has purchased a Fifty Dollar Panama Hat," replied the Lioness, beginning to weep afresh.

"Dry your Tears, for henceforth you are Safe," returned her Mother, with great Sagacity, "for no matter what you may spend, you can always throw up to him his Crowning Extravagance. I apprehend that the Panama Hat Craze is the greatest Boon that ever befell Females, and that one Reference to it will do more to Choke off further discussion of the Bargain Counter than a Ton of Logic or a Barrel of Happy Repartees.

"Furthermore, my Child, never cease to be Thankful that your Husband is not Perfect, for if he was he would not only be a Painful Contrast to yourself, but he would be most unhandy to manage. If your husband had gotten Gay and bought the Rakish Panama he could have crucified you to his Ideal, but now, whenever he begins to Spiel about Vanity and Extravagance you have got him bluffed to a standstill. A wise Wife cannot prevent her husband making Mistakes, but she can take advantage of those he does Make.

"Most Females believe when they get married that they are getting an Ideal of Masculine Perfection. Afterward they are Glad he is just a Common Sinner who does not feel that he is justified in calling for any Particular Display of Wisdom and Virtues in his Partner. Now go back Home and be good."

And being a biddable little creature, Mrs. Lion did as she was told, and she and Mr. Lion lived in great peace, for rather than thresh over the Panama Hat question in a joint Debate, he learned to Pay her Bills without murmuring.

Moral: This Fable teaches that the reason God made women Fools was to Match the Men.

LESSONS FROM LIFE

Realism?

First Sea Serpent—Have you had a good season?

Second Sea Serpent—Fine! At times I had to pinch myself to make sure it was all a dream.

"I have a perfect horror of marrying a poor man and living in a small way."

"But, darling, I shall grow."

"Ah, but will you develop financially as fast as I develop in social ambition?"

The younger the love the stronger its wings.

"So Gayboy has recovered."

"Yes. The lucky fellow was too poor to be operated on."

Attendant (at insane asylum)—This man seems to be innately cruel. For a time he thought he was Nero.

Visitor—What is he now?

"Oh, now he thinks he's the band on an excursion steamboat."

All's well that ends in oil wells.

She—I knew you would propose to me tonight.

He—Why?

"I saw the moon over my left shoulder."

"Papa, what is the difference between the Smart Set and the Four Hundred?"

"Why, my son, the Four Hundred is limited to two thousand six hundred, but everybody is in the Smart Set."

Wife of the Funny Man—Oh, Bob! The baby has swallowed his rattle.

"Well, he ought to have a rattling good time."

SUMMER RESORT SEASON ON THE TOP WAVE

ATLANTIC CITY

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 23.—The presence of hundreds of thousands of people here the past week, and that, too, in spite of the predicted tidal wave, which, as all know now, failed to arrive, indicates that this season has not already passed anything in past years, but will also be one of the longest, provided the weather will continue warm, that this resort has ever known.

W. R. Andrews, secretary of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, was the guest of United States Senator Quay during the week. Mr. Andrews has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor of the Keystone State, and his nomination at some future day is not improbable.

United States Marshal Stephen P. Stone of Beaver, Pa., is making an extended visit at the Bescobel.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Banker of Pittsburgh, who have been making a tour the past two months from their home to the Great Lakes, through Canada and points of interest in New York state, arrived here this week in their auto for a day's rest, after which they left for home.

There are hundreds of Pittsburghers enjoying the attractions of this resort at the present time, among them being the following recent arrivals:

Royal Palace—Raymond Kaufman, Mrs. J. J. Matthews, J. H. Kunkel, J. E. O'Donnell, M. B. Perley, Nathan Kecht, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Jenkins and family, Alfred D. Kauffman.

Haddon Hall—A. Lamb.

Brighton—T. J. Hamilton, C. O. D. Pascault, E. W. Flanegin, E. I. Phillips, J. W. Orth, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Mason, G. W. McCandless, Mrs. A. W. Rook, Miss Elsie McCutcheon, Mrs. H. R. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McNulty, W. A. Magee, Alexander Chambers, L. H. Mathews, W. B. Irish, Mrs. E. T. Cassedy, Miss Ethel Cassedy, Mrs. W. Metcalf, Jr., Hon. Arthur Kennedy, Miss Edna McKay, Thomas Johnston, George Reed.

Ariel—Mr. and Mrs. A. Scherm, Mr. and Mrs. John Noller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Metz, Frank Voltz, Jr., J. J. Clark, Frank Voltz, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shaner.

Adolphus—Charles Clark, Mrs. M. E. Clark, Mrs. J. W. Holmes.

Arlington—Miss A. Hartland, Miss M. Wilbert.

Avoca—P. E. Grover.

Borton—M. Curtin, M. Nagel.

Coleman house—J. Vaughn, Miss Della Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley.

Dunlop—W. Chester, E. Meredith, P. Maginn, J. Good, C. O'Hara, P. Hesson, H. Johnston, W. Grousberger, E. Hemphill and family.

Dennis—Mr. and Mrs. J. Schindler, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schindler, Miss Mildred Schindler, Augustus Smith, Miss Scabit, Miss Thalia Fisher, E. J. McKenna, Miss Katherine McKenna, A. Shimp, J. W. Taylor, J. W. Patterson, Harry E. Sheldon, R. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mohr, Mrs. C. A. Welsh, Frank Mohr, C. Mohr, H. Mohr, Mrs. C. Trautman, Miss Feigel, Mrs. George Gladden, J. G. Dilsack and family.

Elberon—Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller.

Iroquois—F. Dreh and party, Mr. and Mrs. McCord, E. Kindig, Mrs. Kindig, J. McFadden, John R. Fox and family, F. C. Murdock, Charles Eagan, J. G. MacFadycan, Dr. W. R. Waters, W. Raymond Campbell, Ray A. Wood, Mrs. J. M. Higgins, Frances Malone, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kendall.

Kuehnleys—J. Miller, Dr. McCracken.

Agnew—Mrs. G. L. Robinson, Miss Robinson, G. J. Geer, T. J. Maloney, Mrs. Edward H. Small.

Keystone—A. H. Maranda, Gustav Busch.

Jackson—W. S. McKee, James L. Crawford.

Chalfonte—Charles Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. A. Richmond.

Hobart—Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Miss Katherine Ramsey, Miss Dorothy Ramsey, Robert Ramsey, Miss Annie Lowry, J. Hillery, Miss Ada McFarland, Mrs. K. Hammeron, Miss Edna M. Jones, Mrs. R. W. Wieder and son.

Kenilworth Inn—H. Sherrard, H. Godfrey.

Morton—S. Zuole, J. Smith, A. Shay, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Silden, H. T. Betzenamer, Miss R. Cook, M. C. Crusdale.

Atglen—Mrs. Anna Beltzhoover, Miss Edith Beltzhoover.

Conqueror—Miss Nora O'Donnell, Miss Catherine O'Donnell, J. C. Scanlan, J. F. Sipping, Miss M. J. Tapping, J. C. Burkhead, Miss Laura Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Neaf.

Colwyn—Miss Lou R. Kamps, Miss Mae Turrick, Miss Lena Kamps.

Clarion—Miss Bertha E. Telign, Miss Agatha Sutbanks, Miss Agnes Lieher, John Suttsaiter, Mr. and Mrs. George Kimberlin.

Jefferson—S. Machmann.

Ethelyn—W. Abet, V. Gordon.

Fredonia—Mrs. McGee, L. McGee, E. Eckerd.

Howard—W. Maxwell, Miss Richardson, Miss Nellie Richardson, Mrs. Prier, Miss Ida Morrival.

Brexton—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sterritt.

Holmhurst—F. Hill, Miss Ida Blase, M. Jones.

Camblos—J. Brown, Mrs. Philipa, Miss Gildenpenny, Mrs. Weidner and son, J. Hay, J. Dinswore, Don Dinsmore, J. Carlin, Miss O'Connell, Miss Harming.

Marlborough House—C. E. Hartupee, Miss Bartley, Miss Jeane Roberts, Mrs. L. P. Miller, J. Walter Gates, K. W. Warmcastle, Lewis Daniels, Miss Laura Flinn, D. W. Dunlevy, H. A. Hors, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lindsley, C. I. Aaron.

Malatesta's—C. Mofendale, J. Milby, J. Fitzgerald, J. Ellentorp, Miss Kitty Brown, Miss Rene Sanfield, M. McCormick, Robert Fleshig, George Smith, E. Haines, F. Warren Mrs. Calude Welsh A. G. King J. M. Tivey Mrs. N. Tivey.

New England—Mr. and Mrs. S. Lack.

LaShell—Mr. and Mrs. E. Wintergill, E. Nelson, D. Nelson, Jr., B. Nelson, F. Dampner.

Ralston—Miss Mary Schitz, W. Schitz.

Little Green—Miss Emma Doherty.

Seabright—Miss Fisher, W. Winterhalter, H. Landis.

Sothern—H. Camon, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Ludgren, J. E. Cook, F. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. S. Campbell.

Acme—E. E. Janette.

Kentucky—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Venning, Mr. and Mrs. Blakey, W. E. Boone, W. H. Wolstoncroft, Mr. and Mrs. George Luaing, John P. Scandler, W. J. Freelan.

Little Brighton—J. Stuart.

Richmond—H. B. Naylor, J. M. Ragen.

Lehman Craig Hall—J. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. John F. McMorris.

Loraine—Mrs. H. Reed.

Mt. Vernon—Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Marenke, Miss Gertrude Marenke.

Bon Air—Mr. and Mrs. A. Schafer, W. Park and family.

Brady House—Charles Stone.

Albany—Miss Annie Isabelle Ryce, James Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Grant C. Noble, P. Coldwell, L. Coldwell, H. W. Morrow, Miss Sallie M. Morrow, Mrs. Robert Arnold.

Bleak House—Mr. and Mrs. E. Edminson, L. O'Connell, J. Burgon, P. Hesson, the Rev. J. Howe, W. Becker.

Normandie—Mr. Miller and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Evans, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. DeWald.

Raleigh—Mrs. Jahn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barlow, Miss Barlow, M. Barlow, W. Dixon, E. McAlee and family, Miss Guley, M. Clinton and family, G. Hubley and family, Miss Agnes Hubley, Mrs. Woods, Miss Wagner, Miss King, E. Dope, D. Maxwell, Miss Black, the Misses Hubley, Mrs. Bailey and son, Miss Utts, C. Nathan, J. Simponto, C. Peters.

Seaside house—Mrs. Carlin and family, Mrs. E. Douler and family, F. Newton, F. Newell, A. McCafferrey, Mrs. McChastney, Miss Burnett, Mrs. Wiltner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Reel, Mrs. Carlin, Miss Sara V. Carlin, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Dauber, Miss Dauber, Miss E. Rogers, Charles Reel, T. Nolan, T. B. Newell, L. S. Leslie, Mrs. S. S. Leslie, J. M. Leslie, John H. Carlin, A. G. Cohan, Miss Rafferty, Mrs. Mowry.

Wallingford—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stetser, Mrs. Charles Howard, Miss Helen Howard.

Strath Haven—William Joffert, J. E. Smith, Julius Woll, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Simpson, Mrs. W. Wolfsheifer, Miss Marie Wolfsheifer.

Avon Inn—H. Smith, S. Smith, Miss Mowne, Miss Martin, C. D. Donnell, W. E. Smith, J. High, L. Andrews, J. Crafield and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Binder.

Anchorage—M. Fibby, T. Fibby, S. Inyol.

Strand—J. Dillan, H. Watson, Mrs. R. S. Bailey, J. T. Eaton, Charles A. Phillips, Thomas J. Fox, C. H. Warner.

Stanley—Miss Speigel, Miss Brown, Miss Proudfoot, O. Beilstein.

St. Charles—Mrs. Blair, R. Suenkel, T. Morton, Mrs. H. Rhees, Miss Rhees, H. Ford, Miss Ford, Miss E. Logan, F. Freeman, Mrs. Freeman, Miss McAndrew, J. Heiner, A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.

San Antonio—W. J. Inham, Mrs. Inham, Mrs. G. Inham, D. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. W. White, Miss White, J. J. Donley, Mr. and Mrs. J. White.

Reade—W. Hastings, Miss Lillian Schubb, R. Oberholtz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barker, F. Schulte, M. Rapp.

Rossmore—J. Wotkinger and family.

Roxborough—Miss Bossart.

Rittenhouse—Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Miss McGuigan, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Holmes.

Stickney—A. M. Jones, C. C. Culbertson, John F. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kroule, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Breebing, F. B. Breeding, Miss Hettie Breeding, Miss Clara Hadden, Charles A. M. McCormick, Miss Rosemary McCormick, W. E. Jones, Gus F. Hopkins, C. S. Jamison, J. S. Hook, Robert Brown, Dr. E. Wibler, M. B. McDonald, E. E. Wible.

Avoca—E. G. Froer.

Belle Ville—Miss Ada M. Rogers.

Altamont—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Kearns, Theodore Havekotte, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dotzenroth, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Walther, Alvin H. Walther, M. A. Harvey and family, F. L. Wilson and family, Miss Rose C. Sloam, Miss E. H. Short, Miss Deliah Short, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Espy, M. Espy, Mr. and Mrs. William Radcliffe, Miss Radcliffe, Walter Radcliffe, Mrs. C. C. Gray, O. E. Etting, A. J. Gyer, G. F. Wright, James B. Hurst, W. S. Goshorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Minnell, A. F. Miller, Miss I. Brown, Miss C. F. Wilson, Miss Edna Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Laubach, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Blackstone, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Hazleton, Mrs. B. W. McNaughter, Miss H. Britt, Miss A. Britt, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Griffin, Miss Florence Curtis, M. H. Gorsuch, C. Gardner, M. Phillips.

Bellemont—J. Pollman, Miss Pollman, J. Keenan and family, W. Martin, E. Trimble, Miss Joyce, W. Joyce, A. Diehl, Miss L. Powelton, Mrs. Barman, Willis Kern.

Brookehurst—Mrs. Schuster, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Stellen.

Best—D. W. Baker.

Traymore—D. D. Pendleton, W. K. Dunlap, Miss Anna Denniston, Mrs. M. D. Kohout, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bulanger and family, W. B. Cosgrave, J. N. Cooke, B. L. Lane, J. M. Fahnestock, Miss Roberts.

Vendome—James A. Campbell, Bert Earl, Robert Keppey, Alexander Grier.

Wodsworth—Miss Belle Van Owden.

Villa Nova—D. Morgan.

Beechwood—Mrs. M. A. Porter, Miss Myrtle Mordock, S. W. Barnes, H. C. Akam.

Majestic—G. Cincinnatti and family, Miss Agnes Butler, W. Borlan, C. Borlan, B. Fix, A. Dean.

Porter Inn—Mr. and Mrs. N. Dunn, Miss May Reed, M. M. Whelan, Dr. W. A. Carvin.

Hotel Rudolf—J. Bibner, M. Leberman, F. Hayes, C. Brown, G. Paterson, Miss Law.

The following are late arrivals at the hotels from Western Pennsylvania:

Royal Palace—F. Steinberger, Bradford; M. Gifford, Smethport; P. L. Carpenter, Johnstown; Mrs. Joe Bensinger, DuBoise.

Haddon Hall—N. A. Phillips, New Castle.

Adolphus—Charles P. Harrison, C. G. Falkenstein, Mr. and Mrs. D. Stratton, Miss Margaret Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Genigan and family, C. E. Soles and family, R. J. Buck, John S. Goryusk, McKeesport.

Pierrepont—W. Johns, Cresson.

Borton—Miss S. Barton, Miss Cooke, Leo Covell, Dunbar.

Beaumont—Miss Clara Hesser, Miss Jennie Hesser, Altoona.

Grand Central—Karl Stilwell, Mrs. Boner, Miss Boner, Altoona; J. Claybaugh, J. McClellan, Uniontown.

Coleman House—W. Fields, T. Sill, Altoona.

Denis—Mrs. Fred Chambers, Oil City; Paul E. Gaither, Miss Lydia E. Gathier, Miss Emilie M. Gaither, Greensburg; Edmond Shaw, Altoona.

Elberon—Sherman Haverly, Johnsonburg; Miss Bertha McGee, Lock Haven; Mrs. A. Lewis, Braddock.

Iroquois—A. L. Sholl, Charles Sholl, Williamsport; J. Burnes, Johnstown; Mrs. Pierce and family, Mrs. B. Barten, Youghiogheny; E. Douglass and family, McKeesport; J. Harris, St. Marys; C. W. Braznell and family, J. M. Clifford and family, Braddock; L. F. Newlin, Miss Harriett M. Newlin, McKeesport; W. A. Alexander, Miss Kate Copelan, Miss Ella Perry, Warren; J. M. Jenkins, Altoona.

Agnew—J. M. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Waller, Miss M. Waller, Indiana.

Chalfonte—Mrs. Murphy, Johnstown; G. S. Harrah, Uniontown.

Hobart—Mrs. S. S. Gibson, Marshall Gibson, William Brindley, Sharpsburg; Miss M. C. Davis, Miss Martha C. Davis, Sewickley.

Kenilworth Inn—J. E. Heck, G. H. Adams, Latrobe.

Morton—George Rudisill, Altoona.

Colyn—Francis White, Johnstown.

Jefferson—Miss Laura Westbrooke, Altoona.

Ethelyn—C. Smith and family, S. Thompson, Mercer; Mr. and Mrs. H. Geinzel, Mr. and Mrs. T. Maloney, Altoona.

Malvern—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lucas, Wilkinsburg; Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Magee, Oil City.

Howard—H. G. Stevens, Altoona.

Brexton—Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Cassidy, Miss Mary Cassidy, George J. Cassidy, Walter R. Cassidy, Claude F. Cassidy, Miss Agnes J. Cassidy, Percy J. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. McDowe, Conemaugh.

Holmhurst—Mrs. Watson, Sewickley; H. Harvey, Lock Haven; F. Binswinger, Franklin; H. H. Stone, Altoona.

Marlborough House—W. Grant Smith, Washington; Charles P. Cains, Uniontown; Miss Annie McDee White, Connellsville.

LaShell—R. Chester, William Lorono, Altoona.

Senate—J. Howard and family, Emporium; G. C. Naughton, Meadville.

Seabright—P. Eiseman, S. Knorr, Miss K. McLeary, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Way, DuBois; Miss Sines, Brookville; J. Griffin, Bradford; Mrs. Chambers, Oil City.

Aldine—Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Livergood, Elk Lick; J. A. Condin and family, Altoona.

Kentucky—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Malone, Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ellenbergere, Dunbar.

Lehman Craig Hall—Mrs. Black, L. Black, Greencastle.

Brady House—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eckard, Mrs. Butler, Erie.

Boscobel—Edward H. Subbon, Indiana; A. M. Williams, Edward Buchold, P. M. McDowell, C. A. Ashton, Sharon; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Levan, Altoona.

Normandie—L. Hoover, H. Lengle, F. Austin, J. McCaig, Bellefonte.

Waverly—J. R. Kerr, McKeesport.

Osbourne—Mr. and Mrs. William Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. P. Oran, Homestead; Miss Maggie Habukon, Miss Emma Woife, Misse Lizzie Horton, Johnstown.

Wallingford—Mrs. George Mayne, Miss Clara Mayne, Hollidaysburg; Miss Hortenz Galloway, Altoona.

Raleigh—J. Bilaw, McKeesport.

Seaside House—R. H. Myers, Evansburg.

Strath Haven—J. M. Drumm, Miss Ida A. Baker, Mercersburg; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meloy and family, Kane; Richard Moon and family, Homestead; C. F. Dunn, F. O. Dunn, J. Dunn and family, Altoona.

Avon Inn—J. Gallagher, Erie; J. Storey, Altoona.

Anchorage—Miss Carrie A. Field, Huntingdon; the Misses Tusdey, Altoona.

Revere—Mrs. S. M. Young, Miss Eva Brennan, Butler.

St. Charles—J. Head, Greensburg; B. McGornery, Dubois; M. Sheedy, Altoona.

San Antonio—M. J. Keenan, Johnstown.

Reade—S. Herr, J. Robinson, Wilkinsburg.

Bingham—James Foust and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lewis, C. S. Armshaut, Hace Bonville, Thomas Kierman, T. F. Miller, Miss Miriam Miller, Altoona.

Rittenhouse—R. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Todd and family; Mrs. E. Mahoney, Uniontown; M. Montgombery, Bellefonte.

Stickney—Wellington B. Kiine, Indiana; S. Oliver Snyder, Homestead; Miss C. Hadden, Uniontown.

Altamont—C. Kaine, Uniontown.

Chetwoode—Mrs. W. C. Shuff, Mrs. A. Watts, Altoona.

Congress—G. Smith and family, Johnsonberg.

Traymore—W. F. Powell, W. L. Beth, Clearfield; James O'Brien, Erie; J. W. Campbell, Altoona.

Beechwood—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Beatty, Greensburg.

Majestic—I. Lutz, Braddock; Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson and family, Wilkinsburg.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, PA., Aug. 23.—The absence of John Mitchell on the Chautauqua Labor Day was a great disappointment to many of the excursionists, who came here to hear the president of the United Mine Workers of America. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor was here and delivered his address on "Labor and Capital; the Workingman's Side of the Story." The audience received this in a very enthusiastic manner.

Miss Grace Jenkins, the famous violinist who has just signed a 12 weeks' contract to play with Sousa next fall, is here delighting everyone with her skillful playing.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen of London, England, gave two lectures this week, "Whales and Whale Fishing," and "Romance and Reality at Sea."

Uniontown people are seriously contemplating putting up a large hotel on the Chautauqua grounds. Many Uniontown people come here every year.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Johnston of Charleroi, Pa., have returned to their home, after spending several weeks at the Loch Lynn Heights hotel.

J. C. Fulton and family, Wooda Carr and L. W. Henderson, all of Uniontown, are at the Hotel Chautauqua.

William Slartzman and J. Wilmer Hopper of Pittsburgh are here.

Dr. C. H. LaClair, Mrs. Mary Lyons, Miss Emma Phillips, Mrs. S. B. Gray and children and Mrs. Tannia Barton are a party of Uniontown people who are at the Mountain Lake hotel.

W. F. Fleming and W. W. McJunkin of Pittsburgh are here.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 23.—The suicide of Robert Remington, added to the death of the Fairs, cast a deep shadow here, but except in the circles of the families affected there was little change in the social schedule and none of the large entertainments the next two weeks are likely to be canceled.

The weather, notwithstanding a few bright days, continues to be disagreeably unseasonable, the nights sharp enough for frosts. So few entries have been received for the races of the Jockey club, September 6 and 7, that the whole affair has been declared off and unless conditions become more favorable it is likely that a few events due the second week in September will be given up and the season hurried to a close.

The annual tourney season began Tuesday with the opening of the National tennis match, the most colorful occasion of the year at the Casino. The 83 entries are the largest number on record and include all the crack players. The prospect for the polo tourney, which started Friday, is hardly as flattering, but interesting games are expected.

The yearly turnout of coaches is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, none being held last summer. It is now too late to arrange for auto races, and beside there is more bad feeling than ever between owners of the machines and the public and police.

Miss Alice Roosevelt left Monday for Maine, quite exhausted. She was too tired to attend church Sunday, but just tired enough to go to a dinner that evening at the Casino. Her father, the president, will arrive Saturday for one night's stay. It has been requested that no reception be tendered him, his stop here being wholly of a private sort.

By the time this is in print the Duchess of Marlborough is likely to have joined the summer colony, but the death of the Fairs will take the edge off her entertainment.

Next week will be the busiest of the season, bringing Mrs. William Astor's great ball at her enlarged villa, Beechwood.

Recent hotel comers from Pittsburgh: Charles J. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bingham, Clarence E. Wells, J. M. Wallman, Henry L. Whitman, F. W. Whidden.

POINT MARION, PA.

POINT MARION, Aug 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davidson, who are sojourning at Castle Keysor, took a number of their friends to Morgantown Monday on their yacht Fayette. Among the late arrivals at the Castle are:

Pittsburgh—Miss F. Shuman, Miss J. Maher, Miss Ida Jost, Miss E. Schultz, Miss Cunningham, Miss Maher, Miss Davis, Miss Kohen, Miss Johnston, Miss Cochran, John Krepps, I. W. Parks, E. S. Hoopes, A. C. Jost and Mrs. Fred Davidson.

Brannsville—Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Cooks, W. H. Todd, T. J. Keenan, Miss Emily Gabriel, Miss Lucy Gabriel.

Uniontown—E. D. Stoner, G. W. Coun, J. R. Marshall, Miss Ida Rankin, Miss May Schnatterly, O. H. Collier and W. L. Wood.

UNEVA, W. VA., Aug. 23.—The arrivals from Pittsburgh at Mont Chateau are still very numerous. The following are those of the past week: Joseph P. Reed, J. W. Pays, W. H. Todd, J. W. Keeps, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kesel, D. W. McNaugher, W. F. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Weber, A. B. Crooks, H. P. Childs, E. E. Robbins, H. A. Kuhn, F. E. Pollock, Miss Julia Evans, Miss Grace Kime, Miss Maud Miller, Miss Margurite Dills, J. P. Pangburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Little, W. A. Miller, John J. Keil, Miss Luella Stevenson, Miss Sara Walton, Miss Clara Stamets, Miss Coplin, H. L. Slayman, H. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Cornelius Jones, R. F. Graham, Frank A. Tarr, H. R. McMurtrey, A. K. Drane and F. M. Madison.

"Half a Dozen at Once."

EXPOSITION PARK

EXPOSITION PARK, PA., Aug. 23.—The hundreds at this resort were startled Wednesday evening by the sad accident in which Dr. G. S. McDowell and his little daughter of Franklin were drowned. Their boat collided with a steamer and sank. Mrs. McDowell and son, also in the boat, were rescued. The tragedy cast a shadow over the usually jovial crowds at the various points, and row boats are not so numerous on the lake, while those who go out are more careful about rowing in the path of the steamers.

The Sabbath school convention of the Crawford county Sunday school association was held at the assembly grounds the past week, and proved a profitable and interesting session. The assembly has attracted an unusual number of persons this season, and the programs of music, elocution and lectures have been of an exceptionally high order. Dr. Russell Conwell delivered a lecture on "Acres of Diamonds."

The Methodists of Northwestern Pennsylvania inaugurated an annual reunion day, and held the initial excursion to the lake on Thursday. Thousands were here. The attractions were well patronized and the people "shot the chute" just like Presbyterians or anybody else.

The Harvest Home picnic at Oakland Beach was a feature of Thursday on the East Side.

The Misses Mary Beck and Margaret Waters of McKeesport; Fred Carr of Chicago; W. M. Cappe and family of Pittsburgh, are registered at the Ramsey house.

At the Midway—W. W. Edgar, George A. Neubert and wife, Miss Esther Noll, T. G. Graham and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lang, C. W. Hawthorne, John A. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duffell, A. E. Sawyers, F. C. Engel, Miss Lulu Graham, Miss Lottie Graham, Mrs. Fred Ammon, Mrs. C. E. Owens, Charles W. Denzin, Homer C. Stewart, Mrs. W. H. Simons and daughter, J. Volbrecht, V. Paulin and wife, Miss Carrie Mudge, Miss Emma Markoff, Edward Hartman, Peter Stern, Mrs. Nettie Irwin and daughter, Joseph Young and family, Miss Anna Heffelman, Miss Amelia Henkel of Pittsburgh, Frank Krepley, Miss Nettie Krepley, Misses Marie Jewel, Sewickley, Miss Pearl Varnum, Washington, Pa., Mrs. Jean Brown, Niagara Falls, N. Y., W. S. Stone and family, East Brady, Pa., John Iches, J. H. Agnew, Mrs. W. M. McCormick, Sharon; Charles O. Dorr, McKees Rocks; E. F. Wood, Hartley B. Wood, McKeesport.

Hotel Oakland—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cyphers, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fauer, Miss Mae Cyphers, L. A. Zinsmeister, H. M. Baldwin and wife, Charles Merker and family, Miss Freda Sewald, Miss Anna Sewald, W. N. Geist, O. E. Stickle, L. M. Wright, Misses Rosa and Elizabeth Zinckert, Miss Martha Hesner, Miss Catherine Stickle, William S. Lowry and daughter, Harvey A. Lowry, Edward Hope, Samuel G. Wiles, Harry C. Smalley, Miss Hattie A. Saunders, M. Pauline Mott, B. J. Jacobs, A. H. Erb and wife, Misses Jessie H. and Blanche M. Guest, E. M. Ryan, Miss Ella A. Ryan, J. P. Mooney, Jos. C. Rousch, A. J. Strile, Miss Elizabeth Waidler, Misses Minnie and Nellie Baur, Miss Rosie O'Neil, Miss Jennie Turner, Miss Lyda M. Binkerd, Miss Sue Vandling, Miss Martha Mothewell, Miss Mamie Mothewell, Miss Edna Fox, J. J. Dixon, H. C. Agne, C. Skeel of Pittsburgh; Misses A. and M. Taylor, E. J. Murphy, Tod Buckley, James Pasho, Jacob Dodds, of Sharon; Thomas A. Russell, Mrs. L. F. Holtzman and children, Mrs. Dr. C. Hager and children, S. Roy Mills, Miss Bessie Mills, of Braddock; W. Ralph Colbert, Mrs. E. K. Colbert, Hal Heineman, Mrs. Charles Heineman of Butler.

Hotel Carman—Miss Sadie Weber, Miss Lulu C. Fincke, George E. Jones, William Shaw, Mrs. J. L. Oms, John G. Sillvens, Mrs. J. A. McMillen, Mrs. Jacob Heisel, H. G. Hertling, Willis and Henry Honey, Charles E. Reamer, Walter A. Lovegrove, Mrs. George W. Jones and children, Miss Elizabeth Aten of Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. A. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Willett, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kebort of Meadville; Frank Huster and wife of New York.

T. W. Brockman of Homestead captured a five-pound bass Thursday. This is the largest bass caught this season.

James Carman, proprietor of Hotel Carman, was 50 years old on Thursday, and the occasion was made one of merriment and sociability with a present for the man with a half-century run in the race of life.

A hayrack party left the Hotel Carman Thursday evening for Meadville.

Campfires and corn roasts are among the accompaniments to the moonlight nights.

Exposition hotel—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bissing, H. G. Sample, N. E. Young, L. W. McCoy, Mrs. L. Oestruch, O. A. Grasskranz, J. H. Evans and wife, Miss Rose Goettman, Miss Nelle Goettman, Miss Katharyne Bright, Miss Florence Bollard, Miss Emma Rectanies, Misses Edna and Alma Beyer, Carl Beyer, C. A. Hill, J. K. Davis and family, C. H. Miller, Charles P. Dietrich, Miss A. Petri, H. F. Hayball and wife, James A. Wallace, M. B. Boyer, C. A. Mansfield, W. H. Stevenson, Mrs. P. Wagner, Jr., Mrs. C. P. Evans, Miss Emma W. Gaskell, F. H. DeArnent, Mrs. C. E. Owens, Mrs. Fred Ammon, Dr. Charles Owen, Owen, Mrs. C. D. Wagner, Mrs. Dora L. Sewell, of Pittsburgh; George Allebrand, A. C. Pierce, Dr. A. H. Lewis, R. D. Roberts, McKeesport; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cochran, Youngstown; Harry E. Kidd, Miss A. M. Reed, E. A. Fiske, Ashtabula, O.; M. C. Scoville, Dr. Kirk, Sharon.

ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 23.—Miss Florence Stewart King of Pittsburgh is a recent arrival at the Ashland.

Registered at the Westminster are Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Craven and Mrs. C. V. Culon of Pittsburgh.

The Ocean Hotel is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. S. Kungsley, George Schmidt and Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Negley and Miss Nora Negley of Pittsburgh.

A well-known Pittsburgh business man who arrived this week at the Coleman house is J. E. Weller.

Among the Pittsburgh people who arrived at the Hotel Brunswick are E. B. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Tamner, William D. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, D. C. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson and Miss H. M. Stevenson.

Clarence A. Heinz, well known in Pittsburgh business circles, is spending the last weeks of August at Asbury Park, where he is prominent in social affairs. He is registered at the Ocean hotel.

Henry P. Ford and Miss Mary A. Ford are registered at the West End hotel, where they have engaged their suite of rooms for the remainder of the season.

A merry party of Pittsburgh people who are enjoying seashore breezes from the porches of the Surf house are Mrs. M. Budger, Mrs. Thomas Caster, Miss J. C. Chester and R. M. Chester.

Pittsburgh is represented at the Guy mansion by Mr. and Mrs. William Jenkinson, who are here for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. English, who are well-known residents of Johnstown, Pa., are spending the latter of the summer at the Park View.

The Willard is entertaining Miss Salome Baker and Miss Ida W. B. Inness of Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bigger of Pittsburgh are spending a few weeks here. They are registered at the Marlborough.

Charles J. McNulty of Pittsburgh is enjoying the summer life in a very pretty cottage which he has rented on Second avenue.

Fletcher D. Hallock of Pittsburgh is one of the recent arrivals at the Frankfort, where he will remain until the first of September.

Prominent among the Pittsburgh guests at the West End hotel is Miss Katherine G. Ford, who is taking an active part in the social functions given at this house.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Draper of Pittsburgh arrived at the Ocean hotel on Wednesday afternoon, where they will remain until the end of August.

Mrs. J. C. Leckey and Miss Anna C. Leckey joined the Pittsburgh colony of guests at the West End hotel this week.

O. B. Spear, a well-known Pittsburgh business man, is occupying comfortable quarters at the Minot house.

GREEN LAKE, WIS.

GREEN LAKE, WIS., Aug. 22.—Fishing has never been better than this season at this resort. Large catches are reported daily and bass and pickerel abound. The cottages are generally open and the usual rounds of gayety, consisting of informal hops, hayrack, tally-ho, and yachting parties have each in turn been indulged in, while bathing and boating have claimed a share in the sports and diversions. Green Lake is fast becoming a gathering place for professional people. Its unrivaled natural advantages appeal to the love of the beautiful and gratify the longing which prompts a summer outing. The southern shore of the lake is lined with summer homes, orchards and gardens, owned by such people as the Pullmans, Victor Lawson, editor of Chicago News, Mrs. and Mr. Peacock, the wealthy Chicago jeweler. All the hotels are comfortably filled in spite of the coolness of the season. Hotel Oakwood is a private stopping place for St. Louis and Chicago people.

A piano recital and Indian dance given by the Winnebago Indians have helped to enliven the time, while dancing and euchre parties are of frequent occurrence. Sherwood Forest, Maplewood and Pleasant Point vie with each other in making the time pass pleasantly for guests.

The two biggest catches of the season are credited to L. W. Port of St. Louis and E. A. Bush of the same place. Mr. Joe De Moss of St. Louis won first prize in the golf tournament handicap, and Master Donald Greene won second prize.

Besides the many Chicago and St. Louis people registered at the hotels several New Yorkers and Ohioans find this a pleasant summer place. J. O. Whitaker of Cincinnati and Mr. J. L. Buhtel of Columbus, O., are at Sherwood Forest. Mr. E. P. Morse, wife and daughter, and Miss Frances R. Beeson of Cincinnati are at Maplewood. The Oakwood has many guests from Buffalo and the East, who come here yearly to enjoy the cool breezes and wide verandas of this pleasant hotel.

WINONA LAKE

WINONA LAKE, IND., Aug. 22.—The summer school sessions have closed and most of the students have returned to their homes. We are now in the midst of the annual Bible conference. There are at least 5,000 people on the grounds, 1,200 being ministers and evangelists. Eight years ago, when this conference was inaugurated by the Rev. J. W. Chapman, 35 were in attendance.

The noted speakers of the week were the Rev. Johnston A. Ross of Cambridge Presbyterian church, England. The Rev. James Munsell, the Baptist preacher and evangelist of London, has been conducting the evening hillside services, attended by thousands. The night service in the auditorium have been especially interesting. The large choir takes part in the song service. Gospel songs were sung by the colored quartette of Claflin university, South Carolina, Prof. W. S. Weeden and Peter Belhorn, the singing evangelists.

There are about 100 evangelists on the grounds who have held special meetings at the home of Dr. Chapman each day. Among them are the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton and Horace Geiger of Philadelphia, who are traveling in a $15,000 private car, 72 feet long and equipped with all the comforts of home. The car appropriately is called the "Evangelist." It was made for Mr. Geiger and paid for by his mother, Mrs. Mary S. Geiger, as a gift.

The board of the Winona technical and agricultural school held a meeting this week. S. C. Dickey, the president, reported the incorporation of the school with a capital stock of $100,000. Three new members were added to the board of directors, the Rev. Richard S. Holmes of Pittsburgh being among the number. This makes six of the board Pittsburgh men. H. J. Heinz was present and will spend several days here. He will give a talk at the Sunday school conference.

The Lutheran rally was conducted by the Rev. John Wiedley of Pittsburgh.

The following Pittsburgh people came this week: The Rev. Kaylor and wife, Allegheny; H. J. Heinz, Mary Work, J. A. Work, R. S. Davis, the Rev. W. H. McMurray, A. J. Morrison, Helen Stewart, R. S. Martin, Mrs. McKnight, Della Findley, Curtis MacIntyre, the Rev. H. H. Ryland and family, Sallie Douglas, the Rev. W. B. Slutz, the Rev. Joseph Calhoun, the Rev. D. V. Mays, Mrs. Francis Burns and daughter, James McDonald, Elwood City; Hattie Stone, McKeesport; the Rev. Eli Miller, Allegheny; the Rev. J. A. Stevenson and family, Allegheny; Ada Henderson, May Henderson, Pittsburgh.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA., Aug. 21.—Guests here were kept continually on the go the past week, with tennis, ping pong and golf tournaments, and dancing, coaching and card parties galore.

The swellest event of the season was a german in the large ball room of the Springs hotel, Wednesday evning. It was led by Sol Metzger, a well-known University of Pennsylvania athlete, and Miss Virginia Tate of Bedford.

Mrs. Frederick A. Metzger gave one of the largest euchre parties of the season at her beautiful home here Thursday morning, in honor of her guest, Mrs. T. E. Martin of Wilkesbarre.

A large progressive euchre party was held at the Springs hotel Monday evening. Mrs. Frederick A. Metzger of Bedford won the ladies' first prize; Mrs. Cochran of Pittsburgh the second.

Peter Shields of Pittsburgh carried off first honors and the prize, in the handicap golf tournament held on the links of the Springs hotel, Monday.

The kissing bee held at the Springs hotel one night this week in the interest of charity was quite a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Varney of Pittsburgh are guests here.

Mrs. C. C. Thomas of Pittsburgh is at the Springs hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Shields of Pittsburgh have apartments at the Springs hotel.

Allen H. Kerr of Pittsburgh is at the Springs hotel.

James J. Mann and W. S. Mann of Pittsburgh are late arrivals at the Springs hotel.

G. A. Johnson and wife of McKeesport art at the Springs hotel.

Mrs. M. W. Kein and Miss Eliza Langdon of Johnstown are at the Springs hotel.

Mrs. S. M. Jones of East End, Pittsburgh, is a guest here.

W. J. McMasters is a member of the Pittsburgh colony stopping at the Arandale.

E. E. Knight is a well-known Pittsburgher at the Orandale.

Miss Lena Fyan, who has been visiting friends in Pittsburgh, returned to her home here today.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., August 23.—Narragansett's polo season, the chief glory of its year, ended Thursday, after 10 games ranging from capital to miserable. The best record was five straight goals within five minutes, taken by Max Norman, of the Myopias, last Monday. In the game Norman's total was eight goals. On the other hand there were two games in which the ball was lost most of the time, and everyone was disgusted.

George Gould and sons and the Colliers, father and son, carried the brunt of the matches down to the finals, where Point Judith's defeat had become almost an accepted fact.

Late hotel arrivals from Pittsburgh: Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Ohl, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Bigham.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.—The West End is entertaining Milton MacSmith, a well-known business man of New Castle, Pa.

Among the late arrivals at the United States is Thomas A. Hyde of Bloomfield, Pa.

The Hollywood numbers among its guests Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hancock of Allegheny.

Sewickley, Pa., is represented at the Howland by L. R. Mayer.

Thomas F. Burke of Washington, Pa., is enjoying a brief vacation at the Hollywood.

DIDN'T WANT CRACKERS.

There once was a young lady Dr.
Who owned a bad parrot that mr.
He would likewise blaspheme,
Using language extreme—
All of which, so the lady said, shr.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Aug. 22.—While other resorts may be clamoring for patronage, Cambridge Springs has about as many guests as she can comfortably take care of. The hotels are still crowded and most engagements are now made by guests in advance of their coming.

An important event in society circles this week was the musical entertainment at Hotel Rider theater Tuesday evening, the equal of which has seldom been seen in this city. Among the thousands who visit Cambridge Springs not infrequently professional musicians come for a rest. At this time there are quite a number of prominent artists at the various hotels, and Tuesday night they came together and gave a high-class entertainment. Among the number of choice concert selections may be mentioned solos by Mrs. Gertrude Shuman Thomas of Pittsburgh; Miss Verna Leone Page, the violinist who so delighted a large audience at the Rider last week; Mr. Harry J. Fellows, the popular tenor, whose singing is always a delight; Mr. Edward Taylor, whose sympathetic voice is so admirably adapted to the music of Fair Irmingard and the Monk; Miss Mabelle Louise Sherwood, the noted pianist and accompanist, and last, but by no means least, was the appearance of the clever little comedian and charming artist, Master Earl Lindsay. Wherever this young artist appears he creates genuine enthusiasm.

The event of all-absorbing interest for next week is the local agricultural fair, which will be held four doys: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Upwards of 15,000 people attend this fair daily and all our city guests are delighted for the opportunity to visit a country fair.

The leading lady of the "Shore Acres" theatrical company, Miss Marion Gertrude Cullen, of Rochester, N. Y., has been playing love for keeps, and Tuesday married Mr. Percival Curtis Jones, of Toledo, O., the wedding taking place in Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are spending their honeymoon in Cambridge Springs.

Mrs. Hendricks and two sons and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and two sons of Pittsburgh are drinking water in town and stopping at the Wing cottage.

At the Long cottage the following Pittsburgh people are registered: John Berry, Mrs. King, Miss Maud King, Miss Ruby King.

Pittsburgh people at the Held cottage: Mrs. Thomas R. Campbell, Miss Louisa Roeth, Miss Alice Roeth, Mrs. J. A. Curry, Miss Elizabeth Wareham, Miss Nan B. Wareham, P. L. Schopp, L. T. Longabaugh, Mrs. Longabaugh, George Longabaugh, Miss Mary Phillips, Mrs. J. L. Peett, Mr. Anderson.

W. H. Hamilton of Pittsburgh is a guest at Nichols cottage.

All of the following names are Pittsburgh people registered at the different hotels and cottages:

At Fish cottage—Ferris Lightfoot, J. J. Bornew, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Flunoff and two children, Charles Mudler, wife and daughter, Mrs. William Fisher and son, Miss Stella Smith, Mr. Connors, H. Cortland and wife, Mrs. Charles Meer, Mrs. Boles.

At the American hotel—E. S. Wallace, Charles J. Schlag, A. L. Martin, H. F. Palmer, the Rev. D. R. P. Barry, wife and daughter, Evan Jones, Isaac Stewart, Julius Marchlewitz, A. Marchlewitz, L. H. Sherwood, N. Josephine Bain, P. F. Hanley and wife, Herbert R. Pew, A. F. Wilson.

At Waverly cottage—T. M. Donahoe, Gertrude Hall and mother, James Hill, W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Bachelor, Mrs. Stultz, W. E. Myers and wife, Mr. Wiley and mother, and Mr. Patton.

At Homestead Cottage—M. F. Hellman, Mrs. Eleanor Johns, Z. W. Bainbridge, Miss Eleanor Bainbridge, Master Willie Bainbridge, P. S. Harkins, T. H. Johns, John Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Sullivan, William Sullivan, John Sullivan.

At Hoel DeVita—A. E. Gaddis, Norman Mead, Mrs. W. S. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Challenor and children, William Bignell, F. E. Koegler, Miss Koegler, J. J. BeBout and wife, W. A. McClure, Mrs. McClure, W. G. Curry, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. J. E. Briney, H. M. Andress, F. W. Jones, Thomas Bache, J. B. Dickey, W. J. Ball, J. P. Grant, W. H. Moorhead and son, John Irving, P. F. Hanley and wife, Mrs. J. P. Grant, J. F. Connors, William J. Roberts, S. H. Alder and wife, J. S. Brown and wife, Mrs. F. H. Aschman, Gustav Aschman, Frank Ricca and wife, M. O'Brien and wife, J. E. Kittell and son, Miss Frances Kittell, William Gingie and son, Mrs. Annie Gingie, Mrs. Charles Brucker.

At Hotel Kelly—Miss G. W. Ryan, Miss Lida Aber, W. J. Gilmore, wife and daughter, Dr. A. R. Hampsey and wife, Miss Etella Wenzel, Mrs. David Winters, Mrs. William Winters, Mrs. Charles Dosch, Mrs. McKelvey and daughter, Mrs. M. J. Moon, Miss Edith Morrow, Miss Margaret J. Sullivan, Thomas Thompson, Miss Agnes Lewis, R. W. Curry, wife and family, Mrs. George Curry and family, D. Oldsted, M. Wilhelm and wife, A. Wicht, Miss Effie Keil, Miss Luella Keil, Mr. and Mrs. George Careis and son, Mrs. Hansen, Mrs. Nickel, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Firth and family, James Skiles and daughter.

At Shady Lawn—R. M. Lea, John R. McConoughy, Murrey Barr, J. O. Bower, J. L. Armstrong, Mrs. Charles Brucker, Miss Mary E. Schmitt, F. Lange, Jean M. Loughridge, Nan F. Loughridge, W. J. McKee, Mrs. McKee, Isaac West, J. L. Roberts, L. T. Cadwallader.

At Hotel Cambridge—Mrs. Burt F. McKee, Mrs. Kate Fisk, Miss Eva McDonough, Charles J. Schlag, J. C. Quirk, John N. Hazlett, Mrs. Hazlett, J. H. Garrett, Frank P. Hawley, Dr. J. A. Williams, Mrs. Williams and baby, Miss Sarah E. Stahl, J. G. Schuler, F. Ingersoll, H. R. Cook, W. G. Whitfield, J. D. Stahl, Harry Miller, J. H. Bissinger, Mrs. Bissinger, C. D. Myers, Miss Dora Conlin, H. M. Schwarzberg, Mrs. J. Y. Coughey, J. B. Boyer, Mrs. Boyer, L. H. Alder, Mrs. Alder, J. R. Stevenson, George J. Ege, W. H. Pittinyer, S. A. Will, James M. Fullerton, I. H. Woodring, Mrs. Woodring, John Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. A. Foster, Miss Foster, W. D. Dorman, Mae Henderson, James Henderson, Mrs. J. M. Henderson, William Allshouse.

At Hotel Riverside—L. H. Rohrkaste, Martha G. Boyd, H. B. Wood, Julia Davenport, William Stevenson, F. W. Mansfield, D. Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay, Dr. J. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, William Shore, W. C. Randolph, Miss Benney, Mrs. Alice Knox, Miss Mary R. Knox, John J. Gillespie, George E. Richards, H. M. Andress, J. C. Quirk, Hugh Lynn, James J. Carey, Agnes Carey, Jesse Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, L. J. Aul, Jr., E. E. Batchelor, George J. Collingwood, Paul C. Woodworth, Mrs. A. R. Kidd, F. A. Dean, F. A. Dean, Jr., W. A. Hamilton, Dr. G. P. Gamble, T. M. Loger, O. Keil, W. A. Challoner, Mrs. Challoner and children, W. P. Willkoff, Cal Sheehan, A. C. Miller, A. W. Hickel, Miss Kingenbach, Mrs. J. L. Beachy, Mrs. Gustav Schmidt, Fay Oxenvelto, W. J. Duhrich, N. A. Johnson, C. G. Smith, Louis Weiderhold, Jr., Miss A. Stang, E. B. Hill, Jean M. Hill, William McMillen, Mrs. McMillen, Miss Jennie McMillen, Miss Isabel McMillen, H. M. Palmer, Theresa M. Molter, W. R. Spratt, W. G. W. Taylor, John K. Denholm, Nellie Kerrigan, G. P. Elkins, C. B. Seeley, W. G. Mortland, John A. Hanlon, S. McHenry, Bertha A. Fagan, M. Blanche Beggs, Alice M. Sambrook, W. F. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Ruth Miller, W. F. Bender, Ogden Russell, W. P. Porter, Miss Anna Cashdollar, Miss Edith Burns, G. W. Kootz, W. N. Sauer, F. A. Smith, Amelia Smith, T. S. Steele, B. C. Vaughn, Frank Czarnicki, George H. Schnitzer, Mrs. H. H. Ekis, E. P. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Frank W. Jervis, L. T. Cadwallader, J. L. Roberts, T. H. Woodring, Mrs. Woodring, W. B. Hamilton, Miss E. Meyer, Henry W. Nickel, J. F. Welsh, Mrs. Welsh.

At Hotel Rider—J. C. Stanton, Jr., Miss R. Witherow, Miss I. P. Witherow, Mrs. L. B. Kraeling, Miss Sara Murphy, Richard Lynch, Ralph Lynch, Sarah Lynch, Charles F. Rankin, Miss Jean Rankin, Miss Anna M. Bair, W. C. Randolph, H. Lynn, J. W. Paul, Mrs. J. P. Burke, H. Powell, Miss Dawson, J. K. Friend, James Curran, Mrs. Ludwig Kaufman, Mrs. Thomas Liggett, Dorothy Liggett, J. H. McKenney, Mrs. McKenney and children, Mrs. R. H. Smith, Miss Verd Smith, Miss Clara Schaffner, J. A. Frank, Adele M. Chartner, Margaret Schaffner, Mrs. G. W. Erhart, Miss Nellie Welch, T. H. Woodring, Mrs. Woodring, Barney Dreyfuss, Mrs. W. J. Mupstin, Miss Agnes Mustin, Miss E. J. Dorrington, R. M. Jennings, G. E. F. Gray, Miss Gray, J. T. Lewis, Joseph Calvert, Carolyn M. Lappe, G. T. Braden and son, Mrs. James Morris, Miss Lily S. Morris, Mrs. H. Dach, R. M. Morris, J. Shields Brown, A. D. Brew, Miss Brew, R. H. L. Naylor, W. W. Andrews, Mrs. M. M. Sloan, Miss Jane Sloan, Andrew Sloan, Theo. N. Sloan, Mercer Sloan, Morris S. Wertheimer, A. L. Rauh, Bernard M. Brown, Harry F. Dornhoff, W. I. Mustin, Mrs. Frank E. Moore, John A. Burns, Edward Gwinner, J. A. Wakefield, J. D. McCreery, John Hare, Mrs. John Hare, Miss Rebekah Hare, M. F. Maloney, Mrs. Maloney, Miss Eva Maloney, A. Stroyd, Mrs. Stroyd, Mrs. E. J. Foster and child.

At Orchard Croft—Mrs. Mary Dively, Miss Dively, Miss Jermina Morgan.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE

LAKEWOOD, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The most brilliant ball of the season will be given at the Kent on Saturday (tonight). The society life here has been growing gayer and gayer each week until it has finally reached its climax. Many of the "better-halves" are taking their vacations, others are here for the Sunday holidays, so there will be an unusual number of black coats among the dainty gowns.

On Monday evening a german was given for the children, in the Kent hall. The pretty favors were distributed from daintily decorated tables in the alcove of the big stairway. The ladies presiding were Miss Winier, Miss Clapp, Miss Morrison and Miss Drake.

Monday morning the gentlemen had a golf tournament, where the prizes were won by Sam Pogue and Mr. Graff. The ladies played in the afternoon and the favors were won by Miss Thomas, Mrs. Edson and Miss Jane Bennett.

Miss Forsyth and Miss Patterson of Pittsburgh are at Devereaux cottage.

Mrs. Hammond has been entertaining her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, for a few days.

Mrs. Faell of Spahe street is the guest of Mrs. John Pettee.

The Misses Bennett are enjoying a visit from Miss Staggerwalt of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Edson of Washington.

George Repst is the guest of Mr. Aull.

Miss Alice Haley and Mrs. F. C. Harper spent a few days with Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Gleffer.

Mrs. Agnes Graff is at the Kent house for two weeks. Her absence from Lakewood this summer has been a source of much regret, and society gave her a warm welcome.

Mrs. Robert Pogue gave a pretty euchre on Tuesday.

L. C. Netting has returned to Pittsburgh.

Miss Florence Aull spent a few days of the past week in Pittsburgh, but has again joined her family here.

The Pittsburgh visitors over Sunday are J. G. Bennett, J. A. Aull, J. A. Hammond, H. W. Gleffer, Joseph Jones, Dr. Lacock, W. A. Andrews, O. F. Flister, E. S. Kuhn, W. R. Kuhn, Mr. Biggart, W. H. Brunt and C. A. Rook.

Other guests of the Kent from the Smoky City are W. W. Hill, Mrs. W. W. Hill, Miss Sarah C. Hill, Miss Josephine Robbins, Mrs. James Richards, Mrs. D. R. Kuhn, F. M. Harbeson, Budd Dillon, F. B. Sankey, J. M. Newton, Mrs. I. M. Hartzell, C. K. Hartzell, W. A. Andrews, Miss Alice Andrews, L. M. Hartzell, Mrs. L. A. Murdoch, Miss J. K. Murdoch, M. D. Manrud, Charles A. Fagan, Mrs. Fagan, Master Charles Fagan, Jr., Miss Jean Fagan, Miss Marie Fagan, Miss Grace Fagan and maid, and Miss Laura Frye, Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Girth of Warren, Pa.; Miss Ria Dawson of Sharpsburg, F. H. Czarnecki, Mrs. Czarnecki, W. Sauer, Miss Ella Sauer, Miss Eugenia Sauer of Aspinwall are guests of the same house.

H. C. Brew, Mrs. Brew, Miss McFarlane, Miss Jean McFarlane, Miss M. Semple and Miss McKnight have registered at the Kent.

Miss Susan Gray, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gray, during the past two weeks, left on Saturday for Northeast, where she will visit Mrs. J. H. Gray.

At the Holbrook this week are registered H. M. McCloy, Thomas C. Blaisdell, Mrs. Tom Marshall, Miss Alice Hilda Marshall of Pittsburgh.

At the Lakewood are Mrs. W. W. Elderkin, Miss Mary Elderkin, Miss Mabel Elderkin, Mrs. I. M. Anderson, G. C. Davis, W. A. Woodworth, H. E. Woodworth, Russell Woodworth, Miss Grace, Miss Adaline and Miss Ruth Woodworth of Pittsburgh, E. R. Donnell, Miss Mildred Maloney, Miss Mary Schmidt of Homestead and Mrs. John Woolslau and Miss Woolslau of Beaver.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., August 23.—The closing days of August see no dwindling of the great crowd that have thronged this resort since the last week in July. If there were any who entertained fears that the predicted tidal wave might come this way last Monday they did not indicate those fears by leaving town, though it is said that quite a large number of people from Philadelphia changed their plans and did not come down until the day following.

Senator Flinn, from Pittsburgh, has been the guest of Capt. Frank G. Edwards during the week. The senator has not been in Cape May before for 20 years.

Dr. J. S. Glass, pastor of the McClure Avenue Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, is enjoying a month's rest at Cape May.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W Benny, of Pittsburgh, are spending a week here among friends.

Among the arrivals from Pittsburgh during the last week are the following: Stockton—George C. Watt, Oscar Wilson, Mrs. J. D. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. William Murdock, Miss Murdock, Mrs. H. E. Billington, Beatrice Billington, Norman McLane, J. A. Simonton, J. A. Giesenkamp, Frank A. Schmid, James W. Shields, Edward M. Steck.

Lafayette—Mr. and Mrs. W. McCord, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, J. D. Nicholson, Harry Watson.

Windsor—Will A. C. Brown, Mrs. J. M. Douthett, George Douthett, W. E. Carpenter.

Brexton—Ludwig A. Henning and wife.

Aldine—Harry Wilson.

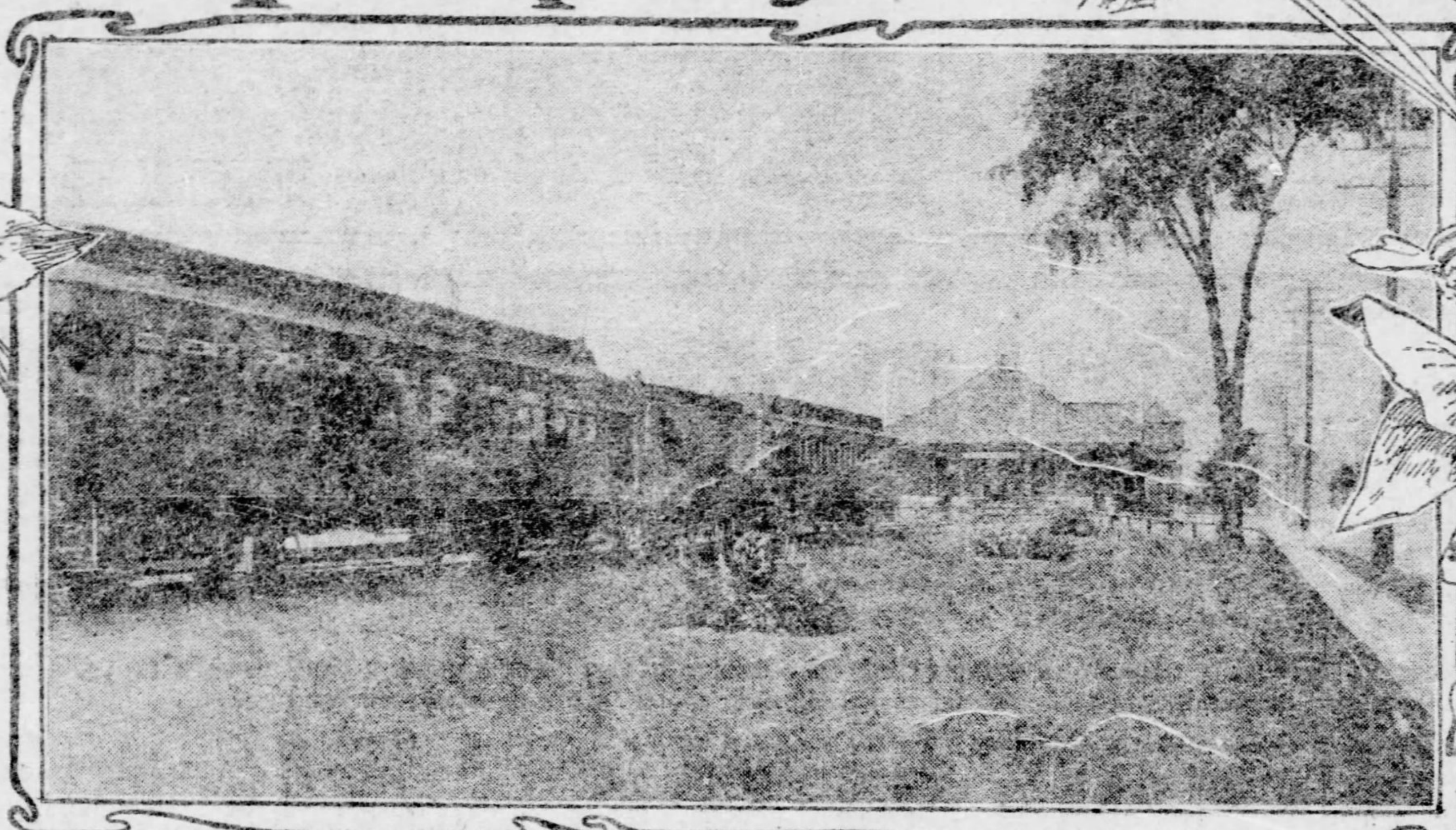
Rudolph—Mrs. W. Brown.

Chalfonte—G. A. Hilleman.

Star Villa—Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kern.

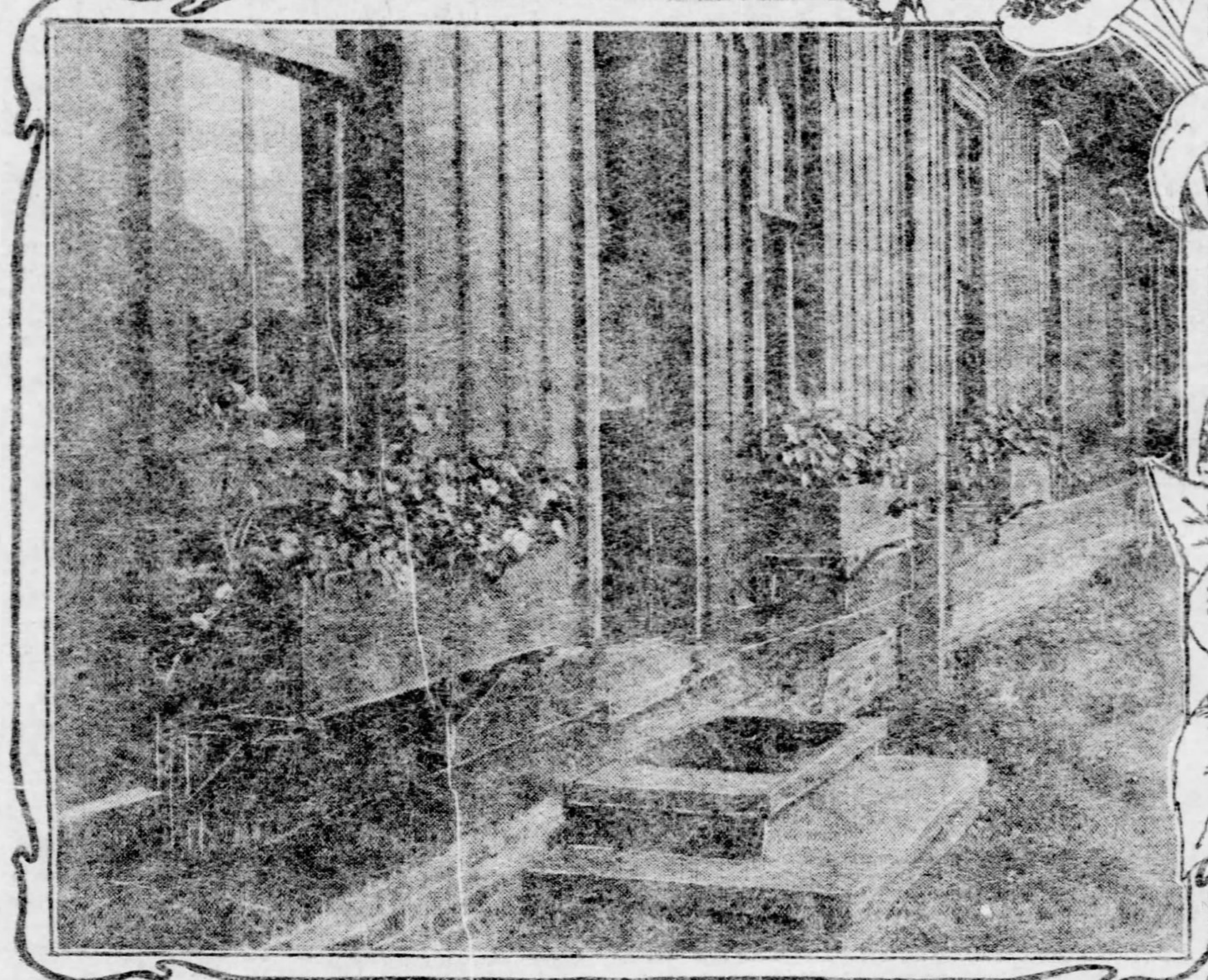
Congress Hall—F. B. Walker

FLOWER GARDENING BY RAILROADS



BEAUTIFUL NEW RAILROAD GROUNDS IN A CITY OF 15,000 INHABITANTS.

A FRIENDLY SHADE TREE FOR THE WAITING CROWDS OF PASSENGERS.



FLORAL WINDOW BOXES ON AN OLD RAILROAD OFFICE BUILDING.

A NEAR VIEW OF ONE OF THE DEPOT FLOWER BEDS OF THE L.S.& M.S. MAIN LINE.

By W. FRANK M'CLURE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PAINESVILLE, O., Aug. 23.—The general adoption of flower gardening by all leading American railroads is at most but a short way off. An unexpected enlargement of this branch of railroad evolution is apparent this season. One trunk line east of Chicago, alone, last sring, distributed 30,000 blooming plants to station agents. The smallest depots are receiving as much attention as the largest ones. In fact the scope of this development is to include even the surroundings of the freight offices and, in many instances, the flagman's shanty, and the American passenger is to look out upon a profusion of nature's beauties at every regular stop.

For a big corporation to begin this work along a stretch of a thousand miles or more of railroad is no small proposition. It entails expense that would scarcely be chanced on an experiment. In the adoption of flower gardening the railroads simply show their recognition of a public demand. Flower gardening has found its way into the schools, into the grounds of government buildings and nowadays into the little yards of even the very poor. This being true, it is no wonder that our people, when they travel, patronize the road which offers the most pleasant feast for the eyes. The late President John Newell of the Lake Shore is said to have recognized the necessity of flower gardening by the railroads of the country more than a decade ago. He himself was a lover of flowers and of all the beauties of nature. He inaugurated, on a small scale, the work which has since grown so extensively on this road. Before his death he had the satisfaction of seeing it developed remarkably and his successors are as enthusiastic as he in pushing it forward.

The Lake Shore in the Lead.

Before referring to the flower gardens of any other system the Lake Shore has on its lines two large greenhouses with competent florists in charge. One of these is situated at Hillsdale, Mich., and the other at Mentor, O. These greenhouses are said to have 2,000 square feet of bench room. It was from these greenhouses that the 30,000 blooming plants were sent forth last spring. One advantage of a big corporation being back of such a plan is that its provisions will be carried out with all the system and care necessary to success without regard to expense. At the first opportune time in the spring the flower trains begin their journeys and forces of men prepare and fertilize the beds ready to receive the plants. Grass seed is sown over all the bare spots on the lawns, so that the stretch of green sod may be unbroken when summer is at its best.

At some points the scenery varies. At one stop perhaps there will be a sort of fountain with its water bubbling up among a collection of rugged rocks, while at the next station a specialty will be made of handsomely laid out gravel walks amid a profusion of flowers; at one depot the plants will be used as a border to the lawn, while at other points the flowers are in huge beds. To preserve the beauty of the surroundings it is often necessary to protect the lawns by a low fence and to hang out the familiar sign "Keep off the grass." When clearing suitable sites for the erection of new depots the workmen now and then leave a friendly tree of big dimensions to shade the waiting crowds of passengers.

Small Villages Beautiful Now.

As I have intimated a noticeable feature of the work this year has been its extension to villages and cities along the branch lines. Some of the prettiest depot surroundings are to be found in towns and cities of populations ranging from 3,000 to 15,000. This improvement work is in keeping with the new stone depots which are fast supplanting the inadequate wooden structures of the smaller places. The Pennsylvania company in enlarging its floral department this year has included the beautifying of the flagmen's shanties and other of the smaller buildings with vines, while on some of the Vanderbilt roads window boxes of flowers have been placed on old freight offices.

With reference to branch lines, for example, the foreman of the Jamestown & Franklin branch road out of Ashtabula, O., received orders the past spring to run a foot wide sod line of healthy grass a few feet from the rails on both sides of the tracks. A clear gravel space was to be left between the track and the sod line. At several of the stops the work of preparing large lawns about the depots has also been begun and in another year or so flowers will likely be added.

It was reported a short time ago that the Pennsylvania railroad has under advisement the offering of premiums for the most attractive house and barn and premises in the towns along its main line, with a view to improving the general appearance of much of the territory. Before trying to stimulate the residents to improve their farms and home property the Pennsylvania railroad has painted its own buildings in such sections.

Another feature of flower gardening on railroads which is bound to develop with all the rest will be the placing of plants within the depots in winter. This has already been tried at some points and the traveling public, it is thought, has shown sufficient satisfaction in such cases to warrant the furthering of the plan.

AMERICAN CONSULS IN ORIENT PATRIOTIC BUT ARE UNDERPAID

Not Backed Up by the State Department at Washington.

CORRESPONDENTS AID AMERICAN COMMERCE

Consuls Rarely Get Salaries Enough to Pay Expenses—Some Sicken and Die, and Some Commit Suicide—Better Support Would Give Foreign Nations a Higher Opinion of the United States.

By R. VAN BERGEN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

TOKYO, JAPAN, July 24.—"Americans are a people ruled by sentiment. If we send four or five telegrams to the press, pleading for poor China being allowed the same privilege of a protective tariff which the United States assumes for itself, the Americans will admit the justice of the plea—and we shall have a 15 per cent duty, see if we don't."

Thus far Mr. B., a British official of Shanghai, and my fellow passenger. His argument is specious, and sounds just. With all that, it made a very irritating impression. "The Yankee who is so smart in his own opinion is one of the simplest of gulls in God's creation." Thus wrote a member of the staff of a Singapore paper. (Straits Free Press, Topics of the Week, April 19, 1902). This is not the kind of a reputation to enjoy, but it seems that it represents the general sentiment on this coast, and the American resident is growing rather tired of seeing it paraded in print, and does not thank the state department for supplying the means to support this public opinion.

Americans in China Have a Kick Coming

Americans are tired of the mistakes of the state department. It seems that the secretary, ensconced in his comfortable chair at the department in Washington, claims more knowledge of China and Japan than the men who are here on the spot, and in a position to know. "I am a loyal American," said a prominent tea merchant to me, "but the way in which we out here are treated is an outrage and a shame." The language is strong, but it voices public opinion.

The situation will grow clear, if I give the essential parts of the conversation quoted at the opening of this letter. Mr. B. and I were discussing the prospect of Sir James Mackay, the British treaty commissioner's hobby to abolish the likin or internal transit tax in China, in return for the imposition of a 15 per cent duty. I claimed that such a duty would destroy the important and growing trade between the United States and China, because the likin tax is practically unknown north of Yang-tsz, where at present most of the American imports go. He admitted that fact without reserve, "but," said he, "you have a lot of members of congress, hayseeds I believe you call them, who do not care for the profit or loss of a few merchants, when they can pose as philanthropists." Now, such talk, especially when coming from a foreigner, is not pleasant to hear, when you know in your inmost soul that there is no little truth in it.

Benefits of Publicity To American Shipping

The only chance the English out there have to protect their own trade against the inroads made by American merchants and manufacturers is by some such measure, which might, and probably would, be backed up by Mr. John Hay. It looks to me like it. Sometime ago, when the 15 per cent folly was at its height, the situation appeared to me so grave, that I felt it incumbent to warn the chamber of commerce on the Pacific coast. I asked neither remuneration nor thanks, considering the act as one of my duties as your correspondent. In replying to a communication from the chamber of commerce of San Francisco, Cal., upon this subject, the honorable secretary of state thought it expedient to refer to my letter as "misleading and incorrect," and continued with some remarks which I shall characterize simply as disingenuous. John Hay was in Washington, D. C., perhaps engaged in more important business. Gen. Thad S. Sharretts, special tariff commissioner of the United States to China, was on the spot, and refers to the same letter of mine in these words:

"I replied to Mr. Newhall (president of the chamber of commerce of San Francisco, Cal.), stating that when Mr. van Bergen's letter was written, the conditions were precisely as he stated them. That he had not consulted me but acted with purely disinterested and patriotic motives and with a desire to serve his friends in the United States." Since Gen. Sharretts only accepted his present mission at the personal requests, first of the late William McKinley and afterward of President Roosevelt, his words should carry some weight. There was danger then of American commerce in China being ruined, and it exists now, unless the little scheme of sending telegrams "pleading for poor China," miscarry and congressmen change from hayseeds into statesmen.

Gen. Sharretts has done his duty, fully and entirely, and so do most Americans when they are sent out here on account of personal merit. The new tariff is framed and American interests are fully protected, unless the new commercial treaty sweeps it into the wastepaper basket. The commissioner is returning to the United States, what will his reward be?

Uncle Sam's Representatives Not Always Well Treated

It is a shame to the great republic that our worthy public servants are not better rewarded for their labor. People here scoff and jibe at many of our consuls; the wonder to me is that we get men of their caliber at the salary they receive. I know of one consul, in a very prominent port, who lives in a room back of his office and never goes out, because he can't afford it. He is not a member of the club, because he can't afford it. The poor fellow boasts that he is at his desk every morning at nine. Where else can he be? The salaries are such as they were 25 years ago, and tell me, my dear reader, can you live on the income of that time? If so, let me tell you that seven years ago I paid in a first-class hotel at Shanghai 100 Mexican dollars per month for room and board for myself and my son. Today that same hotel charges $16 Mexican per day for the same accommodation. The club and grand hotels at this place charged then 4 or 5 yen per day; now it costs from 8 yen up, a fair room being taxed at 12 yen per day. The consular salaries were always inadequate; but now the duties are growing daily more onerous and complex, especially in the open ports of China, where extra territoriality prevails, and where Americans are pouring in. Is it right, I ask it earnestly, that the representatives of the great republic, the man who must uphold the dignity of Old Glory, should be put to shame? Why, you shame yourselves! The consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands, India, receives the munificent salary of $1,000—one thousand dollars— per year. Comment is superfluous. There is not a United States consul on this coast who is not glad when his term of office expires, and many of them have told me: "I would never have come here had I known what kind of a place this is."

Consuls Are All Patriotic, But Unpaid and Underpaid

I know, no one better, that patriotism is not dead; and I know also that, when the truth is known, the disgrace of having unpaid or underpaid consuls abroad, will disappear. As it is now, the Americans who have traveled here, and have been pained by the neglect of their public servants abroad, are so few in comparison to the population, that no interest in the matter has been manifested. But it is time that it should be taken in hand.

Sifted to the bottom, the fact is that the people at home do not seem to grasp the truth that the United States since 1898 has changed to a world power, and that the world's drama is being prepared here, on a scale well-deserving the name given to it. On that stage, the acts of the state department deserve commendation, and are creditable to the American people. The complaint is, that from some cause or other, the department seems to cater more to the interests of the Asiatic nations than to those of our citizens. If this be magnanimous, it is the sort of generosity that appeals to the gallery, and as such is foolish. An instance in point is the controversy between the Japanese government and the foreign residents about the house tax.

Let me promise that the great majority of the American residents are men of high character, enjoying alike the confidence of the natives and of foreigners. They cheerfully pay the taxes, heavy as they are, knowing that the government of Japan needs the money, and spend it as economically as circumstances permit. Yet the American at home has no idea of what those taxes are. But in the case of this house tax, the government is wrong, and has agreed to submit the matter to arbitration. This, in itself, shows that it feels not sure of its rights; yet the state department, considering solely the claims of the Japanese government, has given the premature orders to all American residents to pay the tax.

The Duties of Ministers In the Far East Country

Aside from the expense, it is not a pleasant sentiment for Americans to entertain that they cannot obtain justice. The state department, while claiming to promote American trade, seems to consider every citizen who expatriates himself to create or maintain a market for American goods, as one beyond the pale of protection of the flag. Our ministers here in the far east seem to consider it their highest duty to promote the interests of the country where they are accredited, instead of acting upon the more patent theory that they are sent to protect American interests. If this is what is understood by maintaining friendly relations, the state department would do well to study the diplomatic precedents of other nations. The Japanese, especially, as a proud and warlike nation, insist upon having what they consider their rights, have no respect whatever for a man who fawns upon them and disregards his own country's rights. The United States is in a position to demand and obtain them without neglecting international courtesy. Yet, let me tell you this unpleasant truth: It is not a very desirable thing to live abroad as an American citizen. By abroad I mean the far east.

It is not the fault of our consuls. Most of them are good men. There is John Goodnow, the United States consul general at Shanghai. He is alive to our interests, indefatigable and courageous in defending them, and now that they know him, very popular among the American residents. Americans have no complaints to make at Shanghai. But, between ourselves, I don't think that John Goodnow bothers the state department very much by asking instructions or advice. There is no doubt that he informs his superiors of the steps taken by him, but then, his letters go by way of San Francisco, by order of the administration, I believe, and it takes about 30 days by tha troute, so a change of policy after the lapse of so much time is out of the question. Thus, when Mr. Goldnow, the senior consul, aroused the animosity of the municipal council, and sat down on that body with a gentle thud, an appeal was taken to the diplomatic body at Peking which approved of our consul's views and sat down on the municipal council with a hard thud. Dollars to peanuts that, had the matter been referred to Washington, D. C., the result would have been exactly the opposite.

Politicians Are Not Wise Who Scramble for Consulships

I wonder, upon my word I wonder that politicians should scramble for the so-called plums in the consular service, when upon tasting them, they prove such unripe and bitter fruit. Of course, the man who has never been abroad, when he hears of a vacancy and the salary attached to it, counts upon perquisites. But—when he obtains the appointment and is introduced to his colleagues of other nations, and meets with polished and dignified gentlemen, who, secure in the possession of a fat salary and in the prospect of a liberal pension, would scorn the appropriation of anything not rigidly their own, then a feeling is apt to crawl over him that American political methods of supplementing inadequate salaries are not only out of place, but might bring disgrace upon the flag. Let it be understood, by way of advice and warning, that the administration has placed a limit upon consular perquisites, and that every appropriation beyond that limit makes the official liable to criminal action, that is, disgrace to Old Glory. Thus, the consul at Batavia may supplement his munificent salary of $1,000 a year by another $1,000 in fees—if he gets them. But if those fees should amount to more, he must return the excess to the state department. And if that department desires to control these fees, it is able to do so without sending out any special officer.

The United States consul general at Hongkong is a gentleman of independent means. "What on earth did he take this billet for?" I was asked. I give it up! He, his wife and child are constantly ill in that plague spot. Their house rent alone must consume a big slice of his salary and he has the honorable idea that the consul general of a really great and wealthy nation like the United States should keep up its dignity. He will be the poorer by a good many thousand dollars when his term expires or, what is more likely, when he resigns. I stopped in Hongkong from the beginning until the end of June. It was hot, that is no name for it, and a deluge of water fell. Clothes and shoes moulded and rotted, and up on the Peak every house was drenched. No Hongkong or Singapore for me, thank you! not even with a reasonable salary, say of $30,000 a year, and an adequate pension.

One United States Consul, Wants Back to the Farm

"I came here with exactly $163," said another United States consul to me, just recently, "and I shall be well pleased if I get out of this with that amount!" What the deuce did he leave Hoosierdom for? I am sure he is longing now for his celery farm. Say what you please about American politicians—I myself have paid my respects to them and am sorry for it—they are plucky fellows and do not plead the baby act when the shoes begin to pinch or the joke counts against them. And there is another thing: They are not long in their new positions amid new and untangibly strange conditions and surroundings before they rise to the occasion and act as though to the manor born. There are exceptions, of course, but they are few. And I shall be the last one to blame the poor fellow, when, seeing all his hopes and expectations dashed to the ground, and realizing that he is so many thousands miles from home, takes to drinking, or commits suicide. That has happened before and such instances are not apt to enhance the glory of our institutions abroad.

A great many persons ought to be vaccinated for vaticination.

THE PROBLEM OF CRIME

Former Ideas of Crime and Its Punishment—Tortures and Barbarities—Absurdities of the Present Penal System—A Mass of Inconsistency and Injustice—Ordinary Prison Life Unnatural—County Jails Schools of Crime—Remedies Suggested.

By CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Ph. D.,

President New York State Prison Association.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

Dr. Charlton T. Lewis, the writer of this article, is one of the highest and best-known authorities in the country on all questions relating to crime and criminals. He has been the president of the New York State Prison association for many years, and is also president of the Charities Aid association of New Jersey and chairman of the commission to revise the penal laws of that state. He is also known in the literary world as the author of a "History of Germany" and several Latin dictionaries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Organized society everywhere must deal with crime, seeking to keep it in check and to eradicate it. The degree of its success has been small, no apparent progress being made towards the extinction of the criminal class and the complete and undisturbed ascendency of civil order and security of private rights. The detection and so-called punishment of offenses against the law are as large a part of the office of government as they were a century ago, and there is no evidence that under the systems which now prevail there is a material diminution from year to year in the number of those who live by preying upon others or in the number of those whose lives are an habitual protest and revolt against social duty. Something is wrong in the traditional methods of dealing with crime, or else the claim that civilization is progressive is subject to large qualifications.

But the history of penal law and its administration show that they are founded upon no system, no reasoned body of thought, no principles of social science. Almost all offenses against law are visited with terms of imprisonment assigned as penalties in proportion to the degree of guilt which the lawmakers attach to the acts defined as crimes. But this custom, which is embodied in the penal code of every civilized state, has grown up by the gradual modification of older and more vindictive customs. It is not many generations since the prison was regarded merely as a place of detention, and the penalties for crimes were death, mutilation, whipping or other form of torture. As men became more refined and humane, these barbarities gave place to milder treatment. An immense experience proved that the terrors of such cruelties had, on the whole, no important deterring effect upon criminals, and, as the most convenient way to dispose of them without shocking the humane feelings, imprisonment for graded terms was, little by little, substituted for the gallows, the stocks, the whipping post and the amputation of the ears or the slitting of the nose. But still there has been retained as the avowed purpose in awarding legal penalties, the distribution of suffering in proportion to the supposed demerit of the offender. One who steals from a dwelling at night is supposed to deserve severer punishment than one who pilfers by daylight, and must therefore be imprisoned for a longer term.

Modern Scheme an Absurdity.

But a little scrutiny of the system in operation reveals the utter inconsistency and absurdity. There is no such thing in existence as a scale of demerit by which penalties can be apportioned, and if there were, no human tribunal could apply it. This fact is confessed upon the face of every penal code. If we compare the criminal laws of different states and countries, the helplessness of legislators to attain the "justice" they aim at appears in a pitiable light. An offense which in one of the United States is punished by imprisonment for life in another calls for one or two years of confinement. Under different codes, the same two offenses are regarded, by the one as of equal guilt, while by the other the penalties of them are in the ratio of one to four. Moreover, under the same code an impossible task is imposed upon the judges, when they are expected, in the discretion allowed them, to make an equitable apportionment of penalties. To compare the sentences actually passed by different judges in the same community, for the same offenses, is to reveal the fact that the fate of the prisoner often depends largely upon the temper and disposition of the individual judge.

The penal law deals with offenses, while penal administration deals with offenders. There is no possibility of adjusting the laws to the actual work to be done, upon the theory of fitting the penalties to the offender's desert. The laws in general regard criminals as a class, to be treated without individual discrimination; but, in fact, the persons who come before the criminal courts differ as widely among themselves as any other members of the community. There are habitual or professional criminals, made such, some by heredity, some by invincible habit, some by gross defects amounting to moral idiocy. The instinctive criminal will prefer vice to virtue and crime to orderly conduct. Others are simply persons of strong passion who yield to temptation, but whose desires and sympathies are with good citizenship. Many are men of more than ordinary sense of duty, who have yielded to influences sufficient to overcome all but exalted virtue. Again, there are among them those who, while prone to excess of passion, would scorn dishonesty or theft; while some are eager to gain by fraud, and yet incapable of violence or cruelty. In short, a collection of so-called criminals shows endless varieties in natural ability, learning, habit, passion and even conscience—just as it shows varieties in height, weight, color of haid and of health, like any other community.

Society Will Not Benefit.

The law, which includes all these varied classes in one category and treats them alike, can never be administered with justice nor so as to meet the needs of society. Any law which comprehends under one class, to be treated by the same method, the brigand or burglar, who knows no other calling, and the bewildered and despairing mother who pilfers to save her child from starving, is self-condemned. But if our laws are to meet and solve the problem of crime they must provide for the treatment of all offenders, and this treatment must be adapted to the nature of each.

The only satisfactory principle with which to set out in the study of the problem is this: It is the duty of society to protect itself, to secure civil order and private rights, and to extirpate the criminal class. Crime must be controlled where it exists, and every effort must be made, first to prevent it, and then to destroy it. It is no part of the business of organized society to inflict punishment. The conception of distributive justice must be eliminated from criminal law before it can be made consistent and effective. The attempt to treat men according to their merits is hopeless; the attempt to use offenders who are caught in order to deter others from similar offenses has always been unavailing, and only confuses and impairs the laws in which it is embodied. The use of prisons for the confinement of men has been carried to an excessive and injurious extent, and should be reduced, within as narrow limits as practicable. In particular the county jails throughout the country and very many penal institutions of the states are schools of crime, and do far more harm than good. In fact, the criminal class is largely the product of these prisons, the greater part of all the professional enemies of society having received their education in these jails. The young man who is sent to one of them for a trifling offense is not only degraded before the community, so that it is hard for him to lift his head again, but is commonly corrupted by the associations there found, so that he is morally ruined.

Human Association Refining.

Prison life is an unnatural life, and the worst preparation for a place in society and among men is to cut a man off from human associations. But one justification can be offered for imprisoning a man, and that is, that it is not safe for society that he be at large. Let this be established, and he should unquestionably be shut up. If it is satisfactorily proved that while it is unsafe to leave him at liberty today, it will be perfectly safe tomorrow, or next week, or next year—then it is reasonable to sentence him to confinement for a definite term. But if he is so unfit for freedom that it is dangerous to the rights of his fellowmen that he be unrestrained today, only omniscience can foresee when that unfitness will end. No sentence to imprisonment, therefore, is rational unless it is an indeterminate sentence; that is to say, a sentence to confinement until the prisoner has proved himself fit for freedom. For the instinctive or habitual criminal permanent imprisonment, as long as his character remains the same, is the only safeguard society can have, and it ought to be adopted in every such case. Those offenders who need moral instruction, guidance and discipline should have it under the care of the state, and if they prove amenable to it should be released when this proof is given and they are able to lead self-supporting lives. Thus, in dealing with the criminal, society should protect itself by restraining those who cannot be trusted in freedom, until they are reformed. By reform, of course, we mean the conformity of their habits and purposes to the essential requirements of civil order—not to the religious or ethical standards of any person or group. When society is secure against the assaults of a man, when he can be relied upon not to break the penal laws, he should be free.

Praise for Probation Laws.

But to justify imprisonment there should be satisfactory evidence of a criminal disposition. The mere outward act named and defined in the law is not such evidence. I have no doubt that by far the majority of those who are sentenced to imprisonment ought never to have been confined. The most important step in the reform of penal laws which has ever yet been taken is in the probation laws which have recently been adopted in many states. These authorize the court, in the case of a person who has violated for the first time the penal laws, if there is nothing in the circumstances or in his character to make his freedom dangerous to society, to place the offender under the guardianship of a probation officer appointed by the court. He may then, during the term of his probation, follow his accustomed pursuits under the influence of home and friends, with the added guidance and supervision of the probation officer. Already this experiment has been productive of most encouraging results in diminishing the numbers of the pupils of crime in our prisons. When it is universally practised it will be found, beyond doubt, the most effective means of preventing the recruiting of the criminal class. The reformatory, the indeterminate sentence and the probation law are the most potent means which have ever yet been found for dealing with the problem of crime.

A TROUPE OF PERFORMING CROCODILES CREATE HAVOC IN A MUSIC HALL

W. S. Gilbert Wins a Lawsuit—Musical Comedy Star Robbed of Valuable Jewels—Wilson Barrett's Illness—"A Chinese Honeymoon's" Long Run.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Forty-two uncommonly active crocodiles made things particularly lively at a London music hall the other day. They also came near making kindling wood of a room in which they had been temporarily housed—the theater's green-room, by the way. The reptiles were the members of what is probably the first troupe of performing crocodiles ever got together, and belong to a Frenchman by name Pernelet. Some time ago the latter arranged with the manager of the Palace music hall to bring his "artists" to London, and the other day he and they came over from Havre. The crocodiles were in a big case made of iron and glass, which weighed three tons. By dint of much toil it was carted up to the theater, when it was found that there was no door large enough to give entrance to the case as it was. Someone suggested that the reptiles be taken out of their case and carried into the theater one by one. They were all sizes, from babies to a great brute said to be 250 years old, and requiring eight lusty men to carry him. Most of the crocodiles objected strongly to the ignominy of being muzzled and writhed with all their might to get away. When they were all in the green-room, from which the carpet had been carefully removed, the creatures covered the floor two or three feet deep and made a heap not especially pleasant to look at. Their case was finally got into the music hall by lifting it on one side, but doing this took 15 men a whole day. M. Pernelet says that as his crocodiles are sensitive to change he can keep them out of Egypt only three months in the year.

Gilbert Acquiring Wealth.

That W. S. Gilbert is as vigorous as ever, in spite of the reports that were circulated some time ago as to his "dying condition," has been shown by the one-time librettist's determined defense of a legal action brought against him by H. F. Brickwell, which has just been decided in Mr. Gilbert's favor. Incidentally the contest has revealed how goodly a sum the author of "The Mikado" is making out of his theater—the Garrick—evidence being given to the effect that for a year's lease of the playhouse Mr. Gilbert would accept no less than $25,000.

Probably if Evie Greene, the handsome singer now appearing in "The Country Girl," had reported to the police authorities in America, as she did to those of London the other day, that she had been robbed of valuable jewels, much humor at her expense would have been the result. The American press agents' favorite story is not in vogue here, however, and besides, Miss Greene's loss was unpleasant, as well as strange, enough to make joking over it in rather poor taste. The popular musical comedy "star" could hardly have expected, when she left her friend, Edmund G. Duprez, a member of a crack cavalry regiment, at her house at Maidenhead with her other friends and went up to London to the theater, that he would promptly rob her. This the young officer did, however, taking jewelery worth over $600 belonging to Miss Greene. He also robbed the actress' chum, Miss Lonsdale, of quite a sum of money. When Miss Greene discovered her loss, she reported it to a detective, who after some inquiries, arrested Duprez. The officer had the trinkets and cash in his pockets. "The Country Girl," in which Evie Greene is now appearing, is another of the Edwardes' series of musical comedies and is to be seen in America this season. It is having a tremendous run in London.

The discriminating patrons of the Princess theater, one of London's most enterprising "homes of melo-drama," are looking forward eagerly to the American thriller, "The Fatal Wedding," which is to be given there on the 28th. Bert Coote has brought the production over. "Arizona" was the last attraction at the Princess, and melo-drama lovers in London have also recently enlarged their acquaintance with the American article through the medium of "Ben Hur" at Drury Lane.

Wilson Barrett Convalescent.

Wilson Barrett, who has been seriously ill in Cape Town, is according to a letter received from his manager, so far recovered that he has just taken up work again at the Good Hope theater.

When the old "palace of variety"—the Royal Aquarium—was sold the other day in order that a new building might be built on its site, several folk who had life passes thereto came forward and solemnly demanded "compensation."

At no performance during the 50 nights run of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal in the cast, has there been a vacant seat.

"A Chinese Honeymoon," the London musical comedy, which has been produced in America, has just passed its 250th night here.

Almshouse Occupants Will Eat Off Silverware

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Queer bequests abound in Rouen—the beautiful city in which Joan of Arc was tried and burned. The other day a testator left the bulk of his fortune to be bestowed, by way of premiums, on the tallest couple getting married every year—his idea being to start a race of giants. And now comes the will of Auguste Dutuit, the eccentric French art collector, who died recently.

M. Dutuit left his entire collection of almost priceless gold and silver plate, knives, forks and spoons to be used by the inhabitants of poor houses in Rouen, his native city. The silver will be on the poor people's tables every day, the gold and other ornaments being brought out on Sundays and fete days. Only the paupers will be permitted to use the things, M. Dutuit having left strict orders in his will that the officials in charge of the poor houses should not have the privilege of eating from his dishes.

Dutuit was rich, but, in order to make his wealth go as far as possible in catering to his craving for works of art, he half-starved himself. His wife who shared his tastes, did so, too, and they both went around looking like beggars. Pictures which pleased them they bought no matter how much they cost, but they had their meals sent to them from a cheap restaurant in order to save expense. They lived in a grimy little flat, and when their collection got too big to be kept there, they got two dealers to take charge of it. The dealers supposed, from Dutuit's shabby appearance that he was miserably poor and that the pictures were not his own property. They were dumbfounded when they found that, as his executors one of them had been left $10,000 and the other twice as much.

BURGESS HORNER URGES IGNORING OF THE WARRANTS

Advises the 42 Business Men Informed Against to Appeal.

VEHICLE LICENSE MIX-UP

Horner Issues a Statement in Which He Hits at Pittsburgh in an Open Manner—Says Fair Treatment Is Not Being Accorded.

Instead of a citizens mass meeting in Wilkinsburg to consider the vehicle license question, it has practically been decided by the 42 business men of the borough against whom informations were made early in the week by Ordinance Officer R. H. Lindsay of Pittsburgh before Alderman Robinson of the Brushton district, for failure to take out Pittsburgh vehicle licenses, that they will either ignore the notices or appear before Alderman Robinson and waive examination and carry the case to quarter sessions court. Those who ignore the summons will be fined in default, in which case they have arranged to take an appeal. Since Burgess James Horner's attitude has become fully understood by the business men of Wilkinsburg, they are calling on him to congratulate him upon his enforcement of the merchandise license which is designed to protect the borough merchants from the inroads of hucksters and others who sell from house to house.

Burgess Horner's Address.

Burgess Horner last night issued a statement, which is caustic and very much to the point. In part it is as follows:

"There has been so much said and written, and so many misrepresentations made, and such a jumble and mix-up of two ordinances that are almost the antipodes of each other, it is no wonder that many persons cannot understand the situation. I refer to the vehicle plate license and the mercantile license issued by Wilkinsburg. No. 43 is a vehicle plate license; these licenses are issued to the owners of vehicles by the different municipalities. No. 66 is a merchandise license (being by ordinance a police regulation), to sell merchandise from house to house and in the streets of the borough. There is not the least similarity or connection between these licenses, and it is so strange that one should be taken for the other. What surprises me is that Pittsburgh should object to this borough enforcing its own ordinances. The rates imposed are exceedingly low. For instance, on foot, per year, $4; one-horse wagon, $6; two-horse wagon, $8. Pittsburgh rates are from three to seven times higher.

Wilkinsburg's Police Power.

"This ordinance does not affect those who sell to the merchants of the borough. The streets of our town are filled with wagons owned by parties who sell tens of thousands of dollars worth of merchandise from house to house, and for this privilege they are not willing to pay one cent. They wear out and dirty our streets, and the expense of repairing and cleaning must be borne by our citizens. Now is this fair? Is it just? For, remember, Pittsburghers take out their vehicle licenses in Pittsburgh. Now, if Pittsburghers are not willing to pay this pitiful sum of from 1¾ to 2¼ cents per day for the privilege of selling goods here, why do they come into our borough? There is not the shadow of a doubt of the right of the borough to pass this ordinance UNDER ITS POLICE POWER.

"Vehicle licenses issued in Pittsburgh, or Wilkinsburg, are good in all the other municipalities in the state. No matter what Pittsburghers may think to the contrary, our vehicle plates ARE GOOD IN PITTSBURGH and I would advise them to act very cautiously in this matter. There was a full and perfect understanding between myself and Ordinance Officer Robert Lindsay in regard to this matter, and I challenge anyone to show a single instance where this borough has broken this agreement.

He Hits at Pittsburgh.

"For a great city like Pittsburgh to retaliate on Wilkinsburg for enforcing a strictly legal ordinance of its own, by illegally arresting our citizens who had a 1902 license plate on their wagons is, to say the least, decidedly puerile. They even went so far as to arrest men for hauling stone and brick in the Thirty-seventh ward when the special act of 1860, upon which the Pittsburgh vehicle license ordinance is based, expressly exempts wagons hauling building material from liability to pay a vehicle tax. Examine the act of 1860, gentlemen.

"I have advised all parties summoned before Alderman Robinson to get together and employ an attorney, and appeal every case decided against them, and rely on the courts for redress, and this they will do."

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL

Presbyterian Evangelistic Committee Will Continue the Tent Meetings Into the Fall.

Such has been the success of the tent meetings held in various parts of the city under the auspices of the Presbyterian Evangelistic committee that they are to be continued until late in the fall. The vacation season of the pastors will close this week and next week will see big revivals held in various parts of the city. The Rev. Austin H. Jolly, the chairman of the evangelistic committee, states that the tent meetings will undoubtedly be made a permanent event of the summer seasons, and during the winter revivals are to be held in halls and the big churches throughout the two cities.

There was an unusually large attendance last night at the services held in Friendship park under the huge tent which was formerly used in Schenley park. Mr. Jolly states that the same success has been met with in other parts of the city. In one tent alone 35 were converted during the past week. The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young will reach home this week and begin anew the park services. The tent now in Friendship park will be transferred to Schenley next Friday, and park services held the following Sunday night. The Lawrenceville branch of the Y. M. C. A. has had large audiences at the tent services at Forty-fourth and Butler streets. These services are to be continued each Sunday until it becomes too cold for outdoor services.

PHILOSOPHY OF FELIX G. PRYME

"A rolling stone gathers no moss," but it enjoys all the advantages of travel.

When you are growling about your work, think of the poor fellow who has none.

Patriotism, in the mind of a not uncommon citizen, is another name for partisanship.

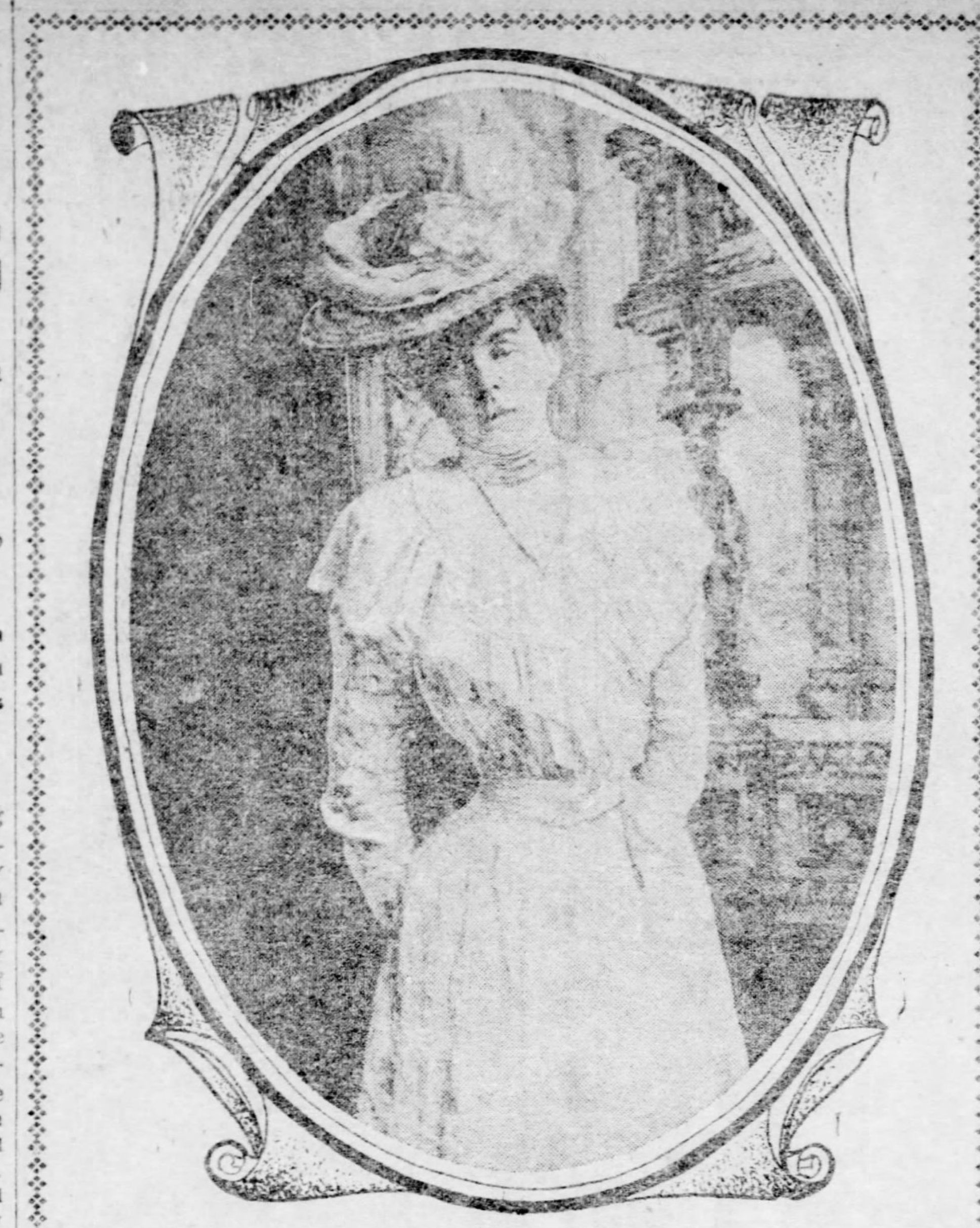
Obscurity has its compensations; he who flies the highest sometimes falls the farthest.

You cannot, with much success, judge a man's character by the cost of his Panama hat.

Sometimes the loftiest monument towers above the grave of the poet who starved to death.

The average financial magnate feels that you are taking an unfair advantage when you attempt to engage him in a conversation concerning mental development.

If the camera could photograph our thoughts, how would you like to have your picture taken? I am asking the question of you, the man or woman who is reading this paragraph.—Success



Lady Sarah Wilson,

Who Is Coming from England to Spend a Month at Newport.

ARRESTED FOR A CRIME OF LONG AGO

JOHN BEEN MUST ANSWER FOR HIS PART IN KILLING WM. CAIRNS.

Tragedy at Millers Run in May, 1901, Recalled by Arrest of a Slav Yesterday—Will Try to Find the Murderer.

John Been, 37 years old, a Slav, of Brownsville, was arrested on the Smithfield street bridge by Officer Charles Jenkins and locked up in Central police station, yesterday afternoon, charged with being implicated in the murder of William Cairns, a miner of McDonald, who was shot on May 30, 1901, in the Federal hotel, at Millers Run, and died the next day of his wound.

Been was identified last night as the man who was with Steve Kuscinski, who fired the fatal shot, and as being one who took a part in the tragedy.

Cairns had been visiting his mother at Millers Run when he lost his life. He was with his brothers, Robert and James, and John McCann, all miners. There were several Hungarians in the hotel and they quarreled with the Cairn party. One of the Hungarians had a shotgun and struck Robert Cairns over the head with it. After this all the men were ejected from the place. They renewed the fray in the street.

Kuscinski shot at Robert Cairns in the street. William Cairns had been asleep in the bar room, but he heard the shot and rushed into the street. The Hungarian then pointed his revolver at William and fired. The bullet entered his abdomen and he died the next day.

The Hungarians fled and were pursued, but no one was ever captured. At the coroner's inquest Kuscinski was recommended by the jury to be apprehended and held for murder. He has never been caught.

It is the opinion of the detectives that they will be able to secure some information from Been that will lead to the detection of the murderer.

BORROWED STOCKINGS FROM A HOTEL MAID

How One Provincial Mayor Made Proper Showing at Coronation Despite Forgetfulness.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Among the coronation aftermath is a story just heard about a mayor of a certain seaport town of South England. This official came to one of the London hotels the night before the coronation. He had evidently packed his bag in a hurry, for when he started to put on his robes in the morning, he discovered to his horror he had left out his long black silk stockings.

It was an awful quandary to be in. Ringing the bell, he summoned the manager and told him what he wanted. The manager said he could do nothing, that the shops were all closed. But declared the mayor:

"I can't wear socks, you know. My reputation would be ruined."

He rushed about the room as his perplexity increased. Just then the chambermaid passed by the open door. The mayor saw her and his eyes gleamed with a happy inspiration.

"Have you a pair of long black stockings," he inquired.

The girl blushed.

"Only those I have on, sir," she said.

"Well," ordered the mayor, "go take them off and bring them back here and I will give you 10 shillings."

The maid, wondering, did as she was told. Thus it was that the provincial mayor was able to take his place at the abbey and make as brave a show as any of his fellow mayors.

BOARDERS WERE ROBBED.

Unknown Thief Got Away With Over $200 from Polish Boarding House.

The theft of $214 from three trunks in a Polish boarding house kept by Stany Szymanski, at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, was reported to the police yesterday. The money disappeared on Friday night or early Saturday morning.

The trunks were unlocked and the money removed by some one evidently familiar with the premises, as the trunks were not broken and the keys to them were takey by the theif from pockets of clothes hanging in a closet.

One trunk contained $183, another $25 and the third $6. The men robbed, in company with the proprietor, were at work during the night and but one boarder remained in the house. Szymanski ordered all his boarders to leave after the robbery was discovered.

Lost Arm and Leg.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—William Thorp of Monongahela is at the Shenango Valley hospital here, suffering from injuries received in this city this morning. He was struck by a Pennsylvania passenger train and his left arm and leg were ground off under the wheels. Thorp is a glassworker, 22 years of age.

Accidentally Killed Himself.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Thomas Edwards, aged 17, jumped into his farm wagon with a rifle in his hand this afternoon. The weapon was discharged, the bullet entering his right eye, killing him instantly.

ARMED KAFFIRS THREATEN WAR

TRIBES ARE DAILY PRACTICING IN USE OF RIFLES.

Gen. Botha Fears It Means Much Trouble for Transvaal—England's Best Course to Grant Boers an Independent Parliament.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The Fremdenblatt today publishes an interview with an Australian who traveled from South Africa to England on the steamer with the Boer generals, Botha, DeWet and Delarey. The Australian is credited with saying that in the course of a conversation Gen. Botha said to him:

"It is perhaps that England has no need to fear further troubles from the Boers, but the civilization of South Africa is threatened by the kaffirs. England armed these savage, brave, but untrustworthy tribes to fight for her; now the war is ended the kaffirs have not returned their arms, but have retreated with them to inaccessible places in the mountains, where they are reported to be engaged in daily shooting exercises and preparation for war. Unless the English authorities display the greatest energy the kaffirs are likely to cause trouble."

Referring to political matters the Fremdenblatt says Gen. Botha told its informant that England's best course would be to grant the Boers an independent parliament; that this was the only possible means of securing the peaceable development of the country.

SENATOR DEPEW BACK WITH JOVIAL SMILE

Says People of Europe Seem to Fear J. P. Morgan and Wonder What He Will Do Next.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Senator Depew, Mrs. Depew, and the senator's son arrived from Europe today on the steamship Philadelphia, of the American line. Every member of the party seemed to be in robust health and great good humor. Senator Depew was particularly jovial, and greeted a number of reporters with the assurance that he never felt better. Mrs. Depew wore a blue traveling gown and was enveloped in a long steamer cloak.

The first question put to the senator related to the all-absorbing coal strike.

"I know nothing whatever about it," he replied, using practically the same words employed by J. P. Morgan when he was met at quarantine last Wednesday. "I saw Mr. Morgan while I was abroad, but we did not talk on any of his business plans. Everywhere I went in England, however, the people were talking about Mr. Morgan and his plans, wondering what they were and what he was going to do next. I think they are afraid of him in a way, and imagine that he is going to do something awful."

OFFICER DENIES ABUSE.

Donora Chief of Police Says He Did Not Drag Girl Through Pittsburgh Streets.

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—John J. Somerville, chief of police of Donora, arrived in Washington today, having in charge Clyde H. Hawkins of Ellsworth. Hawkins figured in the sensational elopement with Della McKenna, and was placed in jail here this afternoon, being held for court on a charge of enticing the girl away from home.

Somerville says that the story of his dragging the McKenna girl through the streets of Pittsburgh was greatly exaggerated and that he did not use any undue violence in making the arrest. He said that the girl herself found no fault with his treatment of her, and that she was willing to be handcuffed to Hawkins.

Caused a Sensation

Mr. Wm. Gutow, of Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "I state with profound gratitude that Gloria Tonic cured my wife of rheumatism when everything else had failed, for which we are very thankful. Her recovery has caused a sensation, as she was known to be such an invalid, that many people call to learn the name of the remedy which cured her. We always tell them that it was Gloria Tonic."

Gloria Tonic sells at all drug stores at $1.00 a package. Trial Box, also illustrated book on rheumatism containing many stippled drawings from actual life and which explains every form of Rheumatism known to science free by sending name and address to JOHN A. SMITH, 624 Germania Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

TOOK SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO AWAKENING

Mystery Surrounds the Death of Mrs. George Ellsworth of Sheraden.

Mystery surrounds the death of Mrs. George Ellsworth of Sheraden, who died at the home of her sister of an overdose of chloroform shortly after 5 o'clock last evening. It is believed by the physicians that she committed suicide because of melancholy, due to ill-health. The members of her family say that she took the drug for the purpose of making her sleep. Coroner McGeary will investigate the case tomorrow to determine the facts.

Mrs. Ellsworth had been acting strangely. She was more or less morose on account of the death of her niece. Since then she had been unable to sleep and was troubled with nervousness. Yesterday afternoon she came to this city with her hsuband and remained with him until 3 o'clock. She left him for a few minutes, said she was going to a drug store and arranged to meet him later.

She met her husband and they went home on a train. At the Sheraden station she parted from him again. He wished to go to a hardware store and she went directly to the home of her sister, Mrs. Robert Westfall.

She complained that she was tired and thought that she would take a rest. "I do not want any of you to call me," were her last words to the family. "I am going to take a long sleep."

They agreed not to call her. Later they went to her room and she was dead. A two-ounce vial of chloroform was lying by her side.

The family was mystified. Her relatives claim that she had no reason for taking her life, unless it was on account of ill health. Dr. H. L. McCorkle was communicated with last night at Sheraden and said that Mrs. Ellsworth undoubtedly took her life. In the opinion of the physicians and the coroner Mrs. Ellsworth drank the fluid, as there were no cloths to be found that had been saturated with chloroform.

Mrs. Ellsworth bought the chloroform at May's drug store in Pittsburgh. She said that she wished the fluid for cleaning purposes and signed a receipt book to that effect. She was 35 years old.

Paid Debts and Killed Himself.

GREENVILLE, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—After settling up all his debts, N. E. Ball, a prominent liveryman of Mercer, went to his barn this morning and shot himself through the head. He leaves a family.

RUNAWAY FIRE HORSES CAUSED A COMMOTION

False Alarm from Sixth Street Last Night Had Some Sensational Features.

While answering a false alarm of fire at Penn avenue and Sixth street last evening the horses attached to hose carriage No. 31, of Second avenue, ran away and their driver, Bartley McCoy of South Nineteenth street and Fox alley, jumped from his seat and was badly bruised. The team dashed down Penn avenue to Third street, where it collided with a delivery wagon. One of the horses was thrown and one was so severely hurt that it will have to be killed.

The alarm was sounded for a fire that was supposed to be in the saloon of Nickel & Osthoff, where there was a fire on Friday. A small boy was taking a flashlight photograph of the interior and the smoke from the flash attracted the attention of a policeman.

Bartlett Furnace—Warm House.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

FOUGHT THE SURGEON WHO TRIED TO SET LEG.

Joseph Jackson, colored, has an antipathy for doctors. Rather than have his broken leg set by a surgeon at the Allegheny General hospital last night, he put up such a fight that the hospital authorities had to summon a patrol wagon. The negro even then refused to bow to the forces of the law, and was finally taken, with his unset fracture, to his home at No. 404 Kilbuck street.

Jackson was struck by a street car, at the corner of Itasca and Rebecca streets about 7 o'clock last night and taken immediately to the hospital. He remained there two hours, refusing to allow the physicians to aid him, and putting up such a game fight, in spite of his broken leg, that the hospital authorities gave up in despair.

Fancy Kimonas.
Balance of our popular priced lines of fancy lawns in dainty colorings and good patterns—with full sleeves—edged with white bands—worth 98c. Monday at 25c

SOLOMON AND RUBEN
SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STS.

Wash Waists.
Extraordinary value in embroidered or plain linen in figured batiste and striped lawns, stock collar and tie to match; made to sell for $1.25. Monday at...... 19c

New Fall Goods Arriving Daily—Crowding Out All Summer Wear.

We have firmly and unalterably decided to dispose of every article of Summer Wear. Not a vestige shall remain to tell the tale of how much they have been admired. They must "linger no longer" is the decision—hence these reductions, which are apparently beyond belief.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS
Stylish greys, basket weaves and Homespuns. Eton and Blouse styles—jacket silk lined. Reduced from $10 and $12—Monday....... $3.98

SHIRT WAIST SUITS,
Made of Plain White Lawns, trimmed with embroidery and insertions, also a choice of Colored Lawns in neat patterns, made with stock collar and flounced skirts. A very special offering at......... $1.98

SUMMER SUITS,
Made of Dimities, White and Ecru Lawn, Madras and Mercerized Ginghams, tucked and hemstitched with double folds over waist; skirt with tucked flounce; good value at $6.98 and $5.98; Monday to go at.............. $3.98

WALKING SKIRTS,
Made of Melton Cloth in blue, grey and black, stitched in white or black silk, with a plain tailored stitched flounce; worth $3.98; Monday's Price.............. $2.50

NET DRESS SKIRTS,
Trimmed with plain ribbon band and chiffon ruffles; some with frilled silk and two ruffles, best offered at the price sold for $6.75, reduced to.............. $3.98

WALKING SKIRTS,
New seven-gored Melton Cloth Skirts, in Cambridge and Oxford grey, with slot seams and new applied slot seam flounce; beautifully tailored at.............. $6.75

WALKING SKIRTS,
Complete Fall line of plain colors, mannish checks and Queen's Mourning in side pleated strapped yoke effects; box pleated from waist line, side pleated with plain yoke and double slotted seams; tailor-stitched flounce; Monday.............. $10.00

A Profusion of Women's Advance Fall Suits

Norfolk Suits,
Eton and Blouse styles; elegantly made with attention given to all the details; in English Suitings, Queen's Mourning, Cheviot and Mixed Materials—trimmed with straps and belt—velvet or plain collar—skirts box or side pleated and stitched—at $15.00

New Fall Suits,
In fancy mixtures, Vicunas, Zibelines, Cheviots and Broadcloth, in the leading shades and styles; loose box or fitted Norfolk and four-button cutaway jacket; skirts made with newest box or side pleats—perfectly tailored—at $20.00

Summer Skirts, made of white pique and duck—trimmed with insertion—in blue, white and black polka dots—cut with graduating flounce. Worth $1.50—Monday's Price.............. 50c
Wash Skirts, in linens, pique and duck, small or medium size dots—trimmed with insertion, tucks or braid—sold for $2.50 and $3.00—Monday's Price.... 98c
Wash Skirts, your choice of the higher grades of Etamines, fine linens and piques, cut with double flounce—some made entirely plain—the best offerings of the season—worth $4.98 and $3.98; Monday's Price $1.50
Cheviot Underskirts, very neat patterns, made with two deep flounces—extra wide—former price 75c—now.............. 35c

Women's Jackets—New fall jackets made of covert cloth in the fashionable shades of gray and tan, with plain collar; slot seam box front and tight fitting back—beautifully tailored, at.............. $8.75
Long Silk Coats—choice of the balance of our Moire Coats, with or without velvet collars—half lined—full sleeve—either straight cut or with flounce—sold for $25.00 and $22.50. Extraordinary value at.............. $15.00
Silk Underskirts.—made of heavy rustling taffeta in various colors and changeable silks—full in width, deep accordeon flounce—with extra dust ruffle—formerly sold for $7.98 and and $5.98—now $5.00 and.............. $3.98

SHIRT WAISTS,
Made of plain white lawn, trimmed with insertions, pleats and tucks; also an attractive line in colors of the higher priced lines, having formerly sold for $1.50 and 98c, Monday......... 50c

WHITE WAISTS,
Great reductions in fine white lawns, made and trimmed with tucks, pleats and hemstitched or with embroidery; elbow or long sleeves; formerly sold for $2.98 and $1.98. Your choice Monday.............. 98c

WOMEN'S LIGHT LAWN WRAPPERS,
In all colors, stripes and figures, neatly trimmed with ruffles and braid; new flounce skirt; worth 98c and $1.25; your choice.............. 65c

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS,
In desirable light and dark colors, trimmed with lace and braid, ruffles over shoulders, with fancy yokes; reduced from $2.98 and $1.50 to.............. 98c

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES,
Perfect fitting, trimmed with braid and cut with a full flounce, in figures and stripes; worth $2.00 and $2.50, Monday.............. 98c

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS,
Made of fine striped Chambrays in brown, blue and oxblood, white pique collars and cuffs; regular $2.25 suits, at.............. 98c

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS,
Made of fine duck and Chambrays, in polka dots and plain colors, large collars, nicely trimmed, full skirt, gored or gathered, deep hems, Monday.............. $1.50

Hosiery, Gowns and Shawls.
WOMEN'S FAST BLACK HOSE, with white feet, full fashioned; we have arranged a special lot of these hose for Monday's sale, at, per pair.... 12½c
CHILDREN'S RIBBED HOSE, in black and tans. These hose are the left overs of large lots that sold up to 25c, and to make way with them we offer them Monday, per pair.............. 12½c
NEW FALL HOSIERY—The appreciation shown by the ladies for our advance shipment of novelties in Fall Hosiery is very gratifying. Don't fail to call and see the beautiful styles and exceptional values. Priced from $5.00 down to...... 25c
WOMEN'S GOWNS, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, tucked yoke—take your choice of any 75c gown in the house, Monday, at.............. 50c
WOMEN'S WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL SHAWLS, square or circular—slightly soiled. This is a chance seldom offered—a reduction sale at the beginning of the season—Monday.............. 33⅓ off

Felt Hats for Ladies.
Felt Hats, the correct Hat for fall—made from light-weight felt in white, tan and gray shades. Some trimmed in wings and silk—others silk with velvet strap; priced from $5.98 down to $1.25
Fancy Pom Poms, in all shades—latest trimming for fall hats—large assortment to select from—come in all prices.
Two Tone Veiling, blue and green mixed, every store in town asks $1.00 for the same veiling—Monday, per yard.............. 69c

Summer Hats.
Trimmed Hats—Selling regardless of value. We have about 165 Trimmed Hats which were valued from $2 to $6. But we must not keep them any longer; fall goods are arriving and we must make room, therefore we name the low prices of 98c and... 49c

Men's Fall Suits and Overcoats.
Even thus early in the season we are in position to offer a plentiful variety of advance styles in Men's Suits and Overcoats. Chilly mornings and evenings require heavier garments than have been worn the past two months. Hence take no chances of contracting a distressing cold, but direct your steps to Our Great Clothing Floor. We are ready to supply the ounce of prevention which is worth a pound of cure.
MEN'S SUITS—Stylish fabrics for this Autumn will be Fancy Cheviots in brown and gray effects and mixtures. Made up in single or double-breasted styles. Also Black Thibets, Unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots.
MEN'S OVERCOATS in the popular Coverts, fine Black Thibets, Vicunas and Oxfords, short box effects and medium lengths. THE MERE NAMING OF PRICES explains but little. It's the price and the merchandise together which tells the story. We name three popular figures for high-class garments. They represent sterling values.
$10.00, $15.00 and $20.00

Specials in Boys' School Suits.
Boys' Double-Breasted and Three-Piece School Suits, in Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures—later in the season these suits will bring $4 and $5—Monday's Price..... $3.00
Boys' Double-Breasted and Three-Piece School Suits, in Cheviot and Fancy Mixtures—cut in the latest of fashion—this suit worth $8—Monday's Price.... $5.00

Choice of 350 Children's Summer Suits.
Consisting of Blouse and Vestees. These suits are left over from our immense summer stock and must close them out to make room for our new fall lines—every one of the above suits sold for $2.50, $3 and $3.50—Monday's Price only........ $1.50

Our New Soft Hat.
The "Country Club"
Time and again the remark has been made that an entirely new soft hat is an impossibility. The contrary is proved and fully demonstrated by the above illustrated new style.
It is beyond question the nattiest, dressiest and most unique soft hat ever introduced. As usual we are not only in advance, but distancing competition. That's our position when it comes to headgear. Shown in two colors—Nutra and Black.

Our Advance Sale of Women's Fall Foot Wear
These Prices for One Week Only:
Women's $3.00 Patent Leather Shoes, $2.19.
Patent calf vamp, mat kid top, Goodyear welt sole, made on the new Hoag last—very swell—all sizes. Priced for this week only at............ $2.19
Women's $2.00 Patent Leather Shoes, $1.48.
Patent leather vamp—dull kid tops—welt soles—made on the Rugby last—all sizes—Special for this week.............. $1.48
Remember the above prices are for one week only and it will pay you to take advantage of these offers. Come in and examine the shoes and if they're not as we advertised them—don't buy.

Trunks and Harness.
Iron Bound Trunks—canvas covered—lift-out tray and brass lock—only........ $1.98
Brass Trimmed Trunk—heavy canvas cover—extra heavy—wrapped slats—iron bottom—lift-out tray—good lock and clamps. Following are the sizes and prices:

28-in.	30-in.	32-in.	34-in.	36-in.
$4.00	$4.40	$4.75	$5.00	$5.40

Single Buggy Harness—double and stitched traces—bridle ½ inch—box loop—extra good value at.............. $5.75
Hand-Made Single Harness—plain or open bridle—wide breast collar—1½ in. traces—No. 1 oak tanned leather—special at.............. $11.98
Hand-Made Single Harness—Kay strap saddle—1⅛ in. traces—No. 1 oak tanned leather, reduced from $25 to $16.50
Light Boulevard Harness—Kay saddle—calfskin fold—½ in. bridle—box hoop—reduced from $26 to....... $18.75
We carry a full line of Dr. Daniel's Horse Remedies.

Sensational Reductions in the Basement.
It will pay any thrifty housewife to travel fifty miles in order to avail herself of the really sensational price reductions which we have put on several hundred basement articles. Lack of space allows us to quote but these few:
25% Reduction on all Refrigerators in Stock.
$1.48 For Natural Water Filter and Cooler—improved make—reduced from $2.25.
$1.79 For 4-quart Ice Cream Freezer—will freeze in 5 minutes—reduced from $2.25.
19c For Large Size Fiber Water Pail—Patented; reduced from 29c.
59c For a Perfect Steel Enamel Tea Kettle—Large size—reduced from 89c.
39c For Large Size Perfect Steel Enamel Sauce Pan, with cover; reduced from 59c.
89c For Two-Burner Gas Stove, with latest gas saving burners—reduced from $1.50.
19c For Genuine Heinze Fruit and Vegetable Press, reduced from 35c.
$1.69 For a Set of Rogers' Triple Plate Knives and Forks; reduced from $3.25
25c For Half Doz. Rogers' Tea Spoons—triple plate; reduced from 39c.
50c For Half Doz. Rogers' Table Spoons—triple plate; reduced from 75c
2c Each for Crystal Polished Table Tumblers.
25c For Handsome Decorated Fruit or Salad Bowl, reduced from 39c
$5.59 For 100-Piece Dinner Set, handsome decorations and choice of colors—reduced from $8.
5c For White Porcelain Cup and Saucer.
8c For Decorated Porcelain Cup and Saucer; worth 15c.
5c Each for Plain White or Decorated Dinner Plates.
30c Per dozen for Mason's 1 pt. Jars.

Rugs, Matting, Etc.
Best Quality Body Brussels Rugs, sizes 9x12 ft., sold all season at $25.00. Monday.... $17.98
Tapestry Brussels Rugs, 9x12 ft., always brought $16.50. Monday........... $10.98
Royal Wilton Hearth Rugs, worth $5.00. Monday only... $2.98
Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 ft., several choice patterns to select from; sold for $26.50. Monday. $18.98
Mattings—Closing out all our 30c and 35c mattings at, per yard, Monday.............. 22c
Good Quality Linoleums, sells always at 65c yd., on Monday, per yard.............. 45c
All Nottingham and Ruffled Curtains reduced 1-2 and 1-3 their former prices.

THIRD SECTION
EIGHT PAGES

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONSISTING OF
Sporting and Financial Matters

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1902.

Crippled Pirates Were Beaten, but Made Exciting Finish

BROOKLYN GOT SERIOUS SCARE IN THE NINTH

The Pirates Came Within One Run of Tying the Score.

NEW RECRUIT STRUCK OUT

Tommy Leach's Find Had a Chance to Earn Fame for Himself, but Failed to Make Good—Sam Leever Got an Awful Bumping.

Brooklyn won yesterday's ball game by a score of 9 to 8, but got such a scare in the ninth inning that Manager Ned Hanlon almost wore the rear section of his trousers out sliding up and down the visiting players' bench pulling for a victory. At that the Pirates might have tied the score had Manager Clarke used good judgment and sent to bat an old and tried player instead of a new recruit, who was almost frightened to death at being called on in such a pinch.

The new recruit was a tall, angular fellow who is about as thick as a good-sized broomstick, and who answers to the name of Miller. Tommy Leach dug him up somewhere in Cleveland and palmed him off on the local officials as a player who used to cut up all kinds of shines in the Southern league. Tommy may be right in his boost for the young man, but the Southern league is about his speed, and the sooner he goes back there the better for himself and the peace of mind of the local lovers of the game. He had three chances in right and fell down on all of them. One was a bad misjudge, which counted for a three-base hit; another was a three-bagger that a good right fielder would have eaten up, and the third he made a noble try for but failed to get, and it counted for a two-bagger.

His Record Was Not Good.

At the bat the new recruit had not shown any earmarks of being a Honus Wagner or a Lajoie, and out of four times up he had struck out once, was an easy out on two occasions by infielders, and the other time he got a lucky single, which sent in the champions' first two runs. That was his record when he appeared at bat in the ninth inning with two out, Conroy on second and only one run needed to tie the score. It would have been a ticklish point for an old-timer, let alone a new man, and Miller did just what 9 out of 10 of the 4,769 spectators thought he would, but hoped against—he struck out, and that settled the game, as well as Miller's connection with the champions.

Outside of Miller the game had but little interest for the spectators, except, of course, the ninth inning. Sam Leever, who was doing the pitching for the Pirates, got his bumps good and hard. The schoolmaster did not appear to have an ounce of speed, and what the Brooklyn batters did to his curves was enough to make the stone soldier up on Monument hill weep. It was not Sammy's day for pitching, and he became painfully aware of that fact before the contest had progressed very far.

Leever's Tale of Woe.

In order to tell of Samuel's tale of woe it is but necessary to pick out the third inning, when the cohorts of Wee Willie Keeler slammed out five hits, four of which were three-baggers. There was a one-inning record of the season, and of many seasons, for that matter, and was more three-baggers than one team usually gets in half a dozen games. It was awful tough on Sam, and likewise on the spectators, but all they could do was to grin and bear it, while the schoolmaster took his medicine like a little man.

California Hughes, the twirler with the Pat Reilly look, was on the rubber for Brooklyn, and he was very much all right for the first five innings, but in the sixth, seventh and ninth the locals got after him, and aided by a few timely errors on the part of Sheckard and Irwin, piled up enough scores to make an exciting finish. It's only fair to Hughes to state that his catching support was something fierce, as the champions took all sorts of liberties on the bases, while Wall banged the ball about with about as good aim as a woman would display.

Miller Struck Out.

The visitors did not do any scoring until the third and then they got a bunch of four as a result of three-baggers by Hughes, Sheckard, Dolan and Donovan and a single by Keeler. They added one more in the fifth, when Keeler reached first by forcing Sheckard at second and scored on Dolan's second three-bagger. Singles by Sheckard and Keeler and a home run by Dahlen gave them three more in the eighth, and in the ninth Dolan doubled and scored on Flood's single.

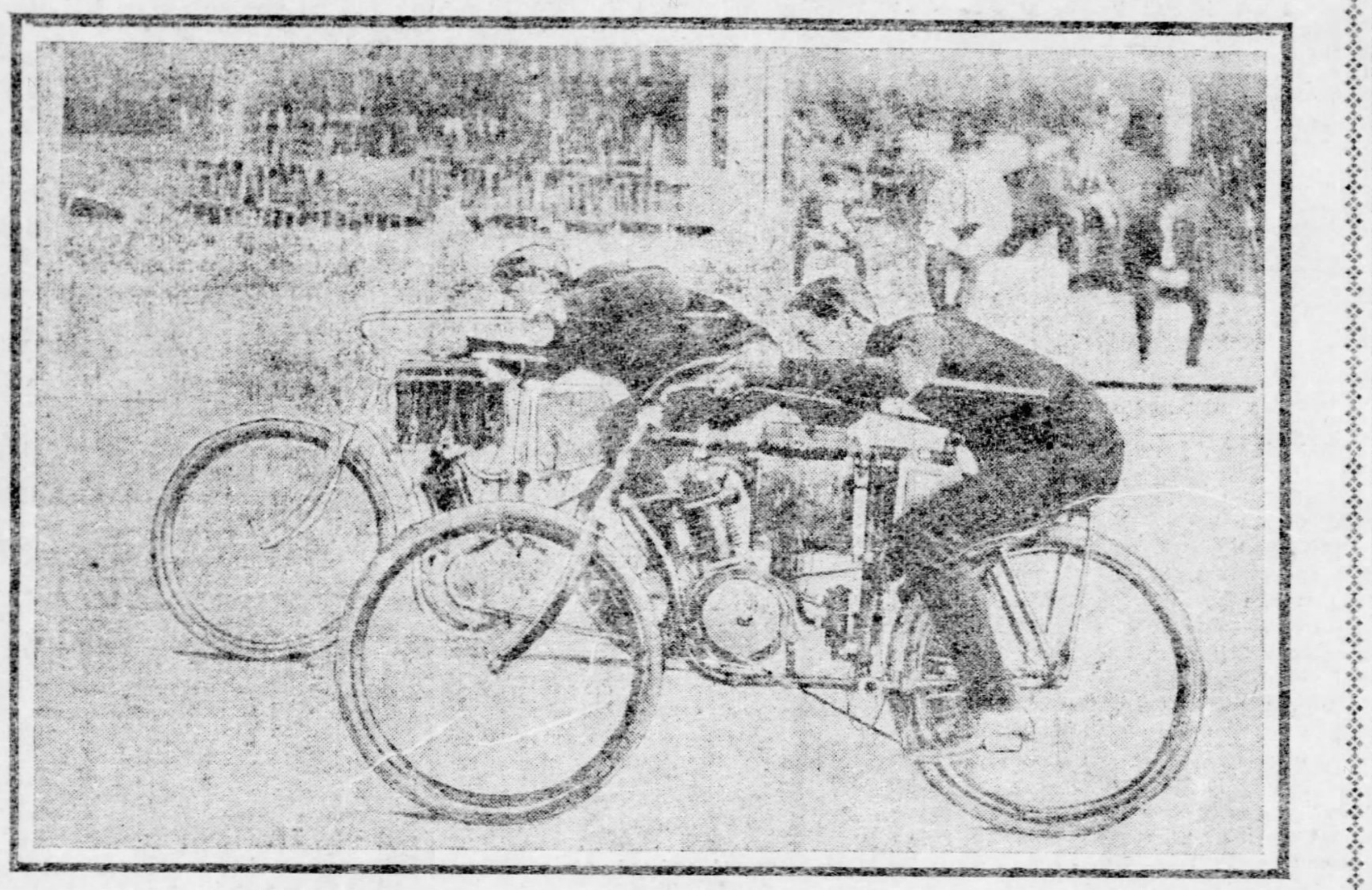
The champions did not get a run until the sixth, when errors by Irwin and Sheckard put Burke and Conroy on third and second, and Miller's lucky single to left scored them. In the seventh singles by Clarke and Beaumont, Leach's three-bagger to left and a single by Wagner produced three runs. Clarke led off the ninth with a hit, stole second took third on a passed ball, and scored on Wagner's single. Honus stole second, went to third on a passed ball and scored on Burke's hit. Burke reached second on a passed ball and scored on Conroy's hit. Conroy stole second and a hit would have tied the score, but Miller struck out. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Clarke, l.	5	2	2	4	0	0
Beaumont, m.	4	1	2	3	1	0
Leach, r.	4	1	2	2	1	0
Wagner, 1.	3	1	2	13	0	0
Burke, 2.	5	2	1	0	3	1
Conroy, s.	5	1	1	2	3	0
Miller, r.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Zimmer, c.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Leever, p.	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	39	8	11	27	12	1

BROOKLYN.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Sheckard, l.	5	2	3	3	0	1
Keeler, r.	5	3	2	3	0	0
Dolan, m.	5	2	4	2	0	0
Dahlen, s.	4	1	2	0	3	0
Donovan, 1.	4	0	1	14	0	0
Flood, 2.	5	0	2	1	5	0
Wall, c.	5	0	0	4	1	1
Hughes, p.	5	1	1	0	1	0
Irwin, 3.	4	0	1	0	3	1
Totals	42	9	16	27	13	3

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3—8
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	1—9

Two-base hits—Leach, Sheckard, Dolan 2, Donovan, Hughes. Home run—Dahlen. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, 1; by Leever, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Leever, 1. Struck out—By Leever, Wall, 2; by Hughes, Clarke, Miller 2, Zimmer. Passed balls—Wall, 3. Stolen bases—Clarke, Beaumont, Leach 2, Wagner 2, Conroy. Time—2:00. Umpire—Irwin.



One of the Exciting Motor Races on the Colosseum Track Between Single Machines.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn .... **9—Pittsburgh** **8**
Chicago .... **14—Boston** **5**
Philadelphia .... **9—Cincinnati** ... **7**
New York ...... **4—St. Louis** **3**

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	76	26	.745	Cincinnati	49	54	.476
Brooklyn	59	49	.546	St. Louis	47	58	.448
Boston	53	48	.525	Philadelp'a	42	62	.404
Chicago	52	52	.500	New York	37	66	.359

League Games Today.

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

When Fred Clarke came to bat in the seventh a rooter in the stand shouted, "Here's Clarke's O. N. T. What do you want to do with the ball, sew it up?"

Flood looked to be the whole Brooklyn team at times. The way he stopped what appeared good for base hits and his line throws to first brought cheers from the crowd.

Chief Zimmer did not put up as fast a game yesterday as he did the day before. It seemed the big Indian's moccasins were full of cinders and he could not run to first base at all.

In the sixth, when Conroy and Leach were on bases, Miller hit a low one to third which Irwin could not handle and the crowd howled with glee as the two champions scored on the hit.

"That fly belongs to Zig-Zag alley," shouted an enthusiast as Tommy Leach wiggled from third base to the grandstand after Irwin's high one in the third. He got it finally and was cheered vociferously.

Miller, the new right-fielder who made his appearance in yesterday's game, is evidently a football player. He has long, straight, black hair and would be possibly more at home with a pigskin covered sphere than a horsehide covered one.

Wall, of Brooklyn, caught a fair game yesterday, but his throwing to second was the worst that has been seen in Pittsburgh for many seasons. After catching two games Friday it certainly was a mistake of Keeler's to assign the backstop to duty yesterday.

Every one of the champion players seemed to be off in his work yesterday with the exception of little Tommy Leach. The Pirate third-baseman made sensational stops, line throws, grandstand catches and batted by long odds the best of any member of the team.

When Tommy Leach came up to bat in the first the crowd gave him a great hand. Leach's play in the last ten games has certainly been sensational, and if he keeps up his batting streak he should give Beaumont a hard run for honors toward the end of the season.

Cushman, of Hickey's Millvale team, was slated to pitch yesterday if Leever got knocked out. There was quite a crowd of Millvale rooters in the grandstand and in the fourth inning they were loud in their calls for Clarke to take the schoolmaster out and give the youngster a chance.

Sheckard made a fine catch in the sixth. Wagner connected with one of Hughes' out shoots and sent it high in the air to the extreme east corner of the left field bleachers. It gave the Brooklyn left garden man quite a run to locate the leather, but he finally took care of it nicely.

"You may go to congress, Tommy," was passed out to the Pirate third-baseman in the seventh, "if you only hit that ball." There should be a vacant seat for Tom. He did hit it a terrific swipe and took three cushions while the Brooklyns were chasing it. Clarke and Beaumont scored on the play and the rooters went wild with delight.

Willie Keeler showed some fine baserunning in the seventh inning, when he tried for second, but seeing the ball there ahead of him, Willie dodged between Burke and Wagner and managed to get back to first all right. The two Pirates, however, had to keep an eye on Sheckard, who was on third base, and that kept them from free action in Keeler's case.

That awful third inning of yesterday will live as a nightmare to Sam Leever during the rest of his natural life. Just think of four three-baggers crowded into one inning. That was probably a record never before equaled, at least in the mind of the oldest baseball rooter. Sammy was inclined to be angry at first, but he had no one to blame but himself.

Fohl, a young catcher with the New Kensington team, was in a Pittsburgh uniform and indulged in preliminary practice with the champions. He was kept on the bench during the game, so as to be ready in case anything happened to Chief Zimmer, but fortunately his services were not needed. The chief is better than half a dozen untried youngsters, and will do all the catching until Smith gets well or a new man is secured.

WAS PITCHERS' BATTLE.

The Giants Took a Game from the Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—New York won from St. Louis today after a pitchers' battle between Taylor and Currie. A wild pitch and Bowerman's error enabled the St. Louis team to score in the fifth. Attendance 4,200. Score:

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Farrell, 2.	0	1	4	4	1	Browne, l.	0	2	1	0	0
Smoot, m	1	2	2	1	0	Dunn, s...	0	0	1	3	0
Barclay, l	0	0	1	0	0	Bresn'an, r	1	3	0	0	0
D'van, r..	1	1	1	0	0	M'Gann, 1.	1	1	15	2	0
Brash'r, 1	1	2	13	0	1	Brodie, m..	0	1	1	0	0
Kruger, s.	0	2	1	6	2	B'erman, c	0	1	7	1	1
H'tman, 3	0	1	1	2	0	Lauder, 3..	1	0	0	5	0
Ryan, c...	0	0	4	2	1	Smith, 2..	1	3	2	4	0
Currie, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Taylor, p..	0	1	0	1	0
*M. O'N'l.	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals..	3	9	27	19	5	Totals...	4	12	27	16	1

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Smoot, Taylor. Sacrifice hits—Hartman, Ryan, McGann. Double plays—Smoot and Ryan; Kruger, Farrell and Brashear; Smith and McGann; Bowerman and McGann. Stolen bases—Smoot, Donovan, Bresnahan, Brown, Smith. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1. Wild pitch—Taylor. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Currie, 3; by Taylor, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 9. Time—1:51. Umpire—Emslie.

PLAYED POOR BALL.

Reds Practically Gave Phillies the Game Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 23.—The Cincinnati team by some very bad playing in the fifth and sixth allowed the Phillies to beat them out today. Fraser pitched nice ball, although he was hit hard in the second and ninth innings. Thielman, on the other hand, was wild. Attendance, 4,500. Score:

Cin'nati.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Kelley, 3..	0	0	2	4	0	Thomas, m.	1	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1.	1	2	13	1	0	Wol'ton, 3.	1	1	1	0	0
Cra'ford, r.	0	1	0	0	0	Barry, r...	1	1	4	0	1
Sey'our, m.	0	1	1	0	0	Krug, 2...	1	0	1	3	0
Peltz, 2...	1	1	3	6	0	Hulswitt s.	2	2	2	3	0
Cor'an, s..	2	3	4	6	0	Jen'ings, 1.	0	2	8	2	0
Maloney, l.	2	2	1	0	0	Douglas, c.	1	2	7	1	0
Bergen, c..	1	1	3	2	1	White, l...	1	2	1	0	1
Thiel'n, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Fraser, p..	1	1	1	2	0
*Phillips ..	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals .	7	11	27	21	1	Totals ..	9	13	27	11	2

*Batted for Thielman in the ninth.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	1—9

Two-base hits—Seymour, Corcoran, Fraser. Three-base hits—Peltz, Bergen. Home run—Maloney. Stolen base—Corcoran. First base on balls—Off Thielman, 4; off Fraser, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Thielman, 1. Struck out—By Thielman, 3; by Fraser, 5. Time—1:35. Umpires—O'Day and Brown.

WILLIS WAS BUMPED.

The Tall Twirler Got His Medicine from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—For four innings Willis was an enigma. After that time the locals hit him to all corners of the ground and won as they pleased. A fast double play by Shafer, Lowe and Clark was the feature. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

Chicago	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Sha'fer, 3.	1	0	0	3	1	Dexter, s...	2	2	4	1	1
Slagle, l.	2	3	2	0	0	Tenney.. 1.	0	0	4	1	0
Williams r.	1	3	1	0	0	Cooley, l...	0	2	1	0	0
Dobbs, m..	1	0	2	0	0	Carney, r...	1	2	1	0	1
Kling, c..	2	3	4	0	0	Demont, 2.	0	2	5	2	0
Tinker, s..	2	3	1	2	1	Lush, m...	2	0	4	0	0
Clark, 1...	0	0	10	1	1	Grem'er, 3.	0	2	0	2	0
Lowe, 2..	4	4	7	5	2	Kit'dge, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Menefee p.	1	4	0	3	0	Willis, p...	0	0	2	3	0
Totals .	14	20	27	14	5	Totals ...	5	10	27	10	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	3	1—14
Boston	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Boston, 8. Two-base hit—Dexter, Carney. Three-base hit—Tinker. Sacrifice hits—Kling, Kittredge. Stolen bases—Kling, Slagle, 3. Double plays—Clark, Kling; Lowe, Tinker; Tinker, Lowe, Clark; Shaeffer, Lowe, Clark. Struck out—By Menefee, 2; by Willis, 4. First base on balls—Off Menefee, 2; off Willis, 4. Time—2:08. Umpire—Cantillon.

JOHNSTOWN'S WINDUP.

Track Record Broken in the Free-for-All Yesterday.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Today's races were of a most exciting nature. Pinchin Wilkes, the blind mare, had a hard time winning the free-for-all, and had to wait for the third, fourth and fifth heats to do it. That race witnessed the breaking of the track record, which until today was 2:12¾. The summaries:

2:20 trot, purse $400:
Jim Fenton, br. g., Patterson, Pittsburgh ... 1 1 1
Topsy, b. m., Chambers, Baltimore.... 2 2 2
Nellie Emmett, b. m., Collins, Washington, Pa. ... 3 3 3
Dan, s. s., Vipond, Altoona ... 4 4 4
Catonian, b. g., Moody, Harrisburg ... 6 5 5
Fern Artus, b. m., Sondles, Greensburg. 6 5 5
Myopia, ch. g., Wilmoth, Meyersdale, Pa 7 6 6
Time, 2:17¼, 2:19½, 2:19¼.
Free-for-all, purse $500:
Pinchin Wilkes, b. g., Ballard, Winchester, Ky. ... 3 3 1 1 1
Chestnut, s. g., Brown, Brighton Beach, N. Y. ... 1 1 2 3 2
Alvina Wilkes, b. m., Path, Jeannette, Pa. ... 2 2 3 2 3
Mirah, b. m., Ader, Danville, Ind... 4 dr
Time, 2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:10¾, 2:11, 2:11.
2:35 pace, purse $400:
Lord Gentry, b. s., Haws, Johnstown... 1 1 1
May Sherbet, s. m., Davies, Ladoga, Ind 2 6 2
Rebe, blk. m., Rank, Williamsport.... 3 2 3
Harry B., b. g., Hemphill, Altoona, Pa. 8 3 4
Tom Oaks, br. g., Wilmouth, Meyersdale, Pa. ... 5 4 6
Lottie, b. m., Frank, Johnstown...... 4 8 6
Electric Chimes, br. h., Bauer, Wellington, O. ... 6 5 5
Hero, b. g., Hepburn, Jersey Shore, Pa. 9 7 7
Barry B., b. g., Byers, Greensburg, Pa.. 7 9 9
Time, 2:17½, 2:19, 2:19.

GREENSBURG'S MATINEE.

Big Crowd Was Treated to Some Fine Racing.

GREENSBURG, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The 6th matinee meeting drew the largest crowd of the season. The races were not as interesting as on previous occasions. Annie Harman was expected to win the pacing event, but Belle Davis won the race easily. Summary:

First event; pacing, 2 in 3—
BelleDavis, r. m., Dr. T. P. Cole........ 1 1
Sally Ross, b. m., Harry Thomas........ 2 3
Annie Hartman, b. m., H. F. Bovard.... 3 2
Time—2:22½, 2:23½.
Second event; pacing, 2 in 3—
Rosalie Simmons, s. m., John F.
Delanta, J. K. Saxman.............. 2 1 1
Mitinger. 1 2 3
Belle Snow, b. m., Dr. C. B. Snyder.. 3 3 2
Time—2:35¼, 2:36, 2:38.
Road race; half mile heats—
Jim Lynn, s. g., R. G. Curren.......... 1 1
Toreador, b. g., Thomas Barclay........ 2 2
Mack, s. g., J. K. Long.............. 3 3
Bill Wonder of Lulu, Daniel Byers...... 4 4
Time—1:20, 1:21.

Twelve Innings at Kent.

KENT, O., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The prettiest game ever played in Kent was won by the Cleveland Wheel club today in the twelfth inning. Kents got three two-baggers and four singles off Smith, the Cleveland league twirler. Spade fanned 11 of the visitors. Score:

													R.	H.	E.
Kent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3	7	2	
C. W. C	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—4	8	2	

Batteries—Spade and Ganss; Smith and Hawkins.

GO TO ANY TRACTION PARK today. Big bills at all. Balloon ascension at Southern—Mile. Zeno. Souvenir photos—500th ascension. Second Brigade band.

Kennywood—Phinney's band. Grand spectacle, "Fireside to Battlefield," in evening. All week.

Calhoun—Rocereto band. Harris quartet.

Oakwood—Homestead Library band. Miners' glee club. All free.

BEAUMONT IS STILL THE BOSS BATTER OF TEAM

Tommy Leach Has Crawled Up and Leads in Extra Bases.

HONUS BOSS ON THE BASES

Big Fellow Is the Boss Base Stealer of the Team—Only Four Pirates Are in the Three Hundred Class of Hitters.

The champions won five out of eight games played last week, scoring 45 runs against 30. Leach's work stood out in bold relief in nearly every game. His hard hitting has put his total bases even with Wagner's record, while in extra bases he leads the big fielders 11 points. Wagner, however, leads in runs and stolen bases, while Beaumont leads in batting and hits. The complete record of all the players, including yesterday's game, follows:

Batting Records.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	Ave.
Beaumont	95	387	72	137	.354
Wagner	101	395	78	123	.311
Leach	100	367	65	112	.305
Burke	32	102	11	31	.304
Clarke	86	352	75	105	.298
Bransfield	92	372	46	108	.290
Davis	60	233	53	65	.279
Ritchey	95	330	51	91	.276
Tannehill	32	104	18	29	.270
Zimmer	27	95	6	23	.242
Conroy	64	237	35	52	.219
Phillippe	25	87	11	18	.207
Miller	1	5	0	1	.200
Smith	40	146	13	29	.199
Leever	19	58	3	9	.157
Chesbro	27	86	8	14	.163
Doheny	19	65	7	10	.154
Crolius	2	9	1	1	.111
O'Connor	48	171	13	50	.292
Poole	1	4	0	1	.250
Totals	104	3605	566	1009	.280
Opponents	104	3479	295	792	.228

Fielding Records.

	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Ave.
Beaumont	95	193	7	3	203	.985
Bransfield	92	979	38	16	1033	.986
Burke	32	32	62	12	106	.887
Chesbro	27	11	47	3	61	.964
Clarke	86	150	10	5	165	.970
Conroy	64	130	206	26	362	.928
Crolius	2	1	0	0	1	1000
Davis	60	82	6	5	93	.947
Doheny	19	9	28	5	52	.904
Leach	100	110	240	24	374	.936
Leever	19	2	32	0	34	1000
Miller	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Phillippe	25	3	47	3	53	.943
Ritchey	95	227	275	18	520	.965
Smith	40	208	42	8	258	.969
Tannehill	32	14	53	2	69	.971
Wagner	101	253	146	27	426	.937
Zimmer	27	133	23	5	161	.969
O'Connor	48	246	47	6	299	.980
Poole	1	0	2	1	3	.667
Totals	104	2782	1321	169	4272	.964
Opponents	104	2692	1257	265	4214	.937

Big Hits, Totals, Stolen and Extra Bases, Sacrifice Hits and Double Plays.

	2B.	3B.	HR.	SB.	SH.	DP.	TB.	EB.
Leach	14	17	7	20	8	4	181	69
Wagner	24	14	2	30	4	16	181	58
Beaumont	14	5	0	24	13	4	161	24
Clarke	20	10	1	26	5	1	148	43
Bransfield	18	8	0	21	7	32	142	34
Ritchey	12	1	2	9	10	36	111	20
Davis	8	3	0	22	6	2	79	14
Conroy	6	4	0	8	9	25	66	14
Burke	6	1	0	3	2	3	39	8
Tannehill	2	1	1	3	0	2	36	7
Smith	4	0	0	4	5	2	33	4
Zimmer	4	2	0	2	6	6	31	8
Phillips	1	2	1	0	2	1	26	8
Chesbro	2	1	0	1	2	1	18	4
Leever	2	2	0	0	0	0	15	6
Doheny	1	1	0	0	1	1	13	3
Crolius	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2
Miller	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
O'Connor	1	2	1	2	3	5	58	8
Poole	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	139	75	15	175	83	55	1343	334
Opponents	84	27	2	74	56	58	936	144

Up-to-Date Record Champion Pitchers.

	W.	L.	A.B.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	Ave.
Chesbro	22	4	806	58	167	37	113	.846
Tannehill	17	5	701	57	158	19	87	.773
Doheny	13	4	603	60	136	54	73	.765
Leever	10	5	561	47	137	19	51	.667
Phillippe	14	8	779	69	187	19	100	.636
Poole	0	0	29	4	7	2	2	.000
Totals	76	26	3479	295	792	150	426	.745

Runs Scored Per Inning Last Week.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pittsburgh	1	1	8	5	1	6	8	10	5—45
Opponents	0	0	6	3	8	2	4	2	5—30

Runs Scored Per Inning for Season.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	19
Pgh.	80	56	64	60	46	70	59	77	52	0	0	2	0—566
Op'ts.	39	24	40	33	28	44	26	31	28	1	0	0	1—295

No runs scored from 12th to 19th innings. Hit pitched balls—Clarke 9, Wagner 8, Ritchey 6, Conroy 4, Beaumont 3, Leach 3, Zimmer 3, Phillippe 2, Burke 2, Bransfield 2, Davis 1, Tannehill 1. Totals, 44. Opponents, 46. Passed balls—O'Connor 6, Smith 5, Zimmer 1. Totals, 12. Opponents, 18.

Easy Victory for McDonald.

M'DONALD, PA., Aug. 23.—McDonald defeated the Rustler A. C. of Allegheny today in the most one-sided game of ball ever seen on the home grounds. The score was 20 to 0.

GREAT CROWD SAW QUAKERS HELP THEIR LEAD

Connie Mack's Team Gamely Holds Its Pennant Lead.

CLEVELAND TEAM EASY

The Absence of Lajoie Made a Great Hole in Forest City Infield—Moore Batted Out of the Box—Lunboms Clever Work.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Philadelphia ...**12—Cleveland** **1**
Boston .... **1—St. Louis**...... **0**
Baltimore ..... **14—Chicago** **6**
Washington .... **6—Detroit** **2**

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelp'a	58	41	.586	Cleveland	51	54	.486
Boston	57	46	.553	Washington	48	56	.462
Chicago	55	46	.545	Baltimore	44	59	.427
St. Louis	54	46	.540	Detroit	40	59	.404

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—A record-breaking crowd witnessed today's game between Cleveland and the home club. Moore was batted freely. Lunbom took his place in the fifth inning and prevented any further scoring by the locals. Attendance 21,086. Score:

Clevel'd.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Bay, m..	1	1	3	0	1	Hartzel, l.	0	1	1	0	0
Bradley, 3	0	2	1	2	0	Fultz, m.	0	2	1	0	0
Thoney, 2	0	1	0	3	0	Davis, 1..	2	3	12	2	0
Hick'n, 1.	0	0	12	0	0	L. Cr'ss, 3	2	2	4	5	0
Pick'ng, r	0	0	1	1	0	Seybold, r.	2	2	2	0	0
M'C'thy, l	0	1	3	0	2	Murphy, 2	2	2	1	2	0
Goch'r, s.	0	0	1	5	0	M. Cr'ss, s	2	2	3	4	1
Bemis, c..	0	0	3	2	1	Schreck, c	1	1	2	1	0
Moore, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Wilson, p.	1	3	1	0	0
Lun'm, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals .	1	6	24	14	4	Totals ..	12	18	27	14	1

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	*—12

Two-base hits—Thoney, Hartzel, Davis, L. Cross, Seybold, M. Cross. Sacrifice hit—Seybold. Stolen bases—Davis, Seybold. Double play—Davis and M. Cross. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Moore, 2; off Wilson, 1. Struck out—By Wilson, 1. Wild pitch—Moore. Time—1:35. Umpire—Sheridan.

WEAKENED IN NINTH.

Detroit's Pitcher Let Down and the Senators Won.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Today's game was a pitchers' battle for eight innings, in which Patten was the victor. McCarthy, however, weakened in the eighth and a few bunched hits allowed Washington to win. Harley was put out of the game and off the grounds for disputing a decision. Attendance 2,885. Score:

Wash.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Detroit	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Doyle, 2...	2	1	4	9	1	Harley, l..	0	0	0	0	0
Lee, m....	0	1	0	0	0	Yeager, l..	1	1	1	0	0
Dele'ty 1..	0	0	0	0	0	Elber'd, s..	0	0	0	8	1
Keister, r.	0	0	2	0	0	Casey, 3...	0	1	2	2	0
Cou'lin, 3.	2	2	2	2	0	Barrett, m.	1	1	5	0	0
Ely, s....	0	0	0	4	0	Holmes, r.	0	2	1	0	0
Carey, 1...	0	2	12	1	0	Beck, 1....	0	0	10	1	1
Drill, c...	1	2	5	0	1	Gleason, 2.	0	1	4	1	0
Patten, p..	1	0	2	1	0	M'All'ter, c.	0	0	1	2	0
						M'C'thy, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						*McGuire ..	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .	6	8	27	17	2	Totals ..	2	6	24	15	2

*Batted for McCarthy in the ninth.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	*—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Drill, Doyle, Lee. Three-base hit—Yeager. Stolen bases—Coughlin, 2; Delehanty, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Lee, Ely. First base on balls—Off Patten, 2; off McCarthy, 5. Hit by pitched ball—McCarthy, 1. Wild pitch—McCarthy. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Detroit, 8. Time—1:35. Umpires—Johnstone and Carruthers.

BUMPED THE PITCHERS.

The Orioles Gave Chicago a Bitter Defeat.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—The Baltimore American league team batted the champions all over the inclosure today, using up two of their pitchers. Wiltse's home run with the bases full was one of the incidents. Another was two safe hits by McFarland in one inning. Score:

Bal'more	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
H. M'F, m.	2	3	4	0	0	Strang, 3..	1	0	2	1	0
Selbach, l.	1	2	3	0	0	Jones, m...	1	3	3	1	0
Williams 2.	1	2	4	2	0	Davis, s...	0	0	2	2	1
Howell, 3.	2	2	2	2	2	Mertes, 1...	1	1	2	1	0
Arndt, r...	2	2	1	3	1	Daly, 2....	1	1	2	2	0
Gilbert, s..	1	2	2	1	1	Call'han, r..	1	1	2	0	1
Rob'son, c.	3	3	2	0	0	Isbell, 1....	1	2	5	1	0
Smith, c....	0	0	0	0	0	E. M'F'd, c.	2	2	5	1	1
Wiltse, 1...	2	3	9	0	0	Piatt, p....	0	0	0	1	0
Butler, p..	0	1	0	2	0	Pat'son, p..	0	2	0	2	0
Katoll, p...	0	0	0	2	0						
Totals .	14	20	27	12	5	Totals ..	8	12	*23	12	3

*Mertes out for cutting a base.

Baltimore	1	1	1	2	1	7	0	1	*—14
Chicago	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	1	0—8

Sacrifice hits—Wiltse, Strang, 2; Piatt, Callahan. Two-base hits—Mertes, Callahan, Butler, Daly. Three-base hits—Jones, Wiltse, Gilbert. Home run—Wiltse. Stolen bases—H. McFarland, Gilbert, Davis, Mertes, Daly. Double plays—Daly and Davis; Williams and Wiltse. First base on balls—Off Piatt, 4; off Patterson, 2; off Butler, 4; off Katoll, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Butler, 1. Struck out—By Katoll, 1; by Piatt, 1; by Patterson, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 11. Wild pitch—Katoll. Time—2:05. Umpire—Connolly. Attendance—2,367.

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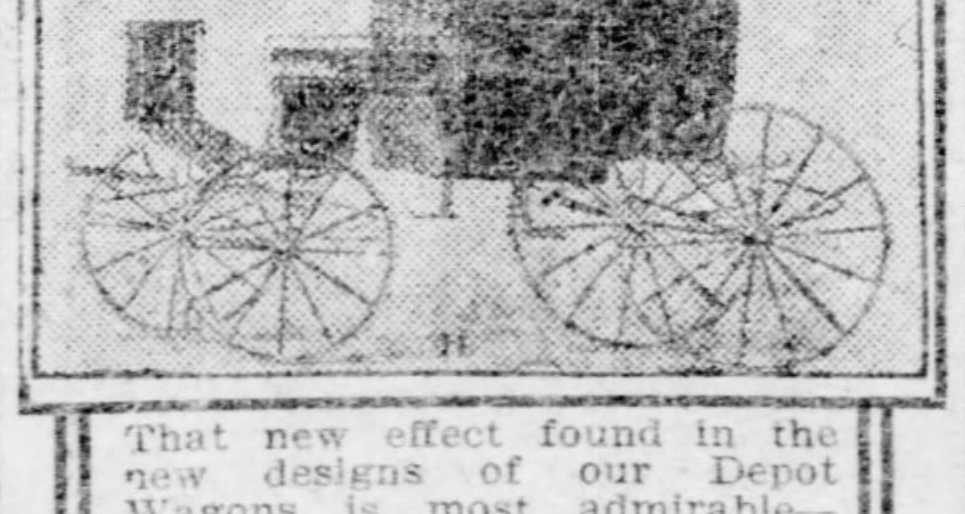

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WON IN THE TENTH.

Boston Made Sensational Finish on St. Louis.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The locals bunched three of their six hits in the 10th and won a sensational game. Both Sparks and Powell pitched great ball and brilliant plays by Stahl, Parent and Wallace aided at critical points. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Dou'ty, 1...	0	1	2	0	0	Burkett, l.	0	0	2	0	0
Stahl, m..	0	1	3	0	0	He'phill, m.	0	0	2	0	0
Gleason, 3.	0	0	0	3	0	Friel, r....	0	1	0	0	0
Free'an, r.	0	0	2	0	1	And'son, 1.	0	1	10	0	0
Parent, s..	0	1	2	8	0	Wallace, s.	0	1	1	5	0
Lach'ce, 1.	0	0	16	0	0	M'C'ck, 3..	0	0	2	0	0
Ferris, 2..	0	0	3	3	0	Padden, 2..	0	1	2	3	0
Criger, c..	1	1	2	1	0	Kahoe, c...	0	0	8	0	0
Sparks, p..	0	2	0	1	0	Powell, p..	0	0	1	2	0
Totals ..	1	6	30	16	1	Totals ..	0	4	*28	10	0

*One out when the winning run was scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Sparks, Padden. Stolen base—Anderson. Double plays—Powell and Anderson; Wallace, Padden and Anderson. First base on balls—Off Powell, 5; off Sparks, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 8; by Sparks, 2. Time—1:5. Umpire—O'Loughlin. Attendance—7,951.

Another for Swissvale.

The Swissvale A. C. defeated the Casino A. C. at Swissvale in a well-played game. The feature was a fast double play by Stewart and Chamberlain. Score:

Swissv'e.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Casino.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mul'nd, 2	2	0	5	3	3	Kirk, s...	0	1	0	0	2
Dillon, c..	2	1	5	2	0	Mah'y, 1.	1	2	4	0	0
O'Hara, s	2	2	1	2	0	Jackson, 3	1	1	1	1	0
C'lain, 3.	0	1	2	1	0	Rodgers, 2	0	1	4	3	0
Stew'rt, p	1	3	2	5	0	Mamon, m	0	0	2	1	0
C'heart, 1	1	1	8	0	0	Geis'ger, 1	0	0	8	0	1
McL'lin, 2	0	1	0	0	0	Carter, c.	2	1	5	2	0
Gill'pie, r.	1	2	2	0	0	O'Brien, p	1	1	1	2	0
H'ghes, m	0	1	2	0	0	Young, r..	1	3	2	0	0
Totals .	9	12	27	13	3	Totals ..	6	10	27	9	3

Two-base hits—Stewart, O'Hara, Cookheart, McLaughlin, Rodgers, Carter. Stolen base—Mulholland, O'Hara, O'Brien. Double plays—O'Hara, Mulholland and Cookheart, Stewart and Chamberlain. First base on balls—Off Stewart, 2; off O'Brien, 2. Struck out—By Stewart, 5; by O'Brien, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Mamon. Umpire—Moffatt.

Leetsdale Team Shut Out.

CHARLEROI, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Leetsdale was shut out here today in the fastest game ever played at Shovel Works park. Osborne was hit safely but three times, fast fielding robbing the visitors of a number of bingles. Score:

Charleroi	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Leetsdale	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Starr, 2...	1	1	1	2	0	A. Sevins 3.	0	1	2	1	0
Pegg, m...	0	1	4	0	0	Mortimer c.	0	0	8	1	0
Ortlieb, c..	0	1	9	1	0	Weber, m..	0	0	2	0	0
Gouzzie, s.	0	2	1	2	0	J. Sevins r.	0	0	1	1	0
Naylor, 3.	0	0	0	1	1	Stacy, 1....	0	0	10	0	0
Mathias, 1.	0	2	1	0	0	Bott, 2.....	0	0	3	2	0
Eckel, 1....	0	1	9	0	1	Leight, 1...	0	0	0	0	0
Osborne, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Good, p....	0	0	1	3	0
Mitchell, r.	0	0	2	0	0	Wolf, s....	0	1	0	1	1
Totals ..	1	8	27	10	2	Totals ..	0	3	27	9	1

Charleroi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Leetsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Double plays—Bott and Stacy; J. Sevins and Stacy. Stolen bases—Pegg, Starr, Gouzzie. First base on balls—Off Good, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ortlieb, Mortimer, 2. First base on errors—Starr, Wolf, A. Sevins. Struck out—By Good, 9 (Ortlieb, Mathias, Osborne, Starr, Naylor, 2; Mitchell, 2; Pegg); by Osborne, 8 (Bott, 2; Good, Wolf, 2; Leight, Weber, Stacy). Left on bases—Chaleroi, 8; Lettsdale, 6. Umpire—Lindsay.

Twelve Innings Required.

The Hostetters defeated the Carnegie Steel Company team at Crafton yesterday in a very exciting contest. Up until the eleventh inning the score was 6 to 6. The Hostetters then started to work. In their half of the twelfth they began to land on Pitcher Taylor, and before they were through had piled up five runs, the score being made on four hits, a base on balls and an error. The Carnegie Steel men were unable to score in their half. Score:

													R.	H.	E.
Hostetters	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5—	11	11	1
Carnegie	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0—	6	15	3

Batteries—Urquhart and Nesher; Taylor and Campbell.

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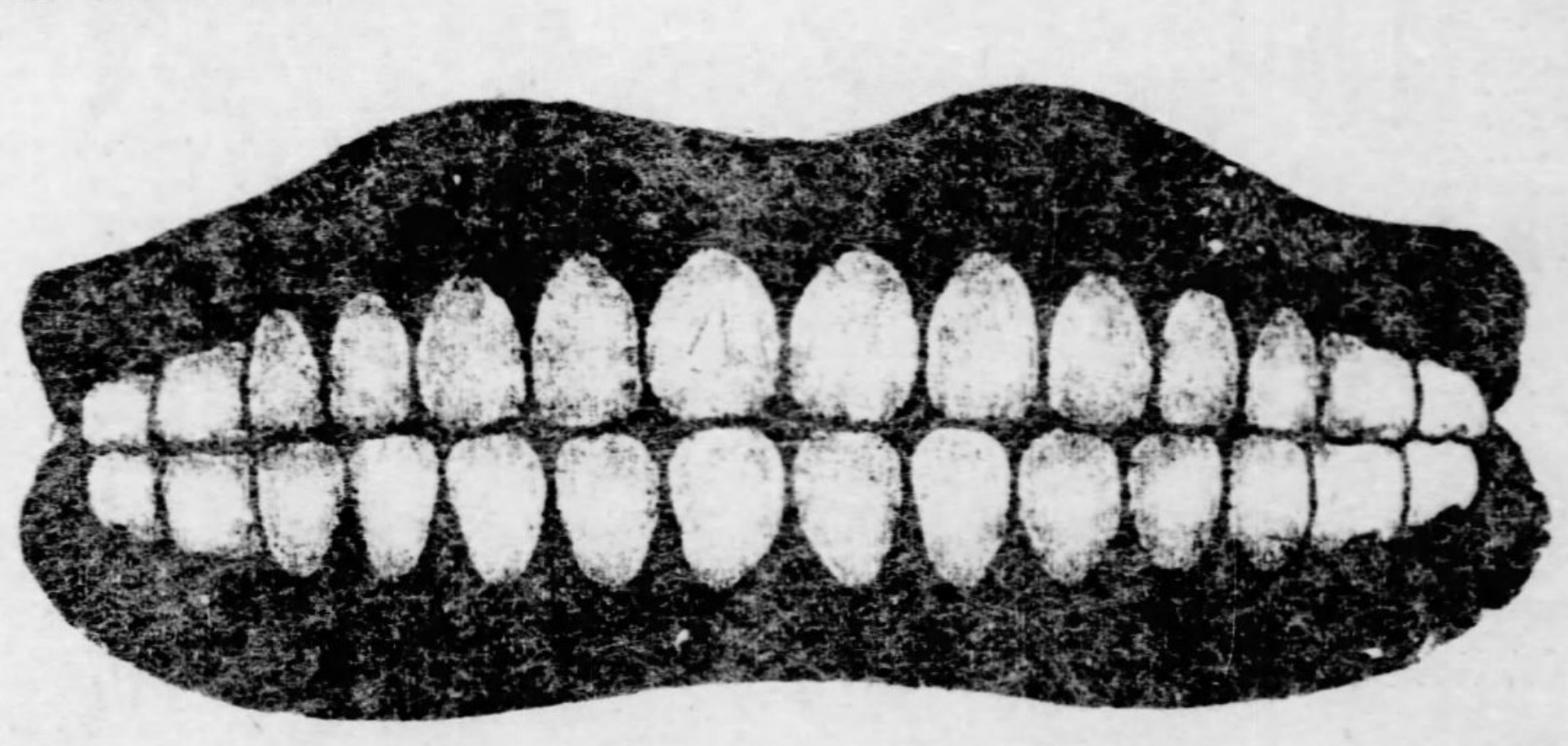

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Dan Patch Paced at Two Minute Clip, but Could Not Lower the Record

DAN PATCH MADE GAME EFFORT, BUT FELL SHORT

Might Have Beaten Star Pointer's Record, but for an Accident.

LOWERED HIS RECORD

Paced the Mile in 2:00¼—Audubon Boy Paced Two Remarkably Fast Heats in 2:04 Event—The Monk Sold for Big Price.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Readville, Mass., Aug. 23.—With the best card of the week, the grand circuit meeting at the Readville track ended this afternoon, and the great feature was Dan Patch's mile in 2:00¼ in his effort to break Star Pointer's figure of 1:59¼ on this track five years ago today. Dan Patch made a great bid in his first heat to get inside the record, going the half in 59 seconds flat, and then breaking. Driver McHenry immediately pulled up the pacer, driving him home at a jog.

In the second attempt the gelding paced the mile in 2:00¼, breaking his own mark by half a second. Dan Patch had to face a cold, strong wind part of each mile. He was started out with two running horses for pace makers. After the first mile Driver McHenry said that the horse started away at a terrific clip and was well settled into his stride at the half mile. Just beyond that point McHenry says the pacer struck the brace on his gig, scoring his leg and going to the first break he has ever made when at speed.

Just Short of the Record.

On Dan Patch's second attempt he was a second and a quarter behind his first trial at the half. He came home at what looked a record-breaking clip, but the judges said the time was 2:00¼. The time by quarters:

First, 30; half, 1:00¼; three-quarters, 1:30¼.

Another feature was the great speed of Audubon Boy, the handsome Kentucky horse, which went in 2:03¼ in both heats of the 2:04 pace. His easy manner in taking the race made it apparent that if he had been pushed there would be another bidder for a two-minute record. This event was the best seen at Readville this year, five horses starting, the Lexington gelding, Royal R. Sheldon, being the favorite. But Audubon Boy overset all calculations and won easily, Dan R finishing second and Shadow Chimes and Royal R. Sheldon dividing third and fourth money.

The Neponset 2:10 pace for a $3,000 purse was hotly contested. The bay mare from New York, Daphne Dallas, was the favorite, but Geers won out with the Titusville, Pa., mare, Terrace Queen.

In the 2:09 trot George W. Spear's horse, Anzelia, was a warm favorite and won the race. The Hartford, Conn., mare Eleata, finished second.

The 2:15 trot brought out a field of nine horses but the Donerail, Ky., mare, Mobel, made short work of the race.

Last Event Was a Good One.

The 2:12 class consolation trot for a $2,000 purse, for the non-winners in Thursday's $15,000 Massachusetts stake race, was the last event on the card. Miss Whitney, the bay mare from Port Henry, N. Y., won, and made a new mark for herself, reducing her record from 2:11¼ to 2:08¾.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his wife occupied John Shephard's box. Fred S. Gerkin sold today The Monk, who defeated Lord Derby yesterday, to C. G. K. Billings of Chicago, and Fred S. Wedgewood to Fred C. Jones of Memphis, Tenn. The price paid for these two horses is said to be $20,000. Summaries:

The Neponset, 2:10 class pacing, purse $3,000:

Terrace Queen, b. m., Valpeau-Lady Randall, by Mambrino Swigert, (Geers)	1	1	4	1
Daphne Dallas, b. m., Kenney	2	3	1	2
Lou Vaughn, b. m., Spencer	3	2	8	ro
Locanda, br. h., Brodbine	9	5	2	ro
Don Riley, b. g., Hudson	10	4	3	ro
Terrill S., ch. g., Laselle	4	6	7	ro
Dandy C., g. g., Garrison	5	7	5	ro
Ginch, ch. g., Bass	7	8	6	ro
Star Pugh, ch. g., McKenney	8	9	6	ro
Sophia, b. m., Lindsey	6	ds		

Time—2:06¼, 2:06¾, 2:07, 2:08.

2:09 class, trotting, purse $2,000, 2 in 3:

Anzelia, br. m., Antrim-Hazel Kirk, by Atwood, Sanders	1	5	1
Eleata, blk. m., Demarest	4	1	4
Fereno, blk. m., Benyon	2	2	5
Dan Wilkes, ch. g., Mitchell	3	4	2
Alice Barnes, b. m., Spear	5	3	3

Time—2:08½, 2:08½, 2:07¾.

2:04 class, pacing, purse $1,500, 2 in 3:

Audubon Boy, ch. h., J. J. Audubon-Flaxy, by Bourbon Wilkes, Hudson	1	1
Dan R., ch. g., Geers	2	2
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., O'Neill	3	5
Shadow Chimes, b. h., Spear	5	3
Connor, blk. g., McDonald	4	4

Time—2:03¼, 2:03¼.

2:15 class, trotting, purse, $1,000—

Mobel, b. m., Moko-Chestnut Bell, by Red Wilkes (Benyon)	1	1	1
Mary D., ch. m. (Hunt)	2	4	2
Monte Carlo, b. g. (McHenry)	5	2	4
Batsy Tell, blk. m. (McCarthy)	4	3	5
Silver Glow, b. g. (Golden)	6	5	3
Pixie, blk. m. (Gillies)	3	6	6
Alkalone, blk. h. (Wilbur)	7	7	7
Limerick, b. g. (O'Neil)	8	8	8
Summer Morn, b. m. (Thomas)	dis		

Time—2:12¼, 2:11¼, 2:10¾.

2:12 class, trotting, purse, $2,000, 2 in 3—

Miss Whitney, b. m., Edgemark-Nettie, by Smuggler (McDonald)	1	1
Belle Kuser, br. m. (Hudson)	2	2
Charlie Mac, blk. g. (Raybould)	4	3
Altro L., blk. g. (Golden)	3	4
Poindexter, b. h. (Paige)	5	5
Dan T., b. g. (Manville)	6	6
Leola, br. m. (Saunders)	7	dis

THE NORTHERN HANDICAP.

Was Won by John Bright in a Desperate Drive.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—John Bright, ridden by Jockey Knight, and backed from 5 to 1 to 9 to 2, won the Northern handicap at Hawthorne today, defeating McChesney by half a length in a desperate drive. Buchanan gave McChesney a perfect ride, keeping well to the front until rounding the turn, where he had a lead of two lengths. Scarlet Lily and Joe Frey were his nearest competitors at this point, and both were under the whip. Back of these was the aged John Bright coming like a cyclone. At the eighth pole he reached McChesney. When the game 3-year-old showed his class by holding Bright safely, but in the closing strides his weight of 114 pounds began to wear him down, and he faltered a trifle, losing the $6,825 purse by a narrow margin.

Galathee, at 150 to 1, and at one time as good as 200, gave the talent a shock in the first race in which she ran second, beaten only a neck by Rosa Diah. Weather clear and cool; track good.

First race, 6½ furlongs—Rosa Diah, 101, Buchanan, 6 to 1, won; Galathee, 103, Goutu, 150 to 1, second; Eva Rice, 101, Ransch, 16 to 5, third. Time, 1:22¾. Automation, Emma R., Albert Enright, George Arab, Col. Zack and Light Wind also ran. She Wins left at post after running away two miles.

Second race, 6½ furlongs—Alard, 112, Buchanan, 8 to 1, won; Dr. Stephens, 107, Birkenruth, 29 to 1, second; Headwater, 106, J. Woods, 13 to 2, third. Time, 1:21. Silurian, Nickey D., Jiminez, Antonius and theory also ran.

Third race, short course, steeple chase—Captain Conover, 137, Carter, 7 to 2, won; MacLaren, 145, M. Kelly, 9 to 2, second; Wenlock, 139, H. S. Wilson, 12 to 1, third. Time, 2:54¾. Lord Farondale, Jennie Day, also ran. Torreon fell. Lemoon refused.

Fourth race, the Northern stakes, 1¼ miles—John Bright, 117, T. Knight, 9 to 2, won; McChesney, 114, Buchanan, 16 to 5, second; Joe Frey, 104, J. Woods, 15 to 1, third. Time, 2:06¾. Scarlet Lily, Hunter Raine, Flying Torpedo, Haviland, Hermencia, Aladdin, Nitrate Scintillant II., and Leo Newell also ran. McChesney and Hermencia coupled.

Fifth race, mile—Toah, 108, Wakefield, 11 to 10, won; Harry New, 108, Buchanan, 16 to 5, second; Talpa, 96, Ransch, 18 to 5, third. Time, 1:41¾. Adelante, Thuries also ran.

Sixth race, 1⅜ miles—Little Elkin, 102, Robbins, 9 to 5, won; Ravensbury, 99, Buchanan, 7 to 1, second; Blessed Damozel, 85, Helgeson, 40 to 1, third. Time, 2:23¼.

ELBRIDGE H. GREEN,
Harvard Coach of Wash.-Jeff. Football Team.

NATRONA WAS OUTPLAYED.

Fairbanks Team Had an Easy Time Winning by a Good Score.

Fairbanks defeated Natrona yesterday at Natrona in a rather one-sided game by the score of 11 to 2, Natrona being completely outplayed.

Fairbanks batted Bowser very hard, especially with men on the bases, while on the other hand Kommer had his opponents completely at his mercy, allowing but six hits and striking out nine men. Score:

Fairb'ks.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Natrona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mang'd, r	2	3	1	0	0	Rudolph, 1	1	1	0	1	
B'dlang, 1	1	2	0	0	0	J. N'n, m	0	0	1	0	0
Peiffer, 1	1	3	11	0	0	Ross, 1	0	0	11	0	0
Lip't, m	1	1	0	0	0	W. N's, s	0	0	1	0	0
Carney, 2	0	1	4	3	0	G'braith, 3	0	1	2	3	0
Yoedt, 3	2	1	0	1	0	Buck, 2	0	1	2	2	1
Cabell, s	1	3	0	2	0	Pes'kie, r	0	2	1	1	1
Draher, c	1	3	9	1	0	Gibson, c	0	1	6	1	0
Kom'er, p	2	0	0	2	0	Clark, c	0	0	4	1	0
						Bowser, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	11	19	27	11	0	Totals	2	6	27	12	3

Fairbanks	0	5	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	—11
Natrona	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Peiffer, Rudolph, Pesanskie. Stolen bases—Fairbanks, 9. First base on balls—Mangold, Peiffer, Carney, Yoedt (2) and Gibson. Struck out—By Kommer, 9; by Bowser, 2. Passed ball—Clark. Wild pitch—Bowser. Umpire—Pesankie.

FOOTBALL FEVER ON.

Wash.-Jeff. Students Will Start Practice in Two Weeks Under Coach Greene.

WASHINGTON, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—In two weeks the college football season will be on at Washington and Jefferson college. Coach Elbridge E. Green has written that he will be in Washington on September 4, and the preliminary practice of the candidates will begin later in the season by a number of the old W. and J. players, who will return for the big games.

The season will open here on September 20, with the Waynesburg college eleven. One of the big games scheduled will be with Lafayette college, which will be played here during the celebration of the centennial of the college, the second week of October. Lafayette and W. and J. have met but once on the gridiron, during the season of 1898, when W. and J. won by the score of 16 to 0.

W. R. Craig, who is the first graduate manager W. and J. has ever had, has prepared a good schedule. It will include Bucknell, State College, University of Buffalo, Western Reserve, University of Cleveland, O., Marietta college, University of West Virginia.

The only team of the Big Four which W. and J. will meet will be the Princeton eleven. The game is scheduled for early in October to be played on New Jersey soil. A game is said to have been arranged with Cornell university.

The coaches here, Woods, "King" Kelly, Black, Beardsley and Knight, have all been Princeton 'varsity men. Inglis, who was head coach during the season of '98, was instructed by Princeton men. The change of the style of coaching from Princeton to Harvard was brought about by the desire to raise the standard of football here and the recommendation was made by several of the alumni of the institution, who had been interested in athletics at W. and J. for a number of years, and were familiar with the history of the game here.

FOOTBALL PASSES.

The Westinghouse A. C. football team has organized for the season of 1902 and expects to have a fast team in the 95 to 105-pound class. They would be pleased to hear from all first-class teams in the above class desiring games. Pittsburgh college, St. Vincent college, Latrobe, Greensburg and Jeannette preferred. Address Ellis Soles, East Pittsburgh.

The South Side A. C. has been practicing Rugby this week and find that they are still as strong as ever. Capt. Jones has a few new players, whom he intends putting into practice next week and he thinks it will make the team stronger than ever. Hereafter Capt. Jones requests all players to report at 6:40 sharp for practice. Manager Watkins has arranged several games with the strongest teams in Pittsburgh and would like to arrange some more. Address J. R. Watkins, No. 1214 Muriel street, South Side.

The Ingram football team has organized for the season, with Samuel Sarver as manager and treasurer; Boyce Ross, captain and Clyde Ross, secretary. They have been greatly strengthened by the addition of several of last year's Crafton Juniors and will make all teams hustle for the 110-pound championship. Ingram is desirous of arranging games with all good 110-pound teams. Address C. L. Ross, Ingram.

The Melvin football team will begin practice Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m. at the Acorns' grounds. The following players will please report in uniform: R. Kenny, E. Loury, D. Ewing, H. Evans, G. Levy, J. Donley, D. Jennings, G. Hock, F. Hock, P. McCandless, Galagher, H. Gusky, Stutzman, A. Eichel and H. Smith. Would like to hear from out-of-town teams at about 110 pounds. Address G. A. L., 2450 Wylie avenue.

At a meeting held Friday night the Highland football club elected H. J. Dougan manager and captain for season of 1902. Would like to hear from all 90 and 95-pound teams in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Pastime Reserves, Brushton Tigers, Flavel Tigers and Orange A. C. preferred. Address H. J. Dougan, 712 West St. Clair street, East end.

SIX RACES AT BRUNOT TRACK PROVED TAME

Josephine Dixon Went a Mile in 2:13 1-2, Best Time of Day.

STRAIGHT HEATS RULED

In Nearly Every Event but Two Tries Were Necessary—Crowd Was Small and Sport Lacked Enthusiasm on Account of Weather.

Although the majority of the regular drivers of the Matinee club of Pittsburgh and Allegheny were out of town, the eighth regular weekly matinee was held yesterday afternoon at the Brunots island track. A fair-sized crowd was in attendance and the racing was not up to the usual standard of that presented by the Matinee club.

The track was fast, but dark clouds seemed to have a drowsing effect on both horses and drivers. In the first races the heats were well split.

In the first heat Red Light, Wert and Gager were withdrawn, and the horses were also started without Huber. After waiting the time limit for Mr. Rees to get his gelding ready, the judges started without him, leaving the race to Wood Girl, driven by C. A. Smith and Wood Boy, driven by C. W. Baum. They are sire and daughter. Wood Girl got the pole and led all the way, but did not make very good time. Both trotters broke repeatedly. Wood Girl won by about two lengths.

In the second or pacing event, Carrie Williams, W. A. Avery's brown mare, had to make extraordinary efforts to beat Tewksburg. Denny, driving Shasta, got the pole, but immediately after leaving the stand, Carrie Williams took the lead, but soon lost it to Tewksburg. Carrie Williams went under first by a length, finishing in 2:17¼. Carrie Williams won the second heat by half a length.

In the free-for-all, C. Donnelly's Joe Watts was withdrawn. Josephine Dixon took the lead in the first heat, but Rubber was gaining at the half. After creeping up about three lengths between the half and stretch Rubber seemed unable to keep the steady pace that Boggs' mare was setting. On the stretch, however, Rubber lost but little ground, allowing Josephine Dixon to go under the wire first by a length.

The second heat was the fastest mile of the day. Josephine Dixon got the pole and went away first. Rubber gained at the quarter, but began to fall back when the stretch was reached. The mare won by about two lengths. The quarters in this heat were, first, 0:34; second, 1:05¾; third, 1:39½; mile, 2:13½.

In the fourth event, Harry Darlington's black gelding, Senator K., driven by W. S. Steele, won in straight heats.

In the fifth event, Domineer was withdrawn. Werner drove Uncle Bob for J. A. Gleisenkamp, and George Baum drove O. A. Blackburn's brown gelding Westwood. Uncle Bob got the pole. The race up the stretch for positions was a good one. Crescent had first clinched, and the principal contest was between Westwood and Uncle Bob for third. Westwood got the position by about a neck.

In the sixth event, Ramona and Miss Beatrice were withdrawn. La Ru, Boggs' bay mare, took the lead, with Ember Day well up. The latter broke at the half and ran to the third quarter, spoiling what promised to be a good race. La Ru passed under the wire by half a length.

Between the fourth and fifth events, Joe Watts trotted an exhibition mile, making the mile in 2:14¾. Summaries:

Event No. 1—

Wood Girl, blk. m., C. A. Smith	1	3	1
Wood Boy, b. g., C. W. Baum	2	1	2
Hiber, blk. g., D. A. Rees	dis	2	3
Red Light, b. g., R. H. Boggs	dr		
Wert, b. g., Robert Carson, Jr.	dr		
Gager, ch. g., H. N. VanVoorhis	dr		

Time—2:29¾, 2:26 and 2:27.

Event No. 2; pacing—

Carrie Williams, br. m., W. A. Avery	1	1
Tewksbury, g. g., C. A. Smith	2	2
Shasta, br. g., H. S. Denny	3	3

Time—2:17¼ and 2:16¾.

Event No. 3; trotting; free-for-all—

Josephine Dixon, b. m., R. H. Boggs	1	1
Rubber, blk. m., J. G. Bennett	2	2
Joe Watts, ch. g., C. Donnelly	dr	

Time—2:14 and 2:13½.

Event No. 4—

Senator K., blk. g. (Steele) H. Darlington	1	1
Minuet, ch. m., J. O. H. Denny	2	2
Demon, br. h., C. A. Smith	3	3

Time—2:19¼ and 2:18¼.

Event No. 5—

Crescent, b. g., F. H. Denny	1	1
Nora Grimes, br. m., H. Oliver	2	3
Uncle Bob (Werner), J. A. Glesenkamp	4	2
West Wood, br. g. (Geo. Baum), O. A. Blackburn	3	4
Domineer, b. g., J. D. Callery	dr	

Time—2:20¼ and 2:20.

Event No. 6—

La Ru, b. m., R. H. Boggs	1	1
Ember Day, ch. m., J. G. Bennett	2	2
Ramona, b. m., J. Buhl, Jr.	dr	
Miss Beatrice, m., A. R. Peacock	dr	

Time—2:19½ and 2:17¼.

MORE NEW RECORDS BY THE SWIMMERS

CHAMPION SCHAEFFER DOES SOME VERY FAST WORK.

Lowered the Marks in the Quarter-Mile and One-Mile Swimming Events. New York Boy Also Broke a Record but Lost Race.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The second of the series of swimming races, in which this year's national amateur championships are being decided, took place in the inlet of the sound at Travers island under the auspices of the New York Athletic club today. E. C. Schaeffer of Reading, Pa., who is the 220-yard and 880-yard champion, having won these events at the same place on July 12 last, was again to the fore in the quarter-mile and one mile swimming races, in which he established new records.

In the 440-yard contest Charles Ruberl of the New York Athletic club, led Schaeffer for the first 110-yards, covering the distance in 1:17 1-5, which is a new record, beating that made by Schaeffer over a month ago by 2 2-5 seconds, but for the remainder of the race Schaffer was in the lead and won out in 6:18 1-5, his time for 330 yards being 4:39 4-5. Schaffer holds all records from 220 yards up to one mile, as in the one mile race he established new American records, as follows: 990 yards, 15:45 3-5; 1,100 yards, 17:32; 1,210 yards, 19:19; 1,320 yards, 21:11; 1,430 yards, 22:58 3-5; 1,540 yards, 24:49 4-5; 1,650 yards, 26:34 3-5, and 1,760 yards, the full mile, 28:14 3-5. This last record establishes new figures as the former record of 28:31 4-5 was made by H. F. Brewer at San Francisco, Cal., September 10, 1891.

In addition to the two championship contests there was a novice race at 110 yards, and a handicap at 220 yards.

Following is the summary of the events:

440 yards swim, championship—Won by E. C. Schaeferr, Reading, Pa.; Charles Ruberl, New York A. C., second; Budd Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., third; B. N. Benson, Corinthian Yacht club, Baltimore, fourth. Time, 6:18 1-5.

One mile swim, championship—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, unattended, Reading, Pa.; Otto Wahle, New York Athletic club, second; Fred A. Wenck, New York Athletic club, third. Time, 28:14 3-5.

220 yards, swimming race, handicap—Won by T. E. Kitchin, Jr., New York A. C. (5 seconds); F. W. Vulte, unattached, New York (18 seconds), second; L. De B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C. (10 seconds), third; E. C. Wencke, Jr., New York A. C. (20 seconds), fourth. Time, 3:02 4-5.

110 yards swim, novice—Won by D. S. Carter, Knickerbocker A. C.; H. E. Ryan, Pawnee A. C., Bensonhurst, N. Y., second; F. J. Echeverrin, New York A. C., third. Time, 1:27 4-5.

WAS EASY FOR KRAMER.

Major Taylor Failed to Appear and the Race Was a Walkover.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—About 3,000 spectators witnessed the national circuit bicycle meet at the Vailsburg track today. Major Taylor again disappointed the spectators by failing to appear, and with him out of the quarter mile championship the race was won in easy fashion by Frank L. Kramer.

In the five mile professional, Kramer and McFarland announced themselves as a team. Kramer this time did the pacemaking for his team mate and, after pulling McFarland through the bunch slowed up, allowing McFarland to win. In the Metropolitan mile championship event, Hurley won. H. Welsing and Billington fell but neither was severely injured. The summaries:

Quarter mile national professional, won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; Owen S. Kimball, Louisville, Ky., second; George H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., third; Orlando Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa, fourth. Time, 30 2-5.

Two-mile amateur handicap, won by George Glasson, Newark, scratch; Edward Forrest, Brooklyn, 90 yards, second; Charles Schlee, Newark, 30 yards, third. Time, 4:24 4-5. Clinton Ayers of Newark, winner of most laps.

Metropolitan championship, one mile amateur, won by Marcus Hurley, New York; Henry Chappey, Little Falls, second; George Glasson, Newark, third. Time, 2:51 2-5.

Warren handicap, five mile professional, won by Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal., scratch; John T. Fisher, Chicago, 100 yards, second; J. B. Bowler, Chicago, 150 yards, third. Time, 10:54 2-5.

One mile consolation race, professional, won by Plugger Bill Martin, Australia; George C. Schreiber, New York, second; G. F. Khulke, Brooklyn, third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, fourth. Time, 2:10 1-5.

PITCHERS' BATTLE.

Whisner Had Better of Argument and Altoona Defeated the All-Cubans.

ALTOONA, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Wishner and Royer had it out this afternoon in one of the fiercest pitchers' battles of the season, and the former won.

Altoona garnered three runs in the first by opportune hitting and daring base running. Both teams fielded sharply and numerous sensational plays were made. Score:

Altoona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	All-C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Lee, r	1	1	1	0	0	Moran, m	2	1	2	0	0
Lang, c	1	2	3	1	0	E. Prats, 1	1	2	8	0	0
Hinton, 3	2	1	2	1	0	Hadron, 2	0	0	2	1	0
Martin, m	0	0	5	0	0	M. Prats, r	0	0	3	0	1
Davis, 1	0	0	4	1	0	Valdez, s	0	2	6	1	0
Do'erty, 2	0	3	2	3	0	Martinez, c	0	0	5	0	0
Smith, s	0	1	0	3	0	Royer, p	0	0	0	3	0
Ap'gate, 1	0	0	10	0	1	Carillo, 3	0	0	1	2	1
Whisner, p	0	0	0	0	0	Romero, 1	0	0	3	0	1
Totals	4	8	27	9	1	Totals	3	5	24	7	4

Altoona	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
All-Cubans	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Stolen bases—Hinton, 2; Doherty, 1. First base on errors—Altoona, 2; All-Cubans, 1. Struck out—By Whisner, 3; by Royer, 1. Passed balls—Lang, 1. Sacrifice hits—Martin, Applegate. Two-base hit—E. Prats. Left on bases—Altoona, 8; All-Cubans, 4. First base on balls—Off Whisner, 2; off Royer, 2. Umpire—Sutch.

Franklin League Games.

FRANKLIN, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The games in the City league today were fine exhibitions. The Manifolds defeated the Eclipse because the latter could not hit Hoffman. By winning this game the Manifolds took second place from the Eclipse. The second game was replete with many brilliant plays, and was won by the Clerks after two were out in the ninth. First game. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Eclipse	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1
Manifolds	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	*	—4	9	3

Batteries—Dunmire, Miller and Sheasley; W. Hoffman and J. Hoffman.

Second game. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Grant	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3	7	5
Clerks	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4	7	6

Batteries—Havlicks and Rousch; Rial and Smiley.

The Galena Signal team of the City league met defeat at Polk in a game full of pretty plays. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Galena	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4	4	3
Polk	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	*	—7	11	6

Batteries—McLaughlin and DeWoody, Bonnett and Rogers.

Emlenton Badly Beaten.

CLARION, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The Tsuga club arrived home today after their week's trip and defeated the Emlenton team on the home grounds by a score of 11 to 3. The visitors changed pitchers in the seventh, but it was too late to do any good. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Tsuga	0	0	0	5	2	3	1	4	0	—11	9	3
Emlenton	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	9	3

Batteries—Tsuga, Wensel and Brown; Emlenton, McKellip, Clayson and Gathers. Struck out—By Wensel 6, by McKellip 7, by Clayson 3.

Brown Loses to Canonsburg.

CANONSBURG, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—A crowd of 300 saw the Canonsburg team defeat the Brown A. C. of Pittsburgh in a ten-inning game today in a well played contest. Errors were not responsible for runs. Both Goehring and Sutch pitched good ball. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Canonsburg	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—5	5	3
Brown A. C.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4	3	10

Two-base hits—Storment. Struck out—By Goehring 11, by Sutch 6. Base on balls—Off Goehring 1, off Sutch 2. Stolen bases—Chull, Goehring, Storment, Southern 2, Sutch.

SUPERIOR A. C. LOST CLOSE GAME TO DRAVOSBURG

Contest Was for $200 Purse and Was Won in First Inning.

STEIMER WAS VERY WILD

He Was Responsible for Loss of the Game—Both Teams Fielded Well and Another Game for a $400 Purse May Be Arranged.

One of the hottest games of baseball seen at Steel Works park, Homestead, this season was that of yesterday afternoon, when the Dravosburg A. C. and the Superior A. C., of Dravosburg, played for a purse of $200.

The contest attracted about 400 people to the park and there was much feeling shown on both sides. The game was even after the first inning, but at that time Dravosburg made enough runs to win the contest by a score of 3 to 1. To the wildness of Steimer can be given the credit for the Dravosburg victory.

In the first inning he hit Weisser, the first man up, and afterward made a bungle out of an attempt to field Sellers' bunt. This put both runners on the bag and then Hickman flied to third base. Griffiths hit to middle for a single and Welsser scored. Dunlap was out to Carney and on the play Sellers scored, Griffiths taking second. The latter scored on Stevens' single to right.

Dravosburg failed to drag a run across the plate after the first. The Superiors scored their only run in the ninth. After two were out W. Bost hit to middle for a single and Whitaker let the ball get through him, the runner getting third. He scored on Stein's single over first.

The work of both teams all through the game was first class. At the start of the game there was some dispute about an umpire, but the captains got together and selected McCutcheon of Homestead, who gave general satisfaction. It is probable that another game will be played for a purse of $400. Score:

Dr'burg.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	S. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Weisser, c	1	0	7	2	0	P. S'zer, c	0	0	8	0	0
Sellers, 3	1	1	1	2	0	Carney, 2	0	1	0	2	1
H'man, 1	0	2	0	0	0	C. S'zer, 1	0	0	2	0	0
Griffith, s	1	1	3	1	0	Andres, 3	0	1	2	2	1
Dunlap, 1	0	0	10	0	1	J. S'zer, 1	0	0	2	0	0
Stevens, 2	0	1	2	2	0	P. Bost, m	0	0	0	0	0
W'ker, m	0	0	4	0	1	W. Bost, r	1	0	0	1	0
B'man, r	0	0	0	0	0	Stein, s	0	1	2	3	0
Spittie, p	0	0	0	1	0	Steimer, p	0	1	1	3	1
						*Carney	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	5	27	8	2	Totals	1	6	27	11	3

*Batted for P. Bost in ninth.

Dravosburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Superior A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Stolen base—J. Sweitzer. Two-base hit—Sellers. Three-base hit—J. Sweitzer. Base on balls—P. Bost. Struck out—Griffith, Dunlap 2, Stevens, Barrickman, Spittie 2, P. Sweitzer, J. Sweitzer, C. Sweitzer, W. Bost, Stein 2, Steimer 2. Umpire—McCutcheon.

BRADDOCK TEAM LOST.

Rochester Athletic Nine Won from Carnegie Athletic Club.

ROCHESTER, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The Rochester Athletic association team defeated the Carnegie Athletic club team of Braddock this afternoon by a score of 17 to 2. The features of the game were the catch of a foul fly by Rafferty of the visitors and a one-hand catch of a fly to deep middle field by Mathay, of the home team. Score:

Roch'ter	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	C. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Grove, 1	1	1	3	0	0	Shields, s	0	0	1	3	2
Mullen, 3	2	0	2	1	1	Rafferty, 1	0	0	14	0	1
Lindsay, 2	2	2	4	3	1	Cha'bers, 2	1	2	2	0	0
East, 1	2	2	11	0	1	Gillespie, m	0	0	1	0	0
Mathay, m	3	3	2	0	0	Os'orne, 3-p	0	1	1	3	1
Stewart, s	2	1	0	4	0	Hill, c	0	0	3	1	0
Simpson, r	2	3	0	0	0	Evans, 1	0	0	1	0	1
Cole'an, p	1	1	0	4	0	Kilgore, r	1	0	1	0	0
Shotwell, c	2	2	4	2	0	M'G'en, p-3	0	2	0	3	1
Totals	17	15	*26	14	3	Totals	2	5	24	10	6

*Rafferty out, hit by batted ball.

Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	8	*	—17
Carnegie A. C.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Stolen bases—Mullen, Lindsay. Two-base hits—Mathey, 3; Simpson, Shotwell. Three-base hits—Chambers, East, Coleman. Double play—Rafferty, unassisted. First base on balls—Off McGuiggan, 3; off Osborne, 2; off Coleman, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Lindsay. Struck out—By McGuiggan, 1; by Osborne, 2; by Coleman, 3. Time—1:50. Umpire—List.

Easy for Bridgeville.

Bridgeville had a picnic with the Clipper A. C. of Pittsburgh yesterday, defeating them by a score of 14 to 0. Quigley pitched great ball and had the Clippers guessing for nine innings. Score:

Bridgeville	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	C. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
M.K'ney, c	2	1	4	0	0	Dailey, 3-c	0	0	0	4	1
Lynch, 2	1	1	1	3	0	H'field, 1	0	0	11	0	0
Cal'han, 1	2	4	2	0	0	Q'man, m	0	0	0	0	0
M'C'rey, s	2	2	1	2	0	Edw'ds, c	0	1	0	0	0
G. M'er, 3	2	1	1	2	0	Haney, 1	0	0	3	0	2
C. K'ney, r	2	3	0	0	0	Wisem'n, s	0	1	3	5	0
F. M'er, m	1	2	1	0	0	Stewart, 2	0	1	4	2	0
Quigley, p	1	0	1	6	0	Kuniz, r	0	1	0	0	0
Eseagir, 1	1	0	15	0	0	H'r'd, m-3	0	0	2	0	0
						Sweeney, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	14	14	27	13	0	Totals	0	3	23	13	3

Bridgeville	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	0	*	—14
Clipper A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McCaffery, C. Kinney, Wiseman. Three-base hits—M. Kinney, C. Kinney 2. Stolen bases—M. Kinney, Callahan 4, C. Mayer. Bases on balls—Off Sweeney, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Sweeney, 2; by Quigley, 1. Struck out—By Quigley, 3. Passed balls—Edwards, 2. Umpire—Nelson.

Our Boys' Errorless Game.

The Our Boys defeated the Lincoln A. C. yesterday in a one-sided contest. The features of the game were the hitting of Blumling, Sorg, Daly, Powers and Johnson. The fielding of the home team was superb, not the semblance of an error being made during the game. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Our Boys	1	1	1	0	1	8	3	2	0	—17	18	0
Lincoln	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	8	8

Two-base hits—Blumling, Martin, Williams, Campbell. Bases on balls—Off Blumling 1, off Kelly 4, off Discon 3. Struck out—By Blumling 2, by Kelly 4.

EAST LIVERPOOL WON AGAIN FROM HOMESTEAD

Ohio Team Took Second Game of the Series from Risher's Club.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Homestead went down to defeat this afternoon by a score of 3 to 1. The locals took two of the series of three games from the visitors. Maley, the 18-year-old pitcher for East Liverpool, was in the box again today and only gave four hits.

This was his second time against the Homestead team, and he only gave eight hits for a total of two runs in the two games. Jones was in the box for the visitors and pitched a good game, but was touched up for eight hits.

E. Liverp.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Homest'd.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Maag, s	0	1	2	2	2	Nagle, 3	1	1	1	2	1
Godwin, 2	0	0	3	4	0	Torrey, 1	0	0	7	1	0
Brown, 1	0	0	2	0	0	M'halt, 2	0	1	0	0	1
Davis, 3	0	0	1	3	2	M'C'key, s	0	1	2	0	0
F. H't'n, 1	0	1	11	0	0	Cosg've, 1	0	1	2	0	0
Rearck, m	0	2	5	0	0	Mullen, r	0	0	5	0	0
Webb, r	1	1	0	0	0	Shriver, c	0	0	4	2	0
D. Ef'g, c	1	2	3	1	0	M'C'ney, m	0	0	3	0	0
Maley, p	1	1	0	0	0	Jones, p	0	0	0	4	1
Totals	3	8	27	10	4	Totals	1	4	24	9	3

East Liverpool	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	*	—3
Homestead	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Emmerling, Cosgrove. Struck out—Maley 3, Jones 1. Bases on balls—Jones 2. Umpires—Rearck and McCarron. Attendance—1,200.

STOTTLER PITCHED WELL.

He Was Finely Caught by Creamer and Manor Won from Pitcairn.

IRWIN, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Manor and Pitcairn came together in the second game of their series this afternoon at the former place, and Manor put its second win to its credit, defeating the Pitcairn men easily.

Wallace was hit hard at opportune times, and his ragged support cost several runs. Stottler, for Manor, pitched gilt-edge ball, keeping hits well scattered until the latter part of the game, when a couple of lucky hits allowed Pitcairn to make their runs. Score:

Pitcairn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Manor.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
F. J'b'g, 1	0	0	1	0	0	McK'e, m	1	1	1	0	0
Strom'r, c	1	2	1	1	1	Jordan, 2	1	1	3	4	0
Marsh, s	1	2	3	2	1	DeMoss, s	1	2	0	2	1
J. J'b'g, 1	0	1	12	2	2	Eicher, 1	0	1	9	1	0
Lentz, r	0	0	1	0	0	Osborn, 1	1	0	1	0	0
Walt'rn, 2	0	1	2	1	0	Steiner, 1	1	1	0	0	0
Wall'ce, p	0	0	2	5	0	Kelly, 3	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, m	0	0	1	1	0	Cremer, c	1	1	12	1	1
Borst, 3	0	0	1	2	0	Stottler, p	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	2	6	24	14	5	Totals	7	9	27	8	2

Manor	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	*	—7
Pitcairn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Home runs—McKechnie, Steiner. Two-base hits—Cremer, Marsh, Waltern. Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Stolen bases—Osborn, 2; Jordan, Demoss. Struck out—By Stottler, 10; by Wallace, 1. Umpire—Cowan.

Sewickley Won from Harvard.

The Sewickley team yesterday defeated the Harvard A. C. of Allegheny in an uninteresting contest at Sewickley, the score being 14 to 5. Score:

Sewick.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Harvard.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Sw'ney, m	1	3	2	0	0	Holmes, 1	0	0	1	0	0
G. G'dy, r	1	0	0	0	0	T'son, 2	1	1	2	2	0
Nash, s	2	3	1	2	1	B'gess, 1-c	0	0	5	0	0
Hut'son, s	2	2	3	0	0	B'bach, 3	0	1	3	0	1
Rich'on, 1	1	1	7	0	1	S'ble, c-1	2	1	8	0	1
J. G'dy, 3	1	3	1	2	0	Knapp, m	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, 1	2	1	0	0	0	Smith, s	1	2	1	3	0
Belt, c	2	3	12	1	1	Brown, r	0	0	3	1	0
M'Lane, p	2	0	1	3	0	Cappe, p	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	14	16	27	9	3	Totals	5	6	*23	7	2

*Sweeney out, failing to touch second.

Sewickley	0	2	2	0	2	3	3	2	*	—14
Harvard	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—5

Two-base hits—Sweeney, Nash and Smith. Home runs—Sheible and Nash. Struck out—By Lane, 12; by Cappe, 9. Base on balls—Off McLane, 4; off Cappe, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Cappe, 1. Umpires—Richards and Knapp.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

The Sheraden A. C. defeated the Ready Reds by a score of 21 to 9.

The Mariettas shut out the Centrals yesterday in a fast game by a score of 30 to 0.

Trenton played the Orions on the latter's grounds and lost by a score of 4 to 3.

The Pittsburgh Press team easily defeated the Acorn Reserves yesterday in a one-sided game by a score of 15 to 6.

The Standard A. A. would like to hear from the Pastime Reserves, Fosters and Emersons. Address J. R. Neely, Shady avenue, Allegheny.

The Sterlings and the B. & G. met yesterday in a very great game at High Bridge, and B. & G. won by the score of 16 to 7.

Champion Leach A. C. easily defeated the great Rosebud A. C. by the great stealing from third to home by Fry. The score was 10 to 5.

The Young Pirates of Tunnel street have changed their name to the Marietta Juniors. For games Address Bennie Levonson, 61 Tunnel street.

Dallas boys added another victory to their list by defeating the strong Fair Oaks team at Westinghouse park in a finely played game by the score of 10 to 8.

The Young Eagles defeated the Washingtons by a score of 9 to 8. The winners challenge all 8 to 9-year-old teams. Address W. E. Jones, Grand ave, Allegheny.

The Duquesne Amateurs and the D. H. A. C. played a one-sided game yesterday afternoon at Bigham Athletic field. The score was 14 to 1 in favor of Duquesne Amateurs.

The Mt. Lebanon A. C. went to Glenshaw and met the Undercliffs on the Glenshaw grounds. The game was too one-sided to be interesting. The score was 15 to 6.

The T. F. Ashfords went to Moon Run yesterday and met with their first defeat of the season. The Ashfords could not hit when hits meant runs. The score was 13 to 5.

The Munhall A. C. of Munhall defeated the McConegley A. C. of Homestead by the score of 7 to 0. The feature of the game was the pitching of McCune of the Munhalls.

Westlake defeated Banksville A. C. for the second time this season by a score of 21 to 1. The features of the game were the pitching of Berk and the all-round playing of Westlakes.

The W. A. A. defeated the Colonial A. C. on the former's grounds by the score of 15 to 8. The features were the all-round playing of Bell and Cushion and the catching of Boursoux.

The Manhattans defeated the Eurekas in a very loosely played game by a score of 7 to 5. The winners would like to hear from all first-class teams in or out of town. Address J. N. Burka, Fetzar street, Mt. Washington.

Idlewood defeated Shaner A. C. at Idlewood. Mulhern was hit hard after the third inning, while Barrett was an enigma to the Shaners. A fast double play by Idlewood in the ninth was the feature. The score was 14 to 8.

The P. J. Donnelly and Company G teams played an interesting game, the former winning by the score of 16 to 2. The feature of the game was the pitching of Shannon, who had 16 strikeouts, and allowed Company G but one hit.

The Ecker A. C. defeated the Arsenal Juniors by a score of 6 to 5. The features of the game were home runs by J. Doherty and J. Johns. They claim the 9 and 10-year-old championship of Pittsburgh. Address J. Johns, 28 Niagara street.

The National A. C. of Allegheny will hold a meeting at the home of Capt. Love, 1207 Sandusky street, and the following players are requested to be present: Emmel, Irwin, Curtiss, Love, Phrimmschneider, James Love, Meyers, Patterson, Graham, Apple and Laughlin.

The Manhattan Grays would like to hear from all strong teams wanting games on all Saturdays in August and September. Would also like to hear from some team for a game on next Thursday evening to be played at Schenley park. Address Harry N. Mitchel, No. 178 Forty-second street.

The Spaldings having signed Matz for third and Brehm for left, formerly of the Standard A. C., would like to hear from the Honus Wagner Juniors, Wilkinsburg H. S., Sewickley H. S., Ben Avon, Leetsdale, Sturgeon Juniors, Steers and Primrose Reserves. Address George Billinger, 822 East street, Allegheny.

Springdale A. C. defeated the D. C. & A. C. Juniors of Allegheny in a lively slugging match by the score of 16 to 10. The features of the game were the batting of H. Danver, who had a single, two-base hit and a home run, the baserunning of McQuaide, who pilfered three sacks, and a great running catch of a foul fly by Kelly in left field.

Scottdale Outplays Mt. Pleasant.

SCOTTDALE, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—The game here this afternoon between the Scottdale and Mt. Pleasant teams was too one-sided to be interesting. The home team outplayed the visitors at every stage of the game. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Scottdale	2	0	0	4	0	4	0	2	*	—12	15	2
Mt. Pl'snt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2	7	5

Two-base hits—Wall, Snyder, Sterritt 2, Shannon, Wassley. Struck out—By Eckman 9, by Brackville 4, by Susannick, 1. Umpires—Milbee and Palmer.

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By its use they can keep the scalp free from scruff and dandruff, thereby creating a healthy condition of the scalp, and promoting a soft, pliant and luxurious growth of hair. This preparation costs more than most other remedies of this nature, but IT DOES MORE. Any one troubled with scalp diseases, takes no chances in using HIRSUTUS. It positively does all that is claimed for it.

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Park Drug Store, Federal and Montgomery Ave., All'y.
Harry Mosbaugh, Third and James Sts., All'y.
Wm. J. McAdams, 2200 Fifth Ave., Pgh.
Edw. J. Kretz's Pharmacy, Webster Ave. and Roberts St., Pgh.
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CONCRETE WORK DRIVES THE MEN TO A COALITION

Revival of Concrete Construction With Cheap Labor Brings Trade Crash.

WILL COMBINE TO FIGHT

Bricklayers and Masons Are Arranging an Amalgamation to Meet New Industrial and Engineering Ideas—Leaders Meet Here.

Sharp inroads of concrete work in the newest building, retaining wall and even bridge construction have started an agitation among the organized bricklayers and stonemasons. Each of these crafts, which has a separate local organization, is being undermined, and the two are negotiating for a coalition to meet the new conditions.

George W. Gubbins, general president of the Bricklayers and Masons International union, was in Pittsburgh recently, and in conference with the Pittsburgh leaders of the union and those of the stonemasons', for the purpose of arranging this amalgamation. Mr. Gubbins is making a tour of the country to realize his project.

At the time he was here it was officially said that the object was only to consider matters in his own organization. A strike of bricklayers at one of the plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company was under consideration and a threat was made that the bricklayers at all plants of the company would be drawn off. This led to a concession of the managers of the glass company, which gave the men at the Pittsburgh district works the general wage conditions ruling throughout this district.

Purpose of His Visit.

The real purpose of Mr. Gubbins' visit to Pittsburgh was to further the proposed amalgamation of the bricklayers' and stonemasons' organizations. Together the two organizations plan to make the new concrete work a part of their crafts. By amalgamating, they plan to draw the concrete workers into the organization and thereby prevent the inroads into their crafts. The scheme is to have either bricklayers or stonemasons employed for this concrete work. The original organization of the bricklayers contemplated an affiliation of stonemasons, but the members of this craft launched a separate organization.

While President Gubbins of the bricklayers was here he was in conference with President J. S. Thompson and other executives of the Pittsburgh stonemasons. In this district the stonemasons have six or seven organizations with a membership of about 3,000 men. The Pittsburgh unions of the bricklayers have about 3,500. The scheme is to bring the two general organizations into an amalgamation, which will enable them to fight the inroads of the concrete work now being done at a much less labor cost.

In the great elevated track construction of the Pennsylvania Company through Allegheny, no masonry is being employed. The retaining wall construction is simply a great volume of concrete. With the work done, the retaining walls of the elevated construction will stand as one compact wall of concrete masonry. These walls are being stepped up on the inside to insure their strength. Rough boxes are constructed and the concrete filled in. At each two feet or so as the wall rises there is a step-in for the retaining wall. Practically the same plan would have been followed with stone masonry, except that the outer surface of the wall would have been gently inclined and the inner side more so.

Not Skilled Labor.

For the concrete work, which is displacing the stone and brick masonry, the workers are simply handy men. They are working at little more than the wages of laborers. The plan of the bricklayers and stonemasons is to meet this industrial innovation. These organized trades figure that with an amalgamated organization they can make this concrete work part of their trades, draw the workers into their organization and incidentally advance their wages.

To accomplish this the new amalgamation plans to affiliate with the building trades councils in many cities. In Pittsburgh, as elsewhere, the bricklayers have held out of the Building Trades Council because their general organization prevents their making such an affiliation which would bind them to support other building trades regardless of their own wage contracts. All this is to be changed.

Building concerns of Pittsburgh, with progressive engineers at their head, have entered the revival of concrete construction. For years this has been practically a lost art. In some ancient construction in Europe which has survived centuries there is nothing but concrete.

These Pittsburghers plan to bring their concrete construction in as a substitute for steel bridges. They claim it will be cheaper. The organized trades are planning their amalgamation to met all this. President Gubbins of the bricklayers will be back in Pittsburgh in a short time to further build up the scheme of a concerted move of his and the stonemasons' trades.

SHAH HELPS LONDON.

More People in City on Account of His Presence—Drawbacks in Club Life.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(Copyright.)—The town this week has been better filled than was expected. Undoubtedly the shah's presence in the metropolis has kept many people here who would otherwise have been away. Yet there are more clubs closed now for the annual repainting and redecorating than have been for very many years past.

Just to give an idea what a place London is for clubs, among those closed for the season are the United Service, the Reform and the Carlton, the imposing facade of which was much damaged by the coronation stand built in front of it; the Marlborough, the New Oxford, and the Cambridge, the Turf, the Army and Navy, the Badminton, St. James, Saville, Cavalry, Hyde Park, Bachelors and the Conservative, the New United Service, and the New Lyric.

These are the principals. There are no end of others, but these mentioned aggregate 28,000 members, all of whom are being received at other kindred clubs, while their own is closed.

ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE.

The Greatest Policy Ever Issued to One Individual.

The following letter tells the story of the largest premium ever paid on a single life:

"DENVER, Aug. 8, 1902.—Mr. N. E. Burn, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York:

"My Dear Sir—I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of policy for $250,000, issued on the 3½ per cent guaranteed gold bond plan, for which I have already given you my check, No. 1,642, for $263,150, in full for all payments thereon. This, I understand, is the largest premium ever paid in the world on one policy. This makes my total holdings in The Mutual Life Insurance Company over $600,000, and after thorough investigation, I take pleasure in recommending your company to all persons looking for protection to their families and investment for themselves. EBEN SMITH."

SAYS SHIPMENTS ARE TOO UNEQUAL

CAR SERVICE EXPERT STUDIES THE PITTSBURGH SITUATION.

C. W. Bradley, Manager of the Western New York Association, Sent Here by Steel Corporation—Shippers Face to Face With Threatening Conditions.

C. W. Bradley, manager of the Western New York Car Service association, who has been engaged in making a study of the freight congestion conditions in and about Pittsburgh, has reported on the subject to the United States Steel Corporation, which sent him here for the purpose. Mr. Bradley finds that much of the trouble is due to unequal distribution of shipments among the various railroads, the heavy shippers giving one line too much on a single day, thereby causing a congestion on that line which could have been avoided by a more equal distribution among the lines.

Mr. Bradley was chosen for this report because of his standing as a car service expert. He has been in the railroad business for 50 years, in both the operating and the traffic departments, and is thoroughly familiar with the detail work of both. He has held his present position since June, 1899, with headquarters at Buffalo.

The fact that the corporation has gone so carefully into the situation shows that there are grave fears for the present troubles being but forerunners of more to come, and a repetition of the conditions of last fall and winter is anticipated. The full details of Mr. Bradley's report have not been made public. It is believed, however, to be the most exhaustive criticism of conditions ever made here, and a number of suggestions for improvements are made.

Many Furnaces Banked.

The condition of the furnaces in the valleys from lack of coke is worse now than for many months. A large number is on the ragged edge, while still others have been banked. It is claimed by the railroads that the banking is for repairs in many cases, but there are other furnaces the closing of which is for simple lack of coke. A strenuous effort is being made, however, to take the coke to the furnaces, and if present indications are carried out it is probable that the banking will not be for long.

No one railroad has all of this trouble. Each shares in it, although some of the lines are in worse condition than others. The West Penn division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio between Pittsburgh and McKeesport are, perhaps, in the worst condition. All the available motive power is used in these places and crews are working to relieve the over-stocked yards.

The yards of the northwest system of the Pennsylvania lines at Conway are banked full of cars and new trains wait sometimes for a day to enter. Classification proceeds only with many delays.

The week has seen also the piling up of much business for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, but a big effort will be made today by this line to start the week with clear tracks.

Congestion at Pitcairn.

The freight congestion in the Pitcairn yards of the Pennsylvania railroad is worse than for many months. All day Friday long freight trains extended from the yards for several miles in both directions and only after several hours' waiting succeeded in getting in at a snail's pace. Every track in the yards is blocked with freight of many kinds, and it is with difficulty that cars are moved about. Every siding and mill yard at the manufacturing plants in the Monongahela valley is also filled with cars that should have been moved in many cases weeks ago.

The conditions at present are as serious as at any time during the last three years and shippers are suffering in consequence of their inability to ship or receive cars. The mills as usual are the greatest sufferers, and while they are rushed with orders, they are handicapped because they are unable to secure cars to ship finished products or receive supplies of raw material.

A BIG CARNIVAL TO BE HELD IN HOMEWOOD

The Local Board of Trade Is Planning an Interesting Event Next Month.

The Homewood board of trade, which was organized January 23, 1902, with 33 members, and which now includes 250 prominent citizens, for the purpose of protecting and developing the commercial interests of the community and by concerted action to aid in every way possible the general advancement of their neighborhood, have arranged to have a Mardi Gras carnival and fair on the grounds at Hamilton avenue, near Homewood avenue, from September 1 to 6, inclusive.

A carnival committee of 51 has been subdivided into committees on finance, concessions, grounds, souvenir program, transportation, press, decorations and illuminations, parade, donations, raffles, country store, public comfort and souvenir buttons, who have matters now well in hand, and it is believed that it will be one of the largest affairs of the kind ever held in this vicinity.

Work is progressing rapidly. A large gate has been erected at the entrance, and this will be handsomely decorated. Carpenters are inclosing the grounds with a high fence, and the applications for exhibition space are being received in great numbers.

A pony and runabout, which have been exhibited daily on the East End streets last week, are to be raffled, each visitor receiving a ticket representing a chance. Another feature will be the marriage of a well-known Homewood couple on the midway. The bride and groom are to receive many handsome presents and already the committee on matrimony has been overwhelmed with applications for the honor.

Besides the exhibits of business men of Homewood, Wilkinsburg, the East End and Pittsburgh downtown merchants, who have applied for space, there will be a thousand other interesting features.

Oscar A. Turner, superintendent of grounds and attractions, announces that a handsome souvenir program containing a historical sketch of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh wards, will be ready for distribution in a few days and that the public can obtain from it the full details of the proposed Mardi Gras carnival. A gorgeous street parade is scheduled to open the carnival on September 1, in which all the midway and other novel attractions will take part. Special arrangements have been made for ample street car service direct to the grounds and the Pennsylvania railroad will have extra accommodations on all their local trains to Homewood station during the week of the festivities.

NEW BOROUGH SHAPING UP.

Citizens of Ingram Will Make Nominations at a Meeting Tomorrow Night.

Tomorrow evening the citizens of the proposed new borough of Ingram will hold a meeting for the purpose of hearing reports from various committes chosen at a meeting held some months ago for the purpose of taking steps towards incorporation. D. J. Rex will act as chairman.

The executive committee, through Prof. M. J. McMahon, will make a report, as will also Percy F. Smith for the finance committee. The court has designated September 9 as the time for holding the special election for the naming of borough officers. Nominations will be made tomorrow night.

KNOX PREPARES TO INVESTIGATE PANAMA MATTER

Returns to Washington to Clear Up Work Prior to Sailing for Paris.

RUSSELL WIRES FOR HIM

Points in France That Demand Attorney General's Attention—Government Will Not Drop Case of Gaynor and Greene.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.—Attorney General Knox returned to the city today from his vacation, spent principally at Atlantic City. He will remain, however, only until Monday, when he will leave for New York, preparatory to sailing for Paris next Wednesday on the Oceanic.

He had hoped that this trip to France might be avoided, but Mr. Russell, who is now there investigating the Panama canal question for this government, has cabled Mr. Knox that there are some features of the case that, in his opinion, should receive the attorney general's personal attention. As to what these matters are Mr. Knox has no information.

Senator Spooner, who conditionally had accepted the attorney general's invitation to accompany him to Paris, finds now that he will not be able to do so.

In speaking of the railroad merger suit the attorney general said that testimony would be taken in the case beginning at New York next month. When that had been concluded the court would set a time for an oral hearing.

As to the Greene and Gaynor case, Mr. Knox said that within a day or two he would formulate instructions to the government counsel in Quebec as to the next steps to be taken to extradite the men. The government, he said, had no thought of abandoning its case and every possible means would be exhausted to secure the return of Greene and Gaynor to the United States.

Referring to the published report that he would be selected to succeed Justice Shiras on the supreme bench in case of the latter's early retirement, Mr. Knox said that he had no information upon this subject. He declined to indicate whether he could be induced to accept the appointment. It is well known that Mr. Knox's relations to the president are of the closest character and doubt is expressed whether the president would consent to his leaving the cabinet in any ordinary circumstances.

The published report that Solicitor General John K. Richards is to resign to enter into partnership with Abner McKinley is discredited by Mr. Knox.

PROMISED TO BE GOOD.

Joseph Riskewitzl Didn't Get a Chance to Escape the Second Time.

Being placed behind the cells in the Allegheny county jail seemed to warm the chilled heart of Joseph Riskewitzl, who was incarcerated there yesterday morning by Alderman James Sherran on the information of Meski Gantenski, a pretty Polish girl whom Joseph had promised to marry several weeks ago, and he agreed to make Meski his wife bright and early Monday morning.

On August 16 he was placed under arrest at the Jones & Laughlin Company's mills on the South Side. He told Constable Joseph Debold that he did not like to go to the alderman's office in his working clothes, but would readily accompany him if allowed to go home and change his clothes. Constable Debold agreed to this and Joseph went to his room and changed his garments. Instead of coming down stairs he jumped from the third-story window onto the roof of a one-story house adjoining and escaped.

Constable Debold then circulated the report among the Poles that he would not make the arrest, as the young girl had withdrawn the information. Joseph returned to work on Friday when he learned this, and he was greatly surprised when the constable arrested him again yesterday. He refused to marry the girl at the alderman's office, but when the jail doors were closed on him he became frightened and told the constable to send for the girl and if she was willing he would marry her.

Carlism to Influence Bourse.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Referring to the rumors of Carlist effervescence, El Correo Esanol, official organ of Carlism, warns the party not to be led astray, as the object of those raising the Carlist bogy was to influence the bourse.

OUT OF SORTS.

Pleasant Way to Drive Away the Blues.

A food that will bring back health and rosy cheeks to the sick as well as please the palate of the healthy is a pretty good food to know about. A lady in Minneapolis says: "I am such an enthusiast upon the subject of Grape-Nuts that I want to state a few instances of its value that have come under my personal experience.

"I was taken ill with a serious stomach trouble, so ill that the slightest movement caused me pain and could take nothing into my stomach or retain even medicine or water. I had been two days without nourishment when my husband suggested trying Grape-Nuts.

"The nurse prepared some with warm water, sugar and cream, and I took it hesitatingly at first until I found it caused me no pain and for ten days I took no other nourishment. The doctor was surprised at my improvement and did not resent my attributing the speedy cure to the virtues of Grape-Nuts. He said he had a case on record of a teething baby who grew rosy and fat on the same diet.

"Grape-Nuts are so dainty and delicious that it appeals to the whole household, and when either husband or I feel generally 'out of sorts' we try confining ourselves exclusively to the food for a day or two with the happiest results.

"For a year I have had for a neighbor a delicate girl—an epileptic. When I first knew her she was a mere shadow, weighing 70 pounds and subject to fearful attacks, having as many as 12 and 16 convulsions in a day. At such times she took no nourishment whatever. She had never tried Grape-Nuts, and as any food seemed to increase her trouble at such times it was with difficulty I persuaded her to try it. But I told her of my experience and induced her to try a few spoonfuls.

"The taste delighted her, and ever since she has made it her chief article of diet. The result has been wonderful; her improvement is the subject of remark with all who know her. The attacks are less frequent and violent and she has gained 20 pounds since last November and her family attribute her improvement solely to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

If it doesn't pay to buy here this week, it wouldn't pay to find gold dollars.

KEECH'S POPULAR STORES.

There's just one store for you to visit, when big assortments of fine Furniture are sought for—Keech's.

This Season's Remarkable Offerings in

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Will Again Emphasize the Leadership of the Keech Stores.

Wise buyers of Pittsburgh and vicinage will keep in touch with our doings—They will have a deep personal interest in our maturing plans.

The store's news, as printed in the papers from day to day, will keep you posted in a general way; but to fully appreciate the advantages here and the bargains, you must come and see what we offer you inside the store. Take time to look here, look everywhere. Compare.

This store has long since risen above the point of rivalry with any one. Your comparisons with values elsewhere have helped us. Comparisons are odious only to the store that hasn't the best for the money. Come any time. You're welcome, and you're never asked to buy at Keech's. The silent merits of the goods must win your orders. That's quite a peculiarity of this store—ever notice it?

This week's goods and this week's prices will more than repay you for any extra effort you may make to get here in time. Merest hints can only be given today. There are bargains in every line and Credit is just as Free here, at these under prices, as ever it was.

We Trust the People.

Try Keech's $10 Cotton Felt Mattress For Thirty Nights FREE

Your Money Back If You Want It

That shows you how good we think they are, and we'd be very glad to have you compare them with any $15 Cotton Felt or any $18 Hair Mattress that you find elsewhere.

Keech's $10 Cotton Felt Mattress is made of nice, clean Cotton Felt and all laid by hand. Can't mat down; always soft, always resilient. Absolutely clean, non-absorbent and vermin proof. It is covered with good ticking, tufts are close. Edges bound and stitched.

Regular Prices Are a Half More

$15 This Upright Folding Bed with Wire Bed Spring complete. Easy to open and close. Room for bed clothes inside. Neat carvings. Golden finish. Real value $25.

$1.75 This Iron Bed White Enameled and full size. Posts are heavy. Strong angle-iron rails. A regular $2.75 Bedstead.

$3.35 This Iron Bed A pretty design, with fancy cast chills and strong posts and fillers. White Enameled. Full size. Value $5.

$3.75 Golden Oak Chiffonier Four and one-half feet high, 23 inches wide. Five drawers with gilt handles. Solid oak wood.

WE HAVE ON DISPLAY 116 SAMPLES OF Bornstein Brass and Iron Bedsteads. Sold exclusively by us in Western Pennsylvania.

$2.75 Golden Oak Rocker with Saddle Seat; high arm; quartered oak. You'll not find its equal at $4.

Keech's $15 Parlor Suit.

This is is, without doubt, the biggest bargain of the season. Frames are a very rich mahogany finish with genuine mahogany veneered back panels, carvings are light and neat and the spring seats are upholstered with fine tapestry in a variety of colors. Their real worth is $20.

85c This Golden Oak Chair with Cane Seat. Solid oak wood. Brace arms.

There'll Be Some Big Buying and Big Selling Here This Week in

Odd Size Reception Hall and Room Rugs

These elegant Rugs were made in our own workrooms during the dull season, from the short lengths of the very best Carpets in each grade. Nearly all have miter-corner border; the patterns and colorings are elegant and

The Prices We Ask You to Pay Are Not One Cent More Than Half the Cost of the Materials at the Mills.

You save part of the cost of materials, all the cost of making and do not have any loss in matching. No more bargains like these for another year. Bring the size of your rooms; come Monday if you can, for first selection from a stock like this is worth much to you.

Quality.	Size.	Price Now.
Axminster Rugs—		
"	6 ft. by 5 ft. 5 in.	$ 5.00
"	6 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in.	6.00
"	6 ft. by 5 ft.	5.00
"	6 ft. by 7 ft. 2 in.	7.75
"	6 ft. by 10 ft. 10 in.	8.00
"	6 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.	10.00
"	6 ft. by 9 ft. 9 in.	13.75
Best Tap. Brussels Rugs—		
"	6 ft. by 11 ft. 3 in.	$ 7.50
"	4½ ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.	7.50
"	6 ft. by 8 ft. 5 in.	7.00
"	6 ft. by 10 ft. 0 in.	7.75
"	6¾ ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.	10.00
Roxbury Brussels Rugs—		
"	6 ft. by 6 ft.	$ 5.00
"	6 ft. by 8 ft. 9 in.	6.50
"	6 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.	6.75
"	8¼ ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.	9.50

Quality.	Size.	Price Now.
Wilton Velvet Rugs—		
"	3 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. 5 in.	$ 5.00
"	6 ft. by 6 ft. 1 in.	5.00
"	6 ft. by 7 ft. 1 in.	8.00
"	6 ft. by 9 ft. 2 in.	12.00
"	6 ft. by 9 ft. 9 in.	12.00
"	6 ft. by 10 ft. 7 in.	13.00
"	6 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.	13.50
Best Body Brussels Rugs—		
"	3 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft	$ 1.75
"	6 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in.	7.00
"	6 ft. by 9 ft. 9 in.	7.50
"	6 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.	9.50
"	6 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.	9.50
"	6 ft. by 8 ft. 3 in.	12.00
Wilton Rugs—		
"	4 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.	$ 2.50
"	6 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in.	7.00
"	6 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.	7.50
"	4 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 6 in.	10.00

The New Fall Carpets are Ready—Every Buyer Should See Them.

W. H. Keech Co. Keech's Furniture Makes Happy Homes 923 to 931 Penn Ave.

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Anyone unable to purchase a copy of the Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the fact to this office.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1902.

FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

Ballot Law Limitations.

There are possibilities of disappointment to certain political interests inherent in the ballot law. For example, the provision that the name of a candidate may appear but once on the official ballot by certificate of nomination, and but once by nomination papers, will make it difficult for the Union party to get any action for its money. It may be pertinent to remark that some of the persons most interested in the matter of Union party indorsements at the present time were active in procuring the adoption of that amendment to the original ballot law.

It is an open question whether the Union party, which polled a vote entitling it to certify nominations, has any legal right to file nomination papers. If it has not the proposed indorsement of Pattison, Guthrie and Nolan can have no more than a sentimental standing. The names can appear in but one column by certificate.

The situation is quite instructive as bearing upon the necessity for a ballot law that will give each name but one place upon the ballot, with as many party appellations as it has indorsements. But it is quite interesting in other aspects.

Land League Reforms.

Reforms granted to Ireland only make it more insistent upon others, until full justice shall be done. The present status of the Irish struggle for home rule and equal opportunity is clearly set forth by Hon. Michael Davitt in an interview with a Gazette correspondent, printed in another part of this paper. Mr. Davitt freely concedes that the county council act of 1898 was a tremendous advance toward the desired home rule. He also admits the land acts, passed since the agitation of the Land league in 1881 got him into prison, have brought about better conditions among agriculturists. But Mr. Davitt and his associates are not satisfied. They never will be until conditions in Ireland are legally as good as in other parts of Great Britain, at least. It has been a long struggle, but results encourage its continuance.

Successful Town Meeting.

There is no mistaking the temper of the people of the South Side on the water question. Yesterday's mass meeting was attended by a large number of people, considering the fact that these are busy times. The oratory was vigorous and the resolutions expressed the purpose to have better water as well as better service, or know the reason why. As to the exact means of procedure the citizens have not yet decided, that being left to the legal committee to determine.

One of the most instructive aspects of the whole matter is the bad effect a lax management of municipal business has upon the conduct of public service corporations having intimate relations with the city. In its inception the company supplying water to the South Side wards gave a better service than the city at the same rates. Even as late as 1887 it made efforts to get a better quality of water, with some success. But gradually the service has deteriorated, following the example of political management on the other side of the river, and that of the new company, operating in the hilltop boroughs, the citizens say, has never been what it should, until now the situation has become intolerable.

The South Side people have taken proper steps to redress their grievances. An old-fashioned town meeting has brought them into closer relations and demonstrated they are all of one mind. The inevitable result will be the kind of service they are paying for, or an abrogation of the privileges enjoyed by the water companies. In the remainder of the city a similar reform will be worked by the ousting from control of the political machine responsible for the inadequate supply of bad water.

National Laws Needed.

President Roosevelt further defined his attitude toward the "trusts" in his speech yesterday. He followed the same line as in his Fourth of July address here in Pittsburgh, but went more into detail and laid more stress on the necessity for national legislation. This modification is, no doubt, the result of earnest inquiry during his strenuous vacation at Oyster Bay. State laws, he is convinced, are not adequate to meet all contingencies.

There has been no change in the president's fundamental views. Corporations, large and small, are necessities to the development of industries and commerce. As such they will not be hampered by him. But those great aggregations of capital which attempt to monopolize fields of effort, or to use their vast powers to oppress producers on the one hand, or consumers on the other, must be restrained by law.

President Roosevelt is right. No one need have any difficulty in drawing a line between what may be done by legitimate enterprise and energy and operations designed to realize undue profits at the expense of the energy of others, or by driving competitors from the field by unfair means. To determine accurately when that line is crossed it is necessary to provide by law for absolute publicity of the affairs of the great corporations. Such publicity will have tremendous effect in restraining the "trusts," in itself, besides affording data upon which suits can be brought by the government.

Europe Vs. Russia.

Returns are now all in on the replies to the Russian note by the governments that participated in the Brussels conference on sugar bounties, and their tenor indicates no disposition to reopen the decision to which the conference pledged the various governments, to give no bounties on exports of sugar and to retaliate by means of tariff against governments which continue bounties. Russia grants a rebate of taxes on exports of sugar, and this was held by the United States to be a bounty. The application of the retaliatory tariff rate by Secretary Gage under the mandatory provision of the Dingley bill caused Russia to take similar retaliatory action against certain United States products. The United States was not a participant in the Brussels conference, but the conference adopted the view of Secretary Gage and voluntarily applied the same remedy that is supplied by the Dingley bill. Russia naturally protests, as is her right, but it is questionable whether the protests will avail to prevent the application of the rule. It is wholly, of course, a matter of interpretation, but it is gratifying to observe that the governments of Europe sustain the interpretation of the United States. Aside from this we have no interest in the matter.

New Foundland and Uncle Sam.

It is of considerable interest that Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, has been given full powers by the British government to make a tariff arrangement between Newfoundland and the United States that will be as nearly free trade as this government will consent to. Newfoundland is not, as many think, a part of the Dominion of Canada. Its geographical position gives color to the belief, but as a matter of fact it is an entirely separate colony, dependent not upon the dominion government, but upon the crown. Newfoundland statesmen see more for their country in closer commercial relations with the United States than in political union with Canada, and will endeavor to open the markets of this country to their fish and raw products. In the time of James G. Blaine in the state department a treaty was negotiated between Newfoundland and the United States, but like many other treaties it did not reach the stage of complete ratification. The premier from the codfish colony will endeavor to enlist interest again, and something may come of his efforts.

The French Embassy.

Announcement of the retirement of M. Cambon from the French ambassadorship at Washington is a surprise, and it is received with regret. It is in the nature of things for the representative of a foreign government, after a service of some years, to be moved to another capital, but after he has won his way into the good graces of the people among whom he sojourns temporarily as the agent of his government they dislike to lose him. The old world diplomatic service has points of resemblance to the old Methodist itinerary, and doubtless has the advantages as well as the disadvantages of that system. It is the American rule to retire a diplomat on his recall or resignation, though of late exceptions to it have been more frequent. Diplomacy abroad is a life occupation instead of a special service, and diplomatic preferment is earned, instead of being the reward of political or other service at home, or a recognition of usefulness. And so when a diplomat's eminence in some other field of time expires in one field he is moved to another. When M. Cambon goes to Berlin, as is said to be the program, it will be a recognition that he has done well here. Berlin is a difficult post for a French diplomat, and only one who has been tried and proved is fitted for it. M. Cambon has had no such delicate mission here as will be entrusted to him in the German capital, but the democratic atmosphere of Washington has tonic properties and broadening influences, and nearly five years of it ought to have prepared him to be persona grata at the court of an empire whose emperor has shown a deep and intelligent interest in things American, and whose statesmen have taken the cue from him. In their conferences and conversations the kaiser and M. Cambon will have a topic of common concern apart from the relations of their respective nations that will necessarily interest them in each other and thereby work for a better feeling between peoples whose hostile sentiments have been merely restrained during a long term of years.

M. Patenotre, who preceded M. Cambon, left Washington with the hearty goodwill of the American people and with an American wife. M. Jusserand, who is to succeed M. Cambon, is an unknown quantity, but his marriage to an American girl is a passport to American favor, while the entire acceptability of his predecessors is a considerable guarantee that in selecting him the French government knew the sort of man that would represent its interests to the satisfaction of the people and government to whom he is accredited.

Congress of First Importance.

Senator Penrose, in his speech yesterday, dwelt principally upon the necessity for maintaining the Republican majority in congress. He pointed out clearly the duty of Pennsylvania voters in this respect, and how the vital interests of the state are involved in the result.

Aside from the general interest in this enunciation of genuine Republicanism, there is some local interest in its bearing upon publications in the machine organ. That paper, a week or so ago, printed alleged utterances of Senator Penrose to the effect that he was not greatly concerned about the election of Republican congressmen. Not many of the senator's friends believed he entertained or had expressed any such views. It is seen from his first public utterance in the campaign that his sentiments are diametrically opposed to those attributed to him.

At about the same time the Times quoted Senator Quay as voicing similar opinions to those accredited to Senator Penrose. Obviously the one was not more authentic than the other, as Senator Quay openly declared, on several occasions prior to the meeting of the state convention, that it was of paramount importance to carry the congressional elections. If anyone has been misled by the publications referred to into doubting the attitude of either Senator Penrose or Senator Quay, the speech of the former should amply reassure him.

Merely a Suggestion.

Now that Lady Raglan has set the good example, let others imitate her. Her ladyship is a peeress and was in Westminster abbey in the robes of her rank in the peerage when the king and queen were crowned. When it was all over she went down into her own country, and for the benefit of a local charity exhibited herself in coronation garb for the small sum of six cents. It was worth the price of admission. It wasn't the coronation, but it was a chunk of it, and the only mistake made was in not charging more. The idea is a good one, and we respectfully pass it up to Whitelaw Reid. It is true, he wasn't at the coronation, but he had his coronation clothes made and he would have been the center of the American participation in the pageant if it had occurred at the time mentioned in the first programs. It isn't the fault of the clothes and the special ambassador that they weren't in the thick of it, and they are just as good as though they had been, and look just as well. Let Whitelaw array himself in his knee breeches and all the rest of it and hire a hall for the benefit of some deserving charity, and he will be able to show gate receipts that will impress Lady Raglan and all the rest of the titled throng who were really at the coronation that America is not only the land of the free and the home of the brave, but knows when there is a good thing on exhibition. And whereas it cost but six cents to pass in to see the English lady, let our special ambassador charge at least five times six cents and we are sure he will look it, if not more.

There are several able-bodied Democratic statesmen who are of the opinion that W. C. Whitney doesn't know what he is talking about when he says the party is without a man to lead.

The coal strike should be settled at once. The American people have borne with remarkable patience conditions which might have been remedied long ago.

Those baseball clubs that are working hard for last place in the race will soon put their explanation departments to work and tell us how it all happened.

The season of the year is approaching when the head of the family will begin to wish he had saved the money he put in a Panama hat to pay the coal bill.

A member of the Cuban cabinet has tendered his resignation. This is a thoroughly un-American indication.

The summer resort managers will have to hustle out and go to work this winter as a result of the cool summer.

The clerks in the treasury department might take a shy at craps to keep up a semblance of being sporty.

The crop of political chestnuts promises to be much larger this fall than the supply of the other kind.

Tom Johnson failed to persuade that Cleveland preacher that politics is better than the pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Swallow is doing his best to counteract the prevailing coolness in the weather.

Mr. Quay's scalded foot does not seem to have interferred with his thinking machine.

We trust the King of Italy will get his German accent down fine.

But, then, perhaps Recorder Brown needs the money.

Sounds Familiar.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"What's that $5 kept out of my salary for?" demanded the employe of the state institution.

"That's your voluntary contribution for campaign purposes," blandly replied the superintendent.

"But is isn't a voluntary contribution. You've no right to hold it out on me. That wasn't in the bargain. I never heard anything about it before. It is a gouge and I won't stand it!"

"But you have to pay it, you know, or lose your job. Does it go?"

"Y-yes."

"Well, that's why we call it voluntary."

Cheaper to Princes.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is perhaps all right that the Grand Duke Boris should have police protection during his presence in Chicago, but let us hope, for the sake of decency, that he may not be asked to pay the usual price.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE'S SUNDAY SERMON

THE HABIT OF PRAYER

The Lord is near to those who call upon Him, to those who call upon Him in very truth.—Psalms, cxiv.

By F. DE SOLA MENDES,
Rabbi of the "Gates of Prayer," (West End Synagogue,) New York.

This is a word to the young, based upon the experience of all who have attained middle age at least; greater years but increase the range of observation and confirm the results already furnished. As years add themselves to years various generalized facts stand out prominently before him or her who reviews the past; we call the statement of them experience. Thus, from the various acts of kindness received from relatives or friends we generalize about the blessed effects of friendship in purifying our ambitions, strengthening our best endeavors and making life not so harsh a struggle as men's selfishness would make it. Conversely, from repeated exhibitions by the "reptiles of the human race," of the depravity and meanness to which they sometimes surrender themselves, we form our general opinion of dangers to be feared from such moral perverts as sometimes rub elbows with us on the march of life or occupy a seat adjoining ours on the scene of our daily work. Such experiences anent our fellow men are at hand for all of us, and their generalized lessons, more or less plain to all, are designated "common experience."

But there is another range of experiences—strange to say, equally plain and patent to all—which are not so readily understood or not so frequently applied (to our loss and detriment) as those touching our fellow men. They are the repeated facts of life in connection with the Great Spirit, the great and all-wise God, who has sent us hither for a brief stay in accordance with some wise plan pervading the universe. Thus, repeated examples occur around us of the pernicious effects of sin and vice, on a natural scale as well as on an individual one; and yet men rarely draw upon their "experience" for moderative or preventive measures when contemplating just such error themselves. That sum of human experience that Almighty God loves, purity and justice, and has set His all-powerful ban upon all disregard of this, His law, is strangely neglected or forgotten of men when present opportunities invite to sin. Conversely, men are foolishly and ungratefully oblivious of the generalizations of experience with God on the side of His Mercy and love. How countless the instances when Divinity shaped our ends smooth that seemed so rough, rent the clouds that threatened, dispelled the storms that terrified us.

But of all the experiences on this side those most strangely neglected center around the factor of human experience to which the psalmist alludes, the power of prayer. The Hebrews always were a prayerful people. In later centuries they had good reason to be, but centuries before Homer had sung of siege and strife, or Roman Romulus had founded his law-making city, the Jewish bards in their inimitable psalter had sung of God's nearness to man by way of the avenue of prayer, and sung in terms that make their book today the prized prayer-book of civilizations myriad.

This "nearness of God" is a subject men and women would do well to examine, ponder and apply in their own lives. We have societies for psychic research, collecting instances of the influence of spirit over matter and of spirit answering spirit on the human plane appealing to spirit divine on so much higher a plane and meeting response swift and certain? If we settle ourselves to think about it we can do a little work of psychical research in this field ourselves. Many of us know, all of us have heard, of instances where true prayer, "calling upon God in very truth," have met with blessed response; and not for ourselves alone, but for others.

Why not? Why should we not recognize that God, inimitable Spirit as He is, does not lose touch with that minute spark of spirit with which He has graciously endowed us? To give it to us, and take no further account of it were unworthy of the great donor. Just as the fragment of a shattered mirror is also a mirror itself, just as the smallest drop of water possesses the qualities and is subject to the same laws as the ocean floods, so the atom of spirit we call "human soul" is most truly a fragment, a drop, of the great soul.

ICONOCLAST KINGS SELLING PALACES

Democratic Populace Protests Love of Royal Traditions and History.

By THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

"Plus Royaliste que le Roie" (More royalist than king), is a qualification that may be applied to the excellent people of Stockholm, who are up in arms because their monarch and the crown prince are disposed to accept an exceedingly advantageous offer which has been made to them for the purchase of the palace, which for near two hundred years has been the Metropolitan residence of the crown prince of Sweden.

With the exception of the palace occupied by King Oscar—the scene of so many historic tragedies—and which has been razed time and again to the ground in order to get rid of the spooks by which it has been haunted, the crown prince's residence is the only other royal palace at Stockholm. It occupies a magnificent and imposing site, is a very majestic pile, and is associated in the eyes of the Swedish people with all sorts of episodes, dramas and traditions of their national history.

The price offered for it is three million crowns, the intending purchaser being the Wallenberg bank, of which Baron Printskold, grand master of the household of the crown prince and his principal chamberlain, is president.

The very fact that the crown prince should permit the principal officer of his household and court to hold the presidency of a bank, and especially of a private bank, has often excited unpleasant comment, though, of course, it dispenses the heir apparent from paying any salary to the baron. Naturally it has led to a report becoming current in connection with the projected sale of the palace, that the crown prince, the monarch and the bank are bent upon a deal at the expense of the state.

Palace Is Public Property.

It must thoroughly be understood that the palace in question is not the private property of the king or of the crown prince. It belonged to the Swedish crown long before the French peasant dynasty of Bernadotte secured possession of the Swedisch throne, and the proprietary interests of the crown prince cannot be even considered in the light of "life interest," since he merely enjoys possession thereof as heir apparent, and would have to surrender it to his eldest son, or failing male issue, to his next brother on becoming king.

It is certainly unfortunate that the president of the bank, which offers to purchase the palace, should be the close associate, intimate friend and chief of the household of the crown prince, since naturally it suggests things, which if not actually constituting sharp practice, are at any rate questionable on the score of delicacy.

A portion of the purchase money would of course have to be employed in acquiring another metropolitan residence for the heir apparent, in the selection and acquision of which the baron, as the chief of the heir apparent's household would play a leading part, and it is he, too, who would have the handling of the balance.

The people of Stockholm, however, by no means restrict themselves to condemning the position of the baron in the matter, and are most vigorous in their censure of the king, himself, and the crown prince, declaring that neither one has any respect for the traditions and history of a great and illustrious royal house, which they entered solely and entirely by means of adoption. For it must be remembered that the French Field Marshal Bernadotte was adopted by the last king of the Vasa line that reigned over Sweden.

Royal Business Men.

Both King Oscar and his eldest son have the business instinct strongly developed. Indeed, the king is engaged in all sorts of industrial enterprises, owns several hotels and breweries, and it is a standing joke among foreign diplomats accredited to the court of Stockholm that Oscar II. never loses an opportunity of booming his beer and advocating its use at the foreign embassies.

King Oscar and his sons are, however, not alone in this strange regard for old traditions and historic association in connection with palaces. Thus, for instance, the king of Italy has for a considerable time past been endeavoring by every means in his power to get rid of the larger number of the many royal palaces which he owns as king in various cities of the peninsula and in Sicily. His idea, of course, is to convert them into cash and use the money thus obtained in order to build a new royal palace at Rome in the place of the Quirinal, which is as distasteful to him as it is to his consort, and which possesses in the eyes of all his Catholic subjects the extreme disadvantage of being subject to the ban of the Catholic church.

The project of the king is therefore a sensible one. But it has excited a storm of disapproval in each city where it is proposed to sell the royal residence there, even the republican element of the population denouncing the king's disregard for historic traditions and associations, as well as for the annals of reigning houses whose thrones he had usurped.

Another King Wants to Sell.

King Leopold is known to be anxious to make some similar arrangement with regard to the royal palace at Brussels, that is, to sell it and to use the purchase money to construct a royal residence in another portion of the city, and he has already managed to sell one of the most magnificent domains and country seats of the reigning house of which he is the chief, namely, that of the Ardennes, to a hotel syndicate.

We see in England King Edward after finding that he could not sell Osborne presenting it to the nation for use as a sanatorium for convalescent officers of the army and navy, while another royal residence, namely, White Lodge, the childhood home of his daughter-in-law, the princess of Wales, has been let to Mrs. Hartmann in return for a handsome rental. Possibly if a purchaser were found for Holyrood, or even a good tenant, it might be sold or let, though of course all Scotland would raise its hands in horror at the idea, even those very territorial magnates and great Scotch nobles, who are always so eager to lease their own ancestral castles in the north to wealthy American tenants.

Emperor William is pulling down the palace at Berlin where Prince George died the other day—it is one of the oldest royal residences in the Prussian metropolis—and intends to sell the site and use the money thus obtained to build elsewhere a residence for his sailor son, Prince Adelbert.

Everywhere Royal Iconoclasts.

Indeed, all over Europe one finds the paradoxical situation of monarchs and royal personages destroying and disposing of the old, regardless of its time-honored associations with the dynasty and the national history, while the very people who are supposed to be imbued with democratic instincts and to be endeavoring to curtail the prerogatives and powers of the throne are loudly complaining of royalty's lack of respect for the dynastic traditions of the past.

There were plenty of people, and good republicans too, in France who bitterly condemned the government for selling the crown jewels of France, and in the same way King Edward is coming in for no end of criticism on the part of his subjects for authorizing the sale of most of the gems used for the crown with which Queen Alexandra was crowned in Westminster abbey the other day.

It is, indeed, a topsy turvy world when one finds people professing the most advanced sort of democracy blaming royalty for not according due deference and regard to monarchical associations and traditions.

"A Wee Bit Pitiful."

From the Washington Star.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a cavalry officer now serving in the Philippines:

"I understand that the army in the Philippines has been the recipient of many choice epithets of late in the halls of congress. It is too bad that some of the worthy gentlemen who think we are all brutes could not see with their own eyes what conditions exist over here. I think—though my opinion is of little importance—that no campaigns could have been carried on more mercifully than the ones over here. War is not a Sunday school picnic at its best and here it has surely been at its worst—if a treacherous foe, a hostile population, a cheerful disregard of all civilized methods of conducting war on the part of our brown brothers, count for anything. Why, in Banan even, a comparatively peaceful town, two of our friends were assassinated in the market by orders of an insurgent chief, another buried alive in the outskirts, and—according to hearsey evidence only—more than 20 suspected of being frendly toward us were killed at different times within 10 or 12 miles of town. The same sort of thing took place for months in the vicinity of the islands. The insurgents have tortured captured American soldiers in every way that fiendish ingenuity could suggest, have mutilated in indescribable fashion the bodies of our dead, and yet through it all the American army has been humane. There are isolated instances, of course, of questionable methods, but they have not been many in number so far as I can learn. If the anti-imperialists at home could see our army doctors treating cholera-stricken natives in their nipa shacks, poor ignorant beings for whom no rich 'principale' cares a straw, being freely given the best of care, they might change their minds as to our all being brutes. Four years ago today every man, regular or volunteer, white or black, brave or cowardly, was called (or miscalled) a 'hero'—today some of the very people and papers who then praised him most are the first to call him a brute. It's just a wee bit pitiful, isn't it?"

Now for the Vendetta.

From the Washington Star.

Col. Henry Watterson's remark that he does not wish to be governor of Kentucky because he does not desire an office which money can buy is liable to set several ex-governors camping on his rhetorical trail.

HE AIN'T WENT YIT.

Every little while they tell us that the horse has got to go;
First the trolley was invented, 'cause the horses went so slow,
And they told us that we'd better not keep raisin' colts no more;
When the street cars got to moting that the horses pulled before
I thought it was all over for old Fan and Doll and Kit,
S'posed the horse was up and done for,
But
he
ain't
went
yit.

When the bike craze first got started people told us right away,
As you probably remember, that the horse had saw his day,
People put away their buggies and went kitin' 'round on wheels;
There were lots and lots of horses didn't even earn their meals.
I used to stand and watch 'em, with their bloomers as they'd flit,
And I thought the horse was goin',
But
he
ain't
went
yit.

Then they got the horseless carriage, and they said the horse was done,
And the story's been repeated twenty times by Edison;
Every time he gets another of his batteries to go,
He comes whoopin' out to tell us that the horse don't stand a show,
And you'd think to see these chauffeurs, as they go a chauffin', it
Was good-by to Mr. Dobbin,
But
he
ain't
went
yit.

When the people git to flyin' in the air, I s'pose they'll say,
As we long have been a-sayin', that the horse has had his day,
And I s'pose that some old feller jist about like me'll stand
Where it's safe and watch the horse haulin' stuff across the land,
And he'll mebby think as I do, while the clouds above him flit,
"Oh, they say the horse is done for,
But
he
ain't
went
yit.

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Rerald.

The Question Box

Compulsory Vaccination Act.

What is the act, law or ordinance upon which compulsory vaccination is based?—A Reader.

Act passed May 8, 1895, paragraph 246, reads as follows: "The bureau of health may take such measures as it may from time to time deem necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox, by issuing an order requiring all persons in the city, or any part thereof, to be vaccinated within such time as said bureau may prescribe, and all persons refusing or neglecting to obey such order, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25: Provided, It shall be the duty of the bureau of health to provide for the vaccination of such persons as are unable to pay for the same at the expense of such city."

Campaign Literature Gratis.

Are the important speeches (such as Senator Hoar's) and important documents of congress printed outside of the Congressional Record? If so, how can I obtain them, and at what cost? (2) How can I obtain the campaign book lately printed by the Republican congressional committee? What would it cost?—Student.

Important speeches are often reprinted for free distribution. Apply to your congressman. For the campaign book apply to Republican congressional campaign committee, Washington, D. C.

Ohiopyle Falls.

Please let me know how Ohiopyle Falls got its name and the distance from Pittsburgh to it?—R. R. S.

Ohiopyle is 74 miles southeast of Pittsburgh. No satisfactory reason can be given for the selection of the name. The most plausible, says a historian of Fayette county, seems to be that it is an Indian name signifying "the beautiful falls."

Population of Canada.

What is the official count of the last census of the population of Canada taken in 1901?—S. P.

5,338,883.

Edward Garrett, Novelist.

Kindly inform us of time and place of birth and death of Edward Garrett, Englishman, author of "Occupations of a Retired Life?"—H. R. B.

Edward Garrett is the pseudonym of Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo, born 1843 in London, and now living in Aberdeen, Scotland. She has written about a score of other novels.

Fishes Have Hearts.

A bets B that a fish has no heart; B bets that it has. Who wins?—W. W. R.

Fishes have a well-developed heart, consisting of an auricle, a ventricle and a bulbous arteriosus. So A loses.

Value of 1794 Half Cent.

What is a one-half cent dated 1794 worth?—Subscriber.

Half cents of 1794 in fine condition have brought as high as $3 within the last two years.

Authority on Etiquette.

Please advise me of a good, up-to-date book on etiquette?—Subscriber.

The "Encyclopedia of Etiquette," by Emily Holt, published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is comprehensive and authoritative.

A Course in Engineering.

Will you give me the names of a few companies where a young man may receive a thorough course of training in electrical and mechanical engineering by serving an apprenticeship?—J. E. W.

We know of none. Technological schools, like that projected by Mr. Carnegie, alone give thorough training.

Both Are Easy to Find.

Please give location of Duquesne Garden and Colosseum bicycle track?—Reader.

Duquesne garden is in Craig street, near Fifth avenue; Colosseum bicycle track is at Allegheny avenue and Boquet street.

Only "Kind o' Familiar."

K. E. Harriman, in Lippincott's Magazine.

It was a cold day. The papers said "snow before morning." Business was light at Riley's. The proprietor stood looking out into the street. As he idled thus strains of harmony fell upon his ear and he turned. The stranger, rocking to and fro, was blowing a mouth-organ. The instrument was wheezing the air he had sung the first day. Riley wagged his head in time with it. When he finished the stranger looked up and his heavy eyes met Riley's, and he grinned foolishly.

"Gosh! Yeh know how t' blow it, donchee?" Riley said. The musician nodded.

Then he struck up another air, quicker than the first, and played it through, lifting his eyes to Riley's again, drunkenly, at the end.

Riley came around the end of the bar and, drawing up a chair, sat beside the stranger.

"Blow some more," he said.

"Here's one I betche don't know," the player mumbled. He closed his eyes. Riley sat transfixed during the performance.

"Ditche know it?"

"Sounds kind o' f'miliar; can't seem t' place it, save me."

The stranger chortled with delight. He reached out a shaking hand and made to clutch the saloonkeeper by the arm.

"'S one on yeh," he chuckled.

"What was it?" Riley demanded.

"'Near'r' God t' Thee;' an' yeh didn't know't." He was overcome with delight and rocked back and forth, while strange, unmeaning sounds issued from his throat.

Will Change the Brand.

From the New York Times.

One morning several weeks after the coal strike began, Russell Sage and J. Pierpont Morgan were riding down to business on an elevated train. The conversation naturally turned to the coal strike, chances of the output, prices coal would bring, etc.

Mr. Sage was telling of their good luck in procuring a lot at moderate cost per ton. Mr. Morgan bantered him about the quality, claiming he did not get the real article at the price he mentioned.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Sage, "that coal is all right; the real article. I know it, for each piece is stamped 'Lehigh.'"

"That's a good one," answered the arbiter of finance; "but I'm a thinking, Uncle Russell," as he clapped the sage of Lawrence Beach good naturedly on the shoulder, "I'm a thinking that the next lot you or any one else will get, instead of being stamped 'Lehigh,' the chances are that each piece will be stamped 'D— high.'"

PERSONALS.

Mr. Theodore White, secretary of the P. & A. Telephone Company, left yesterday for an extended trip on the lakes and through Canada.

Mr. W. C. Lyne left for Atlantic City Thursday to join his family at Hotel Traymore, during the remainder of August.

Mrs. J. Herman and Mrs. J. R. Dodds, the latter accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. William H. Spangler of Brighton road, Allegheny, left Saturday for points north, including Niagara Falls and Toronto.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

The following persons from nearby towns were registered at Pittsburgh hotels yesterday:

Henry—J. B. F. Rinehart, S. M. Smith, Waynesburg; W. T. Lewis, Uniontown; W. J. Campbell, Smithfield; A. C. Townsend, New Brighton.

Duquesne—J. W. Gallagher, Johnstown; Clarence C. Slater, Nelsonville, O.; Miss Anna Marquis, Miss Bess Blaney, Greensburg.

Seventh avenue—W. F. Conwell, Miss Emma Jones, Johnstown; Mr. and Mrs. Bert Stoy, Waynesburg; J. S. M'Gowan, Clearfield; G. W. Barreckerow, Connellsville; Alfred Hill, Pearl Winters, Monessen; F. M. Shaffer, Waynesburg.

Monongahela—Miss Mae Hall, Youngstown, O.; Louis Lambert, Johnstown; B. H. Hite, Morgantown, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Henry, Connellsville; J. V. Cunningham, New Castle; J. E. Wynne, Akron, O.

Victoria—Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, Latrobe; Mrs. H. C. Smith, Johnstown; J. H. Mason, Greensburg; H. M. Griffin, Tyrone; J. W. Torney, Mansfield, O.

Newell's—Scott C. Guillimont, Johnstown; William Campbell, Duquesne; Samuel H. Hughes, Bolivar.

Griswold—James Valentine, Kane; John Brown, Dawson; J. A. Stover, Scottdale; C. B. Terry, Johnstown; E. H. Sammons, McDonald.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Frederick P. Lang.

Frederick P. Lang, 30 years old, a son of William F. Lang, president of the Union American Broom Company and secretary of the Union Broom Company, is dead at the home of his parents in Termon avenue, Allegheny. For about seven years he had been traveling in the southern part of the United States and in Mexico for his health and on Thursday returned home. He grew worse and died the following day. About a month ago his sister, Miss Rena Lang, died from injuries received in a runaway accident. Mr. Lang is survived by his parents, three brothers and one sister: George W. Lang of the United States navy; W. S. Lang, who is associated with his father in business; S. Laird Lang and Miss Marie Lang.

Mrs. Phoebe Christy.

Mrs. Phoebe Christy, wife of William Christy, died yesterday at Brookfield, O., after a few weeks' illness. She was one of the pioneers of Brookfield township and prominent in temperance circles. She is survived by her husband, to whom she had been married for 54 years, one daughter, Mrs. L. C. Jenkins of Farmington, Ohio, and one son, William C. of Brookfield and one sister, Mrs. Lucy Rand of Youngstown.

Capt. C. P. Cooper.

Capt. C. P. Cooper of the transport Kearney died of typhoid fever at Washington yesterday. Capt. Cooper arrived in Washington last week in command of the Kearney with supplies for the quartermaster's department. Shortly after his arrival he was taken ill and was removed to a hospital.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Kaiser, 65 years old, widow of Gottlieb Kaiser, is dead at her home, No. 7624 Kelly street. She is survived by two sons, W. F. and J. G. Kaiser, both residents of Pittsburgh.

Miss Martha Wiley, 75 years old, until five years ago a resident of Pittsburgh, is dead in Indiana at the home of relatives. The remains will be brought to Pittsburgh for interment.

Mrs. Rosemary Traynor died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Catherine McGonigle, in Braddock avenue, Braddock, early yesterday morning after a brief illness resulting from stomach trouble, aged 32 years. She is survived by her husband, Michaael Traynor, three children, her mother and two brothers.

William A. Davis, 30 years old, for eight years a mail carrier in Knoxville, is dead at the family home, No. 53 South Fourteenth street. He was a member of Dallas lodge, F. and A. M.; Pittsburgh Aerie, No. 76, F. O. E.; Eureka tent, No. 26, K. O. T. M., and of the Pennsylvania State band.

"A Billion Dollar Session."

From the Philadelphia Press.

There is an outcry of alarm in some inconsiderate quarters at the official statement, just published, of the expenditures at the last session of congress. "A billion dollar session" is the exclamation. "A record of extravagance" is the description. "An increase of $70,000,000 in actual appropriations over last year."

Now, take the statement of "an increase of $70,000,000 in actual appropriations over last year." Two items of this increase are $50,000,000 already indicated for the Isthmian canal and the postoffice appropriation—an increase which is required by the growth of the postal service, and which will be offset by a corresponding increase in the postal revenue. Here are $64,000,000 of the $70,000,000 increase at once accounted for, leaving only $6,000,000 to be explained. There is, indeed, a large saving of $24,000,000 on the army and of $5,000,000 on pensions. But, on the other hand, there was no river and harbor bill last year and the usual appropriation for that purpose was thrown over to this year. As a matter of fact there is no material increase in current expenses.

An Economical Solution.

From the Washington Star.

"You say your father is becoming interested in social entertainment!" said one young woman.

"Yes," answered the other; "he says he will be glad to entertain all our friends two or three evenings a month. The other evenings we can let the fires go out and go to somebody's else house to keep warm. The plan seems a very economical one for all concerned."

EYE-OPENERS.

"I wonder who invented the saying 'Out of sight, out of mind.'"

"Give it up, but whoever it was had evidently never heard of Homer and Milton."—Philadelphia Press.

His Medical Adviser—You won't last long at this rate, young man. You are burning the candle at both ends.

Gayboy—Very well, doctor. When the candle is burnt out I'll light the gas.—Chicago Tribune.

"Boo-hoo!" wept the rattlesnake to its mother, "I think the other little snakes are real mean. They won't treat me right at all."

"What do they do to you?" asked the mother snake.

"They won't play anything," answered the small rattler, "but 'button, button, who's got the button?' and I'm always it."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

During an unusually warm, dry spell, the teacher was questioning sober-faced 5-year-old Jack.

"Of what did God make Adam, Jack?" Jack didn't know.

"God made Adam out of the dust of the earth," said the teacher.

Jack pondered a moment and then drawled: "He could make a lot of them now, couldn't he, Miss Mary?"—The Little Chronicle.

From out his mansion (park bench 12) the meditative Raggles
Voices the thought that through his brain with new insistence straggles:
"Whitney and Schwab's retired from work.
'Twas no new stunt they did.
It's nothing more than I've done ever since I was a kid!"

—New York Evening World.

ELEVATOR FACE IN PITTSBURGH

Doctor Thinks Environment May Produce New Human Species.

NOW it is the "elevator face." It is characterized by a strained effort to look two ways at once. It has been noticed for some time, but has become more common since the Frick, Arrott and other very tall buildings have been erected. It is the product of the desire to catch the first elevator passing the floor. Those who try it know this requires close watch on both sides at once.

The higher and larger the sky-scraper the greater the number of elevators required. In fact, the ultimate height of office buildings will be measured by the inability to give elevator service on account of the space occupied by them. But to return to the "elevator face." A physician who believes in the Darwinian theory and attributes odd development to environment declared the other day that modern civilization is working toward a new type of the human animal.

"This straining to see on both sides at once," said he, "will cause the eyes to grow farther apart. It is not merely watching for elevators that calls for double vision at a wide angle. Crossing congested streets, looking for trolley cars and automobiles in both directions require the same kind of skill. In time the eyes will become independent of each other and placed well to the side of the forehead. Then the owner can cover as wide a field as the turret guns on one of our new warships. This will allow him to watch for all the elevators at once, or to see vehicles approaching from all directions. No doubt there will be other changes in the face. The features may grow sharp and peaked from the state of continual watchfulness, while the ears may be abnormal in size and have great delicacy in sense in order to catch the faintest rattle of the big chain on the elevators or the soft tread of the pneumatic-tired auto. The whole expression will be one of great intensity."

* * *

ABOUT 50 people had been standing, or rather leaning against each other, on Young's pier at Atlantic City a few days ago watching half as many "land lubbers" trying to catch enough fish to repay them for the 25 cents they had spent for a line and scanty bit of ancient bait.

"Charles, I do wish some one would catch one; I saw that old gentleman catch two lovely little ones a few weeks ago," said a fair young lady to her gentleman friend, who had evidently just arrived.

"What kind were they, dear?"

"I don't know, but I think the gentleman next to me said they were pigeon fish," answered "her innocentness."

After a sweltering silence of about fifteen minutes, during which time no one as much as secured the encouragement of a bite, the young lady suddenly became very much excited and was the center of attraction for a score or more eyes, which burst into tears of laughter when she said, "Charles! Charles! look, there's a fish right down there and no one seems to be catching it." My sympathy was for her gentleman friend. He couldn't laugh—for her sake; nor speak—for want of words. I looked at him and compared his expression with the one Hans Wagner will assume if he ever strikes out in the ninth inning with three on base.

As the lady had seen the fish in the territory of a little fellow who stood directly in front of her he thought she aimed her statement as a reflection on his ability as a fisherman. This was too much, and as he pulled his line out of the water he turned and said "Missis, I tink you spied a sucker, and all de rest in dis net is gold fish. I'se jist yer fer a bluff, and if you saw dat old guy ketch two de odder day, he did it wid a soup ladle."

* * *

A GENTLEMAN who is on the street at early hours tells the following story: "The other morning about 6 o'clock I was standing on a prominent corner waiting for a car, when I saw a hubbub across the street. Being curious, I rushed over. I discovered a policeman with two young fellows in custody and a third making a complaint that the boys were trying to bunco him. The complainant looked like one of those none too rare birds who do not work, but who cash their beauty, or some other equally tangible asset. The boys under arrest were horny-handed, carried mechanics' tools, and were evidently en route to work.

Just as I arrived on the scene, a captain and lieutenant of police likewise appeared, and right there is where it developed that there is some common sense in the police department, despite so much recent evidence to the contrary.

"'What's the row?' asked the captain.

"'Those fellows are crooks and tried to do me,' replied the night prowler. 'You can see the evidence on both of them.'

The evidence was quickly produced. It consisted of a silver watch, which the complainant alleged they were trying to sell him, and a dollar bill wrapped around a plentiful supply of brown paper to imitate a 'roll.'

"'We didn't try to sell him the watch,' declared the accused, in chorus.

"'You did so,' declared Mr. Night Prowler, 'and I can prove it.'

"'Well, suppose you did try to sell the watch, isn't it yours?' asked the captain. Then turning to the complainant, he delivered a few jolts something like this:

"'You had better go about your business. These boys are all right and you are half drunk. It is no crime to have a roll made up of one part cash and twenty parts brown paper. Many a fellow has made a bluff like that. And it is no crime to sell your watch if you want the money. Go on about your business before you take a ride in the hurry-up. There are too many of your kind in the city, anyhow. If you did a little honest work for your money you would not be so suspicious of everybody else.'"

* * *

THE following story is told of a well-known attorney who is recognized as one of the best cross-examiners at the Allegheny county bar. The attorney was defending in a suit against a traction company for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in an accident. The plaintiff had testified that he was severely injured and that since the accident he could not raise his right hand as high as his shoulder.

"How high can your raise your hand?" asked the attorney.

"Why, just so high," said the witness, slowly and apparently with effort, raising his hand about as high as his shoulder.

"And your hand and arm have been in that condition ever since the accident?" inquired the attorney.

"Yes," replied the witness, "I have not been able to raise my hand above my shoulder since I was hurt, and my arm is practically useless."

The attorney dropped that portion of his examination and asked a number of questions on unimportant matters. Suddenly, and with a manner which indicated he had no special interest in the matter, he asked:

"How high could you raise your hand before you were hurt?"

Taken completely off his guard by the sudden question, the witness quickly said: "Why, so high," and he raised his hand high above his head.

"That is our case," said the attorney, turning to the court. "We ask for instructions from the court directing the jury to find for the defendant."

The instructions were given and a much disgusted claimant walked out of the court room.

A Quiet Reminder.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A California woman reformer who combats the cigarette habit takes for the text of her lectures the following notice posted in a dog show: "No smoking allowed here, for it hurts the dogs."

LOCAL NEWS OF ALL PITTSBURGH

THREE Cities, Forty-Five Boroughs, Twenty-Six Townships.

Population, 726,064.

Area, Square Miles, 316.22.

Fifth in Volume of Bank Clearings.

Fourth in Rank Among Cities.

Haney Children Recovering—The stepchildren of Michael Haney of Fifty-fifth and Harrison streets, who were stabbed by Haney, will recover. Mary is now out of danger. Haney has not yet been caught.

Watchman Shot Himself—Watchman M. A. Howe of the Smithfield street bridge yesterday morning accidentally discharged a Flobert rifle which he found on the bridge. The load entered his foot. He is at the Homeopathic hospital.

Bit Her Tongue Off—Ella Stapp, a girl of Emsworth, who was to have sung in the Emsworth Methodist Episcopal church this afternoon, Friday night fell and bit her tongue in twain. She will never be able to sing again.

Vicious Bulldog Killed—Constable W. C. Armstrong of Etna yesterday morning shot a bulldog owned by Thomas Rogers of Etna place, Shaler township. The dog bit Frank Woods, John Weiser, Joseph Pulguski and Clarence Fornoski.

To Vote on Bond Issue—Next Tuesday an election will be held in Coraopolis at which the proposition to increase the borough's debt $20,000 will be voted on. The object of the bond issue is to provide an electric light plant and water works for the town.

Etna May Get Bank—Henry W. Ochse, chairman of a committee of business men of Etna, has received notice from the comptroller of the currency at Washington that the committee's application to organize a national bank, with $50,000 capital, has been filed.

Waylaid by Robbers—Robert Weir, a contractor of No. 1240 Market street, McKeesport, and Thomas Sullivan were yesterday morning held up in Diamond alley, near Market street, McKeesport, by a crowd of men who demanded their money and valuables. Both men refused to comply and were given a severe beating.

To Clear the Ground—The Wabash will start, within two weeks, to clear away the property it has bought from the Monongahela river to Liberty avenue along Ferry street for its right of way. The contracts for wrecking the buildings have been placed and work is to be rushed. The whole row of blocks between Ferry street and Redoubt alley will be cleared. Along the street the elevated through tracks are to be built, while the rest of the ground will be occupied by freight yards.

Homestead Wants a Wagon Works—Homestead real estate dealers will make an effort to induce the Parr Wagon Company to locate its plant at Homestead. The company is now located in Irwin but desires to move nearer Pittsburgh, and the Homestead men think they can find a suitable site for the plant.

Hugged the Wrong Girl—Henry Sinz of Brownsville avenue, South Side, was fined $10 yesterday by Magistrate D. J. McGarey on a charge of disorderly conduct. Nellie Kansey of Brownsville avenue alleges that Sinz tried to hug her. Sinz said he was looking for his best girl and embraced the wrong one.

Port Perry Man Held Up—John Young of Port Perry, while returning home late Friday night, was robbed near Thirteenth street, Braddock, by two men who confronted him in a dark spot and took his money and watch. Yesterday Michael Dofor and Philip McGowan of Port Perry were arrested on a charge of having committed the robbery.

Srotkoytaz Fined $50—Anthony Srotkoytaz, a Pole, who claims to have come here from New York, was fined $50 yesterday by Magistrate McGarey. It is alleged he took Annie Klein, a young Polish girl, to a house at Second avenue and Cherry alley. The girl was given over to the department of charities and correction.

Accountants to Meet—The Pittsburgh Accountants' association, an organization of Bookkeepers, will meet Thursday evening at the Call Business college, No. 244 Fifth avenue. The organization already has a large membership, which is constantly increasing. Topics of interest to the profession are discussed at the meetings.

Held for Horse Stealing—Albert Moulton, colored, was held for court trial in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Henry Hunneshagen of Allegheny on a charge of horse stealing. A. J. Wayland of Arch street extension, Allegheny, is the prosecutor. James Bolden, who was arrested as an accomplice of Moulton's, was discharged.

Held Without Bail—Inspector Robert Denniston of the Oakland district yesterday made information, charging felonious shooting, against John McAllister, who shot his wife on Friday, at No. 2007 Lytle street. He was committed to jail without bail, to await the result of his wife's wounds. She is in a precarious condition at the Homeopathic hospital.

Hilltop Club Formed—The Washington Literary club has been organized among the young men of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, on the hill. Meetings will be held at the homes of members Wednesday evenings until suitable quarters can be secured for club rooms. George Bowman is president; G. Charles Gerster, vice-president and James C. Gilson, secretary.

Car Inspector Crushed—John Lamont, 52 years old, of No. 1724 Bair street, Allegheny, had his left side crushed yesterday by the side of a car falling upon him at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Company in Allegheny. Lamont was employed as an inspector. At St. John's General hospital the physicians said every bone in the left side of his body was crushed.

For the Strike Fund—The Window Glass Workers' association yesterday sent from the Pittsburgh headquarters $250 for the strike fund of the miners, and President Simon Burns says such a contribution will be continued weekly till the strike is settled. The executive board of the organization yesterday decided to assess each member 5 cents a week to contribute to the strike fund.

McGogney Reunion—Representatives of five generations of the McGogney family gathered yesterday for a family reunion at the old homestead of David McGogney, on the south bank of the Monongahela, near the mouth of Peter's creek. There were 85 members of the family present. Two of these, Mrs. Eliza Bradshaw and Robert Bradshaw, are past 80 years of age. The reunion lasted all day.

Carnegie School Matters—At a meeting last night by the Carnegie school board, two teachers were elected to fill vacancies. Jean Pollock of California was elected assistant principal for the Second ward school, and Ledia Elliott of New Wilmington, Pa., was elected for the High school and will teach Latin and Greek. The board decided to spend about $2,000 in fixing up the lawns in front of the schools.

A Wabash Courtesy—Local members of the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents are in receipt of passes over the Wabash railroad good for the whole month of September, sent by General Passenger Agent C. S. Crane on account of the coming convention of the association at Montreal, Canada. Accompanying the pass is an engraved invitation from Mr. Crane saying: "I trust you will take a ride with us."

A Sympathetic Strike—The Pittsburgh board of business agents yesterday drew on strike all the men of the affiliated trades working on the new Washington Trust Company building at Washington, Pa. It is said that this was done because of the employment of non-union hoisting engineers. The bricklayers, who are not represented in the board of business agents, continued at work. Plumbers, steamfitters, gasfitters, electricians and tilelayers to the number of 27 quit the work.

INVALID FOR MONTHS GETS $30,000 LEGACY.

After 10 months of suffering with a twice-broken hip, Mrs. Maude Tricher of Homestead had a change of luck yesterday, in the announcement that she was one of a few heirs to her grandfather's estate, and that her share would be about $30,000.

Mrs. Tricher was Miss Maude Ferree, one of the heirs to the Ferree estate whose broad acres lie along the upper reaches of the Monongahela river. The legacy comes in good stead to the suffering woman, and with it she will be able to have the best medical aid that money can buy.

On November 1, of last year, Mrs. Tricher fell on Wood street, in Homestead, and fractured her right hip. After months of suffering in the hospital, she was able to leave the institution, and returning to her home, she fell again and fractured the hip once more. She is just recovering from the second fracture.

A Conference Arranged—A conference is being arranged between the general officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' union and the Glass Bottle Blowers' association, commonly called the green bottle blowers, which is expected to compromise issues between the two trades. The shifting of the bottle blowers of the flints to the organization of the "greens" has caused ill-feeling and some of the flint workers have gone into machine factories, where the greens have agreements.

Lots Sold in Sill View Plan.

E. J. Bechdel & Co. of Fourth avenue, city, and Harry Myers of McKeesport, during last week report the following sales made for the Empire Land Company, owners of the Sill View plan: Lot No. 589 to S. Terley, $450; lot No. 343 to M. Alexander, $550; lot No. 220 to H. Barbara, $600; lot No. 12 to A. McNelton, $850; lot No. 130 to A. McNelton, $250; lot No. 512 to A. Stam, $350; lot No. 564 to B. Nathan, $400; lot No. 62 to J. F. Zimmerman, $300; lot No. 11 to Mrs. M. C. Henderson, $850; lot No. 413 to Capt. Shaw, $450; lot No. 17 to Jerry Herrington, $1,000; lot No. 569 to W. J. Becker, $400; lot No. 393 to Charles Erickson, $375; lot Nos. 35 and 36 to Nancy Scott, $1,500; lot No. 155 to Mathias A. Smith, $360; lot No. 169 to Anna Richie, $285; lot No. 426 to Isabella Shaw, $500; lot No. 231 to Gustave Kline, et al., $425; lot No. 345 to Howard Burtt, $500; lot No. 425 to Mary J. Reid, $525; lot Nos. 3 and 5 to Henry Ranwolf, $1,700; lot No. 138 to James Wilson, $250.

Bartlett Furnace—Warm House.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

For family use—Iveroide Soap. At all grocers.

LADY RAGLAN DRAWS CROWD FOR CHARITY

Women Gladly Pay Three Pence to See Her in All Glory of Coronation Robes.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.—"In aid of the cottage hospital Lady Raglan will be on view in her coronation robes, coronet and medal from 5 till 7 o'clock in the evening. Admission three pence. Tea tickets three pence."

This notice the other day stared at passersby from a postal on the entrance gates of the house at Beckenham that Lady Raglan has taken for the season. Of course, the exhibition drew a crowd. Hundreds of persons, mostly women, took advantage of this opportunity.

During the hours set apart a constant stream of visitors passed through the the house, while Lady Raglan's children were selling buttonhole bouquets on the lawn.

The social event of next week will be the horse show in Dublin, the fetes connected with which will last the whole week. It was thought that Lord and Lady Cadogan's rather sudden departure would affect it rather seriously, but not so, for the attendance is likely to be something of a record one.

Carriage Manufactory for Pittsburgh

The Gerber Carriage Company has let a contract for the erection of a carriage manufactory, to be located in the rear of their present sales rooms in Fifth street. The structure will be 12 stories high. Every detail and facility necessary in the construction of carriages and vehicles will be added to the new factory. The factory is to be one of the largest in the country, and when completed will employ over 200 men.

The pure soap—no alkali. Try Duquesne Soap. Ask your grocer.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

George Benze	Pittsburgh
Meri Flasko	Pittsburgh
Joseph J. Diel	Allegheny
Katharine Miller	Allegheny
David J. Williams, Jr.	Cookville, Pa.
Margaret Ferguson	Cookville, Pa.
Charles Held	Pittsburgh
Lena Schiereth	Pittsburgh
Alfred Nordstedt	Pittsburgh
Aselma Mahm	Rankin
Anton Tanzel	Midway, Pa.
Annie Nagode	Midway, Pa.
Wawrney Scerbowsky	Pittsburgh
Benka Grzynkowska	Pittsburgh
John Hamber	Castle Shannon
Charlotta Schweig	Castle Shannon
Jovan Divich	McKeesport, Pa.
Coeta Divich	McKeesport, Pa.
Antonino Juffre	Pittsburgh
Flavia Fava	Pittsburgh
Joseph Pierosky	Pittsburgh
Frances Kahman	Pittsburgh
Wladyslaw Wlodarszyk	Pittsburgh
Bronistawna Prokesz	McKees Rocks
Paul Hornyik	Homestead
Annie Durishen	Homestead

DEATHS.

BURGER—On Saturday, August 23, 1902, at 2:50 p. m., at the residence of her mother, No. 3 Spring alley, Seventh ward, Allegheny, KATE, beloved daughter of Kate Burger (nee Bentz), widow of John A. Burger, aged 17 years, 5 months.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran church, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FITZGERALD—At his residence, No. 18 Grace avenue, Crafton, Pa., CECIL A. A. FITZGERALD, in his 20th year.

High mass of requiem at St. Philip's church, Crafton, Pa., on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GRAHAM—On Friday, August 22, 1902, at 4 a. m., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. E. Bonn, 248 Lombard street, Miss MARY J. GRAHAM.

Funeral from St. Bridgid's church Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GRAHAM—On Saturday, August 23, 1902, at 7 p. m., CARRIE W., wife of Andrew S. Graham and daughter of Senator Andrew G. Williams.

Funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HARPER—Suddenly, on Thursday, August 21, at 11 a. m., CHARLES HARPER, JR., in his 19th year.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 144 Eureka street, Thirty-first ward, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSTON—On Saturday, Aug. 23, 1902, at 6 a. m., LOUISE JOHNSTON, in her 62d year.

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, 120 Second street, Aspinwall, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KNEPSCHILD—On Saturday, August 23, 1902, at 2:45 p. m., at St. Francis hospital, HELENA, second youngest daughter of Elizabeth and the late Andrew Knepschild, in her 25th year.

Funeral from her mother's residence, No. 933 St. Clair street, East End, on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Services at SS. Peter's and Paul's church in Larimer avenue, East End, at 10. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LANG—Suddenly, on Friday, August 22, 1902, at 12, noon, FREDERIC P., son of William and Margaret Young Lang, aged 30 years.

Funeral services at the home of his parents, Termon avenue, Allegheny, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Interment private.

SMALL—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 23, 1902, at 2 p. m., JAMES L. SMALL, husband of Birdie C. Small (nee Meunier), aged 27 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, W. B. Small, 1204 Franklin avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Uniondale cemetery, Allegheny, Pa.

SPANGLER—On Thursday, August 21, 1902, at 7:30 p. m., at her residence, No. 7352 Fleury street, East End, MARY E. WINKLER, wife of George D. Spangler, aged 27 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her uncle, Thomas Grabner, Plum township, near Unity, Pa., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh, via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. Phone 2445 Grant.

J. HENRY LONG, Funeral Director and Embalmer
Private Chapel, 510 Sandusky St. Carriages for Hire.
Tel. North Bell 15; P. & A. 52, BELLEVUE, Pa. Office No. 265 Lincoln ave. Phone 224-1.

Our Judgment.

On your teeth may be worth considerable to you. We have had 16 years' experience in this, our native city, in every branch of Dentistry, and will gladly give you our opinion without charge. Very often teeth are extracted that should be saved—or filled when they should be extracted, causing expense and pain. We know exactly what is best to do, and if you follow our advice you will never rue it. Largest business in the state.

URLING BROS.

CORRUGATED SUCTION PLATE and Extracting, per set........ **$10**

Made and owned only by us. Beware of imitators.

Gold Crown or Bridge Work (best), per tooth........ **$5**

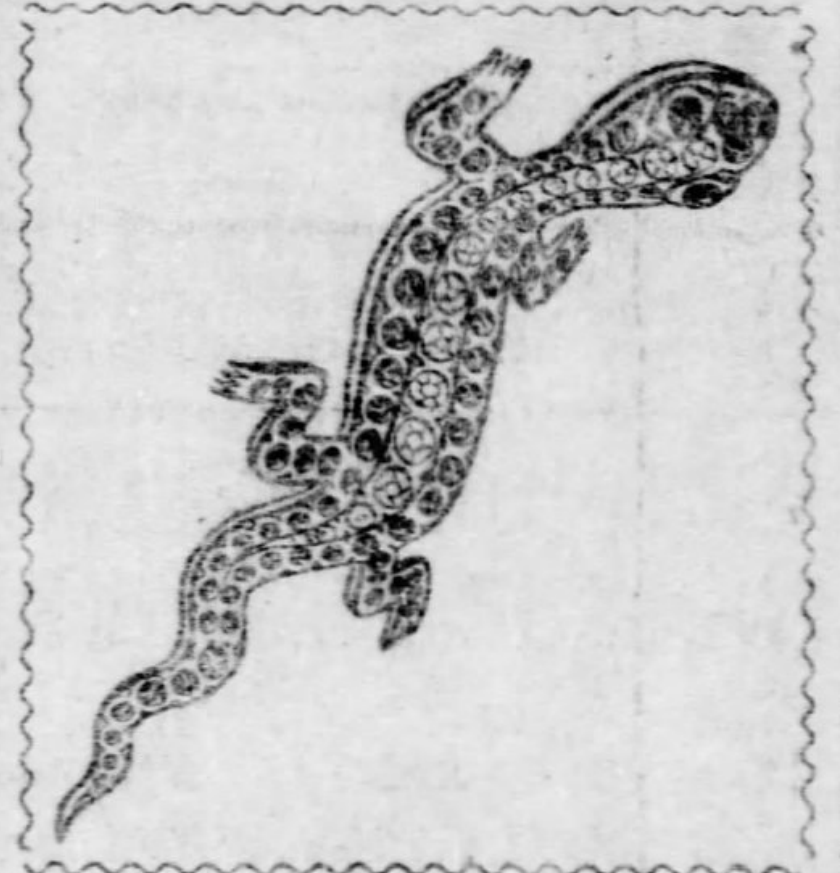
Filling, 50c up.

Born here and established 16 years. Unless perfectly satisfied, please report to the cashier or Dr. Urling.

URLING BROS., Home Dentists.

204 Sixth Street,
Cor. Penn Avenue.
Hours daily till 6 P. M.
Wednesday & Saturday 9 P. M.
Closed on Sunday.

East End Office,
6125 Penn Ave., Cor. Collins.
East End hours daily till 9 P. M.
Both 'Phones.



DIAMONDS

On Small Weekly Payments.

All our Diamonds are set in mountings of exclusive designs and cannot be duplicated by any jeweler in the city at the price.

Take the Brooch pictured above for instance, it contains 70 very fine olivines, genuin 2 Rubies and 16 extra fine pure white full cut Diamonds, all set in a solid 14 karat gold mounting of unique design for........ **$72.00**

"We Are Out of the High Price District."

Remember we take Diamonds back for cash less 10%.

DeRoy Bros.

JEWELERS AND DIAMOND IMPORTERS.

3d Floor, Bijou Building, Penn Ave., Near 6th St.

"COULDN'T SLEEP FROM THE TERRIBLE ITCHING."

"FIRST NIGHT I USED ZEMA-CURA I SLEPT WELL."

(From the Pittsburg Times)

"Dr. Harris:—I gratefully recommend your wonderful medicine, 'Zema-Cura.' For three months I suffered the most ACUTE annoyance with that dreadful disease, Eczema. Couldn't sleep from the terrible itching. Had about given up all hope of being cured, when in despair I bought a bottle of Zema-Cura. The first night after the first application I enjoyed a sound and refreshing sleep, the first restful sleep in three months. I bought three bottles in all and am to-day entirely cured."

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Pres't Pittsburg Mfg. Co.,
Twenty-Eighth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburg, Pa.

Why should any Eczema sufferer continue to suffer when Zema-Cura will positively cure him? You need take no risk. 50 cents will bring you instant relief.

ZEMA-CURA

is a liquid, applied externally. It has none of the disagreeable features of a salve or ointment. It is the only CURE of skin diseases yet discovered. Zema-Cura will positively cure Eczema, Acne, Heat, Herpes, Lupus, Erysipelas, Urticaria (Nettle Rash), Barber's Itch, Mosquito Bites, Blackheads, Pimples and Blotches on the face, Hives, Burns, Cuts, or any itching condition of the skin or scalp. All druggists sell it. 50 cents and $1.00.

WHERE IT TOUCHES IT HEALS
ZEMA-CURA

Remember! ZEMA-CURA is not one of the many "patent medicines" of the day. It is a doctor's prescription—a scientific compound that has been used for years by its discoverer, Dr. Harris, in daily practice. It has restored thousands of sufferers from torturing skin diseases to perfect health.

☞ If you will write to-day Dr. Harris will advise you fully and carefully regarding your case, and charge you absolutely nothing.

Address: Dr. M. M. HARRIS, The Zema-Cura Co., No. 3 West 22nd Street, New York City.

During the treatment of all skin diseases with ZEMA-CURA, externally, U-AH-MA, Dr. Harris' Blood Purifier, taken internally, will be found of great benefit. By acting on the excretory glands U-AH-MA eliminates the poison virus, and hastens and completes the cure. $1.00. Druggists, or express prepaid.

Fleming & Son, Market St. and Diamond Sq.
May's, 506-508 Market St.
Schilling Bros. Co., Penn Ave. and Sixth St.

SOMETHING NEW.

EAST END STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

CENTER AVE. NEAR LIBERTY MARKET.

The public is invited to examine our separate apartments for storage of household goods; fireproof vaults for the safe care of silverware and moth-proof rooms for rugs, carpets, etc. Furniture packed and shipped. Vans and wagons for moving.

HAUGH & KEENAN STORAGE & TRANSFER CO.,

CITY OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES, THIRD ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY.

Both 'Phones. Estimates.

MICA AXLE GREASE

It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with

MICA Axle Grease

Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for

Refined Paraffine Wax

in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Sale Thursday, August 28th, at 10:30 A. M.

A Few Facts Tell the Story of

DONORA, PA

She is a Healthy, Thriving Infant, Fed on "Mellon's" Food.

	June 15, 1900.	September 1, 1901.	August 1, 1902.	Percentage of Increase. TWO YEARS.
Population .	12	1950	4700	39067%
Houses . . .	3	442	817	27133%
R. R. Monthly Rec'ts	$250	$31,700.00	$80,400.00	32060%

Mill Payroll $117,000 Per Month and Growing.

This new industrial city has water, gas, three miles of paved streets, with others under way; a brick school house, which is a credit to any town; a new $50,000 school house under contract which will be the finest in the Monongahela Valley; three brick hotels, which cost over $100,000, two of which are the best within seventy-five miles of Pittsburgh.

The first National Bank has a fine building, and the Bank of Donora is nearing completion.

The Railroad Company will complete a good passenger and freight depot, having acquired 700 feet of ground at Eighth street for these improvements.

Donora will have other new factories, and is only started.

The Union Steel Company have the largest and best equipped Rod, Wire and Nail Mill in the country, but this represents only a department of this company.

Under construction at present are two blast furnaces, twelve open-hearth furnaces, blooming and billet mills, each of which are being made as complete as the best engineers of the country can make them, without reference to expense.

Other finishing mills will follow.

The above work has been planned and arranged for duplicating blast furnaces and open hearth plant.

This manufacturing site is above high water, consisting of 200 acres and fronting 3½ miles on the Monongahela River.

Streets in the new addition are being paved and sewered by Erbeck Bros., Homestead, Pa.

We have a good town, but it must continue to grow quickly, so the Union Steel Company can operate and proceed with the construction of its other plants.

With this end in view, prices are being made so attractive that careful investors will buy and improve the property. The immediate development of Donora is so important that prices are made for accomplishing this purpose, and lots will range from $100.00 up.

Terms 10% cash, 15% in 30 days and balance in semi-annual payments, with interest at 6%. Cash discount of 3% on deferred payments.

Look Donora over and see if it is not a good place to build and invest.

This is our last Addition and comprises the balance of our town site.

UNION IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Sales Office,
Donora, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Office,
Frick Building.

GRANDDAUGHTER OF GEN. GRANT BECOMES BRIDE

Miss Vivian May Sartoris Marries Cousin of President Roosevelt.

CLIMAX OF A ROMANCE

Meets Frederick R. Scovel at Mother's Country Home and Friendship Soon Ripens Into Love. Couple Will Reside in Washington.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Cobourg, Ont., Aug. 23.—A marriage that has awakened interest throughout America, and that has been the happy end to a brief and romantic courtship, took place in St. Peter's church here today, when Miss Vivian May Sartoris became the bride of Frederick Roosevelt Scovel. The church was beautifully decorated with arches of orange blossoms and smilax and banks of palms and lilies. The Rev. Mr. Spragg officiated and James Dickinson of Philadelphia played the wedding march.

Miss Sartoris, who is a daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and of the late Algernon Frederick Sartoris of Warset, England, and granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, spent much of her life in England, but joined her mother at Claremont, their summer home, in May last. Here she met Mr. Scovel, son of Chevalier and Madame Edward Scovel, and a cousin of President Roosevelt. A brief courtship and today's brilliant marriage was the result.

Miss Sartoris is a very beautiful girl and looked exquisite today in a gown of rare Mechlin lace, with veil of white tulle. She carried bride's roses. Her sister, Miss Rosemond Sartoris, who attended her as maid of honor, was attired in a gown of white organdie with trimmings of rare lace and insertions. Her flowers were pink roses. The best man was Chevalier de Diaz Albertin, uncle of the groom. The bride was given away by her mother.

The ushers were Capt. John Wright, U. S. A.; John Mason Brown, Louisville, Ky.; T. Hillhouse Chew, Genoa, N. Y.; Oliver Pringle, Rossland, B. C.; W. Carson, Ohio, and Phelps Spencer, Watertown, N. Y.

Among those present were Mrs. U. S. Grant, grandmother of the bride; Chevalier and Madame de Diaz Albertin, uncle and aunt of the groom; Mrs. Olive Pringle, cousins of the groom; Mrs. Mary Cass Whitney, the groom's aunt; Roosevelt Schuyler, a cousin; Maj. and Mrs. Waterbury, cousins of the groom; Gen. Fred Jones, Chicago; Gen. and Mrs. Bingham, Gen. and Mrs. O. B. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Irwin, Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. Fitzhugh, and many others.

The bride and groom will sail from New York on Monday on the Oceanic for an extended trip abroad. They will reside in Washington during the winter.

GOOD ATTRACTIONS AT THE TRACTION PARKS

Glee Clubs, Bands and a Balloon Ascension Will Provide the Entertainment.

Two big glee clubs, a balloon ascension and four well-known concert bands are to furnish the entertainment at the four summer parks today. The now famous Anthracite Miners' Glee club, the Harris quartet, Mlle. Zeno, Phinney's band, Rocereto's band, the Homestead Library band and the Second Brigade band will take care of the programs.

For Kennywood park Phinney has prepared a very good program. He still has the celebrated cornetists, Merrill and Johnson, and C. Fisher, the xylophone player. A beautiful trio arranged from the "Holy City" will be played by C. Johnson, cornet; C. Dennewithz, trombone, and R. Fournier, euphonium, while the first part of the afternoon music will wind up with a grand potpourri of melodies from Offenbach's favorite operas.

Calhoun park will have the Harris quartet, including H. F. Blaney, D. S. Harris, John F. Mullen and H. J. Rehill. These gentlemen are all of them soloists. M. S. Rocereto and his great concert band will have the rest of the program in charge, and plenty of catchy music is on the list. Richard McCann will play a cornet solo, "Remembrances of Italy."

A regular popular concert has been prepared for the Oakwood audiences, for the Homestead Library band has listed some of the best modern tunes now being sung and whistled by the public. Among them is that pretty medley, "Sounds from the South," "Loop the Loop," "The Jolly Minstrel" and "Hearts and Flowers." A new organization will make its bow to the Iron City public at this park. They are the Anthracite Miners' Glee club.

With the Second Brigade band and Mlle. Zeno, with the famous airship "Santos Dumont," Southern park will have a resistless bill, and it is a foregone conclusion that the cars that climb the South Side hills will be taxed to their utmost. Mlle. Zeno will make her 500th ascension in the great airship at 4 o'clock.

All next week Kennywood will have Phinney's United States band. The program will be changed at every concert. Out at Southern the great Baker family—Mrs. Anne, Mortimer and the twins, Lotta and Louise—will head the program.

DELICATE OPERATIONS ON TWO LITTLE ONES

Foreign Substances Located in Children by Use of the X-Ray at Mercy Hospital.

Two extremely delicate operations were performed at the Mercy hospital yesterday which will likely save the lives of two little boys who were the victims of unusual accidents. George Gaddis, the the 2-year-old son of Dr. J. E. Gaddis of Homestead, while playing with a peanut a few days ago accidentally swallowed it, shell and all. The nut lodged in the child's lung and nothing would dislodge it. The nut was located with the aid of the X-ray at the hospital yesterday and removed, and the boy is recovering.

The other operation was performed on a 3-year-old son of C. A. Anderson of the Shook-Anderson Company. While playing with a companion a few days ago the child fell and a large needle which he held in his hand pierced his right leg and broke off. The X-ray located the broken needle and Dr. Charles Clifford of Braddock removed it.

The hospital authorities are delighted with the results of both operations, as well as several others that have been performed on children this week.

Buried Under Tons of Slate.

LATROBE, PA., Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Andrew Newhouse was buried beneath tons of slate while driving a heading in the Baggaley mines of the American Coal Company. A large force of men is at work tonight removing the slate in search for the body. Newhouse was 45 years old.

The pure soap—no alkali. Try Duquesne Soap. Ask your grocer.

Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.
With heat indicator, for coal or gas baking easy and perfect.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

MRS. FREDERICK ROOSEVELT SCOVEL, NEE SARTORIS,
General Grant's Granddaughter, Married Yesterday.

SPLENDID PROGRAM FOR THE TEACHERS

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF COUNTY INSTITUTE.

To Open Tomorrow at Carnegie Music Hall and Educators of Note Will Have Leading Parts in Program That Cannot Fail to Interest.

The fifty-second annual session of the Allegheny County Teachers' institute will open tomorrow morning in the Pittsburgh Carnegie Music hall, Schenley park. It will be under the direct charge of Prof. Samuel Hamilton, county superintendent of schools, who will be assisted by Prof. George H. Lamb, superintendent of the Braddock schools, and Prof. J. C. Kendall, superintendent of the Homestead schools. The secretary of the institute is Charles Elrick of Homestead.

The instructors will be Dr. S. D. Fess of Ada, O.; Dr. Lincoln Hulley of Lewisburg, Pa.; Dr. D. C. Murphy of Slippery Rock, Pa., and Superintendent J. M. Berkey of Johnstown, Pa. Popular lectures will be delivered by Prof. A. M. Hammer of Indiana, Pa., and the Rev. Stuart MacArthur, D. D., LL. D.; Prof. T. L. Gibson of Ebensburg, Pa., will be the musical director and Earnest Gambie will be the soloist.

Tomorrow morning's session will open at 9:30 and will be devoted to the enrollment. At 1:30 p. m. Dr. Hulley will talk on "Fads in Education;" Dr. Fess on the "Life and Work of George Washington," and Prof. Hammer on "Sunny Italy."

Tuesday the program will be: 9:15 a. m., "The Course of Study Enriched and Simplified," by Superintendent Berkey; "James Madison," Dr. Fess; "Eugene Field and the Children," Dr. Hulley; 1:30 p. m., "Cabinet Government," Dr. Fess; "Relations Between Geography and History," Dr. Hulley; "The School at Home," Superintendent Berkey.

Wednesday: 9:15 a. m., "The First Day in School," Dr. Murphy; "Robert Burns and His Humanity," Dr. Hulley; "Henry Clay," Dr. Fess; 1:30 p. m., "History Teaching in the Public School," Dr. Hulley; "Monroe Doctrine," Dr. Fess; "Critical Moments in the School Room," Dr. Murphy.

Thursday: 9:15 a. m., "U. S. Grant," Dr. Fess; "Child Study and Training," Dr. Hulley; 1:30 p. m., directors' session; "Turning Points in History," Dr. Fess; "The Empire of the Czar," Dr. MacArthur.

Friday: 9:15 a. m., "Our Monetary System," Dr. Fess; "The People's College," Dr. Hulley; reports of committees.

Two committees have been appointed. One on resolutions consists of Milo H. Miller, A. V. McKee and A. D. Ensley. The other on necrology is made up of Miss Mary J. Marshall, Miss Lizzie Wakeham and Miss Mattie Kendall.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT MATTER IS DROPPED

Proposition to Hold National Encampment of 1903 Here Not Favorably Received.

There was considerable discussion among the members of the Allegheny County G. A. R. association, at their regular monthly meeting in the chapel of the Methodist Protestant Publication building, in Penn avenue, yesterday, as to the advisability of extending an invitation to the National G. A. R. to hold the encampment of 1903 in this city.

The matter was brought up at the last meeting of the association and a committee, consisting of President Samuel M. Duval and Secretary S. W. Hill, appointed to call on the officers of the chamber of commerce to see what aid they would give in case the bid for the encampment was extended.

President Duval reported that he had interviewed several members of the executive committee and President A. J. Logan of the chamber, but that they viewed the project unfavorably. After considerable discussion it was decided to let the matter drop for the present.

A resolution passed by Posts Nos. 151 and 236, asking the association to investigate the discharge of Fred Schmidt and Thomas Watson, veterans who were formerly in the employ of the city, was referred to the advisory committee.

DIES IN GARRET.

Former Queen of Opera in Paris Sinks to Lowest Depths Toward the End of Her Life.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—(Copyright.)—Marguerite Duciere, a brilliant star of the musical stage 10 years ago, has just died, aged 36, in a garret, in starvation.

She made a sensation by introducing "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" to the French public. She then opened an eccentric cabaret, known as the "Cafe du Perdu," which was formally closed by order of the prefect of police.

She subsequently took to drinking and to the morphine and cocaine habits, and gradually sank lower and lower until she succumbed to phthisis.

Receiver Seized a Railroad.

MUNCIE, IND., Aug. 23.—Acting on published reports that the Chicago & Southeastern railway, known as the Midland, has been sold by President Harry Crawford to the Big Four, Benjamin Simpson, receiver, seized the road and ran it today.

SEWER GAS MAY COST TWO LIVES

SIX WILKINSBURG LADS BURNED IN AN EXPLOSION YESTERDAY.

Were Investigating Manhole With Miner's Lamp, When Gas Ignited, With Fearful Results—Two of Young Victims Will Probably Die.

Two little boys are now hovering between life and death, the burned and blackened victims of deadly sewer gas. Both will probably die. The explosion in which they were injured occurred yesterday morning at a manhole at the corner of Mifflin and Biddle avenues, Wilkinsburg. Four other lads were slightly injured. The seriously injured are:

ROBERT OXFORD, aged 7, of No. 306 Biddle avenue, burned about the head and face; condition critical.

ISAAC HAMMETT, aged 13, No. 321 Mifflin avenue, blown across the street and fearfully burned about the head, face and upper parts of the body; condition critical.

A number of boys were congregated about the corner where the explosion occurred and one of them found a small miner's lamp. They lighted it and paraded about the streets for some time.

Unthinkingly, one of them, seeing the manhole, called to the others that he would "hold the lamp down there," so they could see into the hole. A half-dozen curious lads gathered on their hands and knees, peering down into the hole.

An instant later there was an explosion that was heard for blocks. All the boys were hurled back from the manhole, one or two of them being blown across the street. The explosion was followed by a sheet of flame that burned and scorched the young victims.

The explosion aroused the entire neighborhood and in a few moments a crowd of people, frightened at the noise and the screams of the burned lads, gathered and the boys were picked up tenderly and medical aid summoned.

Both Oxford and Hammett were horribly burned, while the others escaped with slight burns. The neighbors succeeded in extinguishing the burning clothing of several victims in time to save them from serious burns.

At a late hour last night the seriously injured were in a critical condition. They will probably die from their injuries and the flames they inhaled.

Residents of the neighborhood say that for several days gas has been escaping from the manholes in that vicinity and has forced its way into some houses, coming through the drainage pipes. The odor is noticeable for several squares. The borough authorities are now investigating the matter and all the residents of the neighborhood have been warned to be careful about the use of lamps near any opening that leads into the sewers.

READY FOR OPENING.

Colosseum Will Tomorrow Be Given Over to the Irish Fair, Completely Prepared.

The Colosseum in Allegheny is ready for the Irish fair, which opens tomorrow. The Irish village is complete and the finishing touches have been put on other parts of the enclosure. A piece of sod from each of the counties of Erin has been worked into a sod map of the country.

The memory of St. Kevin, dear to Irish hearts, is kept green by a reproduction of his famous wishing chair, and two pieces of the original chair were used in the reproduction. The luck-giving cross of Glen-da lough, a chunk of peat from the moving bog of Allen, a rail and posts from Tara's hill, an Irish donkey with the old-fashioned jaunting cart, genuine all-wool Irish goats and lambs, and a score of other interesting mementoes from the "auld sod" are placed near a miniature Blarney Castle, with a precious sliver of the Blarney stone.

Three hundred Irish-American children had a final rehearsal last night of the Irish songs and dances, and the opening tomorrow night will have as its chief orators Senator Timothy (Dry-Dollar) Sullivan and Thomas F. Grady, two of Tammany's leading lights, known throughout the country for their eloquence.

The numerous sporting events of every character and the attractions for everyone who has a drop of Irish blood, are expected to result in a substantial addition to the building fund of the Church of the Ascension, to which the proceeds of the fair are to be donated.

A Delightful Time to Travel.

The Pennsylvania railroad will sell each Tuesday, Friday and Saturday during August, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to all Chautauqua lake points and return, at rate of $6.

Each Tuesday during August and September, 15-day excursion tickets, Pittsburgh to Niagara Falls and return, $7.45; and to Toronto and return, $8.45.

Trains leave Union station at 9 a. m. and 10:45 p. m., eastern standard time. Pullman service on all through trains. Chautauqua lake sleeping car on 10:45 p. m. train.

$2,500,000 Paid for Thunder Mountain Gold Mine.

BOISE, IDAHO, Aug. 21, 1902.—The largest deal yet closed for Thunder mountain property is reported, wherein the East Dewey Gold Mining Company, which is controlled by local bankers and eastern capitalists, headed by J. L. McLean of New York, has acquired the property known as the East Dewey, and three other important groups. The consideration is said to have been $2,500,000. A 100-stamp mill will be ordered and development work started at once.

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT BREAK WITH CITIZENS' PARTY

Machine Plan to Get a Democratic Congressional Ticket Failed.

GUFFEY PREDICTS FUSION

Machine Is Thought to Be Back of the Attempt to Use H. C. Frick's Name in the Coming United States Senatorial Election.

The Citizens candidates for congress will be indorsed by the Democrats. The machine has endeavored to influence certain Democrats to insist upon the nomination of a separate congressional ticket, but has failed.

Col. J. M. Guffey said yesterday that the matter is in the hands of a committee, and the understanding is that the Citizens nominees are to be indorsed. This statement from the colonel sets at rest the stories of a separate Democratic congressional ticket.

William J. Brennen has the appointment of the committee that will have power to indorse the Citizens congressional nominees. It can be stated authoritatively that it is the intention of Brennen to name three Democrats who are in favor of fusion. He will come home from his vacation tomorrow and it is probable that his appointments will be made public at once. At the same time Brennen may announce that he is in favor of indorsing the Citizens ticket.

The afternoon organ of the machine yesterday announced that H. C. Frick would be presented to the Republicans of the state as a candidate for United States senator in opposition to Boies Penrose. There is no accompanying statement from Mr. Frick to even indicate that he has any intention of getting into politics. Recorder J. O. Brown is quoted as saying Mr. Frick would make a good senator.

Mr. Frick has never engaged in politics except as a contributor to the Republican party. His time has been devoted to the industrial development of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and on every occasion when friends have urged him to allow the use of his name as a candidate for an office he has declined. Mr. Frick is in Massachusetts, and his friends here say that they have never heard of his intention of entering the field as a candidate for senator. In their opinion the announcement is made to help the machine in its fight this fall. Even though Mr. Frick were to refuse to be a candidate, it is likely that the organization would continue to favor his candidacy if the leaders thought it would assist them in electing members of the legislature.

Controller John B. Larkin says that in his opinion the Democrats will not have a candidate for city recorder next spring, but will support the nominee of the Citizens party. He says that he would not accept the Democratic nomination were it offered him with a trimming of $100,000. The controller prefers to continue in his present office.

REWARD OF ENERGY AND TACT.

A Young Real Estate Dealer Wins Substantial Success Through the Sway of Undaunted Ambition.

Many of the young men of this great and glorious land frequently give expression to the statement that the chances of material success in the absence of wealth and influence, is nigh impossible. That such a statement is absolutely fallacious is quite apparent. One only needs to peer into the lives of the nation's most successful men to become convinced of this error. To do this it is not necessary to gather facts pertaining to the subject from every point of the earth. Right here, in the city of Pittsburgh, there are numerous cases which may be assigned to the affirmative side of the question. As an illustration, there is the subject of this sketch, Mr. E. J. Bechdel, who in the short time of four years, has forced himself into the front rank of prominent real estate brokers. In the summer of 1898 Mr. Bechdel came to this city from Cleveland, O. His capital consisted of a fertile brain and a good constitution. His financial power was increased to the sum of one dollar. This amount he earned by hard work during the first week of his residence here. Having the appearance of an absolutely honest young man he gained the confidence of one of the elderly real estate men of this city, who was on the verge of retiring from the active concerns of his pursuit. Through the kindness of this gentleman Mr. Bechdel was made his successor. The transfer involved a sum reaching several thousands of dollars. Mr. Bechdel having thus established himself, soon discharged the moral as well as legal responsibility which his predecessor had delegated upon him. By perseverance, by tact, energy and indefatigable work, Mr. Bechdel brushed aside the many obstacles set against him by the array of fierce competition. He entered upon his business career with the fixed and determined idea of winning success. Dame Fortune rewarded him kindly with a full share of reward. Today Mr. Bechdel can sign his check for many thousands of dollars. His real estate holdings are also quite extensive. Every detail and interest entrusted to him by his clients has been well and truthfully handled. Mr. Bechdel has been also very successful in handling suburban plans. At present he has charge of the Sill View plan of lots at McKeesport. His successful career can well be reflected by the mirror of illustration. How did he attain the goal of success? The answer is—honesty, work and tact.

"Good Grub Club" Entertained.

Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hunt entertained what is known as the Good Grub club at their home at Duquesne place. The club is composed of a number of the leading families of Homestead and has been in existence for the past nine years. Mr. Hunt is superintendent of the Duquesne steel works. At the entertainment yesterday Mr. and Mrs H. N. Blackley of Whitaker announced that they would give their annual corn roast some time next month.

Schenck Sticks to His Theory.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—Prof. Schenck, the famous embryologist, who died Wednesday, left a quantity of manuscript enlarging on his determination of sex theory. In this manuscript Schenck maintains that not only sex, but also physical and mental qualities are determinable before birth by suitable treatment.

BABIES ARRIVE WITH CARRIAGES

EVIDENCE THAT SEASIDE SEASON IS PROLONGED.

Atlantic City Is Now Complaining of Coal Smoke—Crowds Growing in Numbers—Pittsburgh Money in Coffers of Municipality.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—From early morning until late tonight visitors poured into this resort by trainloads and tomorrow will probably see a crowd as large as that of last Sunday. Although but one week of August remains there is nothing to indicate the exodus generally witnessed at the close of this month, and Atlantic City is as lively as at any time in its history. A significant feature of the incoming luggage today was the unusually large number of baby carriages, and this is taken to indicate that babies and parents are arriving to spend a portion or all of September by the sea. At most of the prominent hotels there are heavy bookings for the coming month, showing that the season will run longer than usual.

More Comfort in Surf.

The number of bathers today was considerably in excess of that of last Saturday, notwithstanding a land breeze which imparted a chill to the atmosphere along the beach. The surf was fine and of comfortable temperature, making a plunge into it bracing and delightful.

Complaining of Smoke.

In consequence of the strike in the anthracite mining regions, Atlantic City is now complaining about a smoke nuisance resulting from the use of bituminous coal. Columns of dense black smoke are rising daily from a number of stacks in and about the hotel district, and there is an emphatic protest, even from visiting Pittsburghers, against the smoke and soot that come through the open windows at some of the hostelries. The local papers are publishing remedies for the nuisance, the principal method being the one so long advocated in Pittsburgh—proper care on the part of the fireman. In addition to the smoke nuisance Atlantic City is confronted by a hard coal famine. The prices of this fuel have advanced as the supply has decreased until they are nearly double what they were last spring, and there is further aggravation in the difficulty of purchasing anthracite even at the high figures. In view of these grievances it is not surprising that residents of Atlantic City are keenly interested in the efforts being made by Senators Quay and Penrose and others to bring about a settlement of the long and costly strike.

Gets Some Pittsburgh Money.

A further but not entirely pleasing proof of Atlantic City's prosperity can be found in the recorder's court. It is estimated that the fines paid for petty offenses will aggregate at least $1,000 for August. A few years ago it was considered remarkable when the city profited to the extent of $2,500 per annum through fines in the recorder's court, and that sum is nearly equaled in a month. The record for August money has gone into the treasury, a practical joke on the bench this week costing one visitor $16, while another forfeited $5 rather than appear to face a charge of drunkenness. And there are others—of course not many—who have swelled the city's revenue with money they had earned in Pittsburgh, or thereabouts.

Young Men's Institute.

Consideration of the finance and law committee's report consumed all of today's session of the Young Men's Institute, now meeting here in biennial convention. Only the Pennsylvania jurisdiction is represented in the convention. At least another day will be required to complete the business before the delegates. Officers will be elected at the final session.

At the Seaside Hotels.

The late arrivals at the hotels include the following from Pittsburgh and vicinity:

Belmont—M. D. Graver, S. T. Vandergrift, W. H. Thompson, Miss Thompson, J. A. Meade, Ed K. Allen, Lydia A. Hays, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Lutz, Allegheny.

Bleak House—Miss Clara Oldham, C. C. Lewis, Pittsburgh; L. E. Burger, Windber.

Raisten—H. G. Eakins and wife, Howard W. Caskey, Frank B. Caskey, Charles R. Stewart, Hartley M. Phelps, George Cunningham, Pittsburgh.

St. Charles—Lyde Morrow, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bonnell, Youngstown; H. K. Fisher and wife, Bedford.

Dunlop—Miss Blanche Righter, Miss Edna Righter, J. E. Scroggs, Pittsburgh; T. H. Fisher, East Liverpool; George Marietta, Mrs. R. Marietta, Roger Marietta, J. T. Laughrey, William Bull and wife, R. Bull, M. Bull, E. Bull, Connellsville.

Dennis—J. B. Wright, J. G. Montgomery, G. Moren and wife, A. Moren, Jr., S. Moren, A. Duncan, W. H. Baker, H. E. Sheldon, Pittsburgh; H. A. Overholt, B. F. Overholt, Scottdale.

Royal Palace—T. P. Cisler, S. L. Goldman, A. L. Rawlins, Miss E. Rawlins, R. B. Colburn, L. S. Thayer, J. P. Casey, W. B. Rankin, C. T. Wandecker, C. A. Woods, T. L. Meyer, J. Kunkel, J. H. Kunkel, S. Fosdick, Miss Fosdick, J. Fosdick, Mrs. Sauers, A. E. Husted, R. Clarke, T. Leonard, Miss Ricards, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lynn, J. Boyd, R. Hayes, E. Woods, Pittsburgh.

Rutgers Inn—D. Leonard, E. A. Jones, Pittsburgh; H. Alber, E. McAllister, Wheeling.

Pennhurst—M. G. Lambie, Pittsburgh.

Islesworth—A. De Roy, J. Neely, J. B. Willson, S. Fleishman, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. J. Josephs, Allegheny; G. Lamorel and wife, New Castle.

Kuehnles—Charles F. Mangold, Allegheny.

Kentucky—J. McGonigle, Pittsburgh; F. Davidson and wife, A. M. Stokes and wife, Charleroi.

Marlborough—Mr. and Mrs. John Eaton, W. P. Witherow, Pittsburgh; J. B. Howell, Uniontown.

Chalfonte—T. G. Ryan, Mrs. M. Lawrence, A. Cunningham, Pittsburgh; Robert Garland, P. G. Garland, Mrs. A. Garland, J. W. Garland, Mrs. J. W. Garland, Master R. Garland, J. J. Mallet and wife, Bellevue; Mrs. J. M. Boyce, Mrs. H. Boyce, Miss E. Boyce, T. A. Boyce, Mt. Pleasant.

Aldine—J. L. Chambers, R. M. Chambers, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Albert F. Stuertz, Henry M. Datt, Allegheny.

Haddon Hall—Mrs. Annie Walker, Miss A. Walker, J. R. Ewing, Mrs. Ewing, Master K. Ewing, Mrs. R. Laurence, Pittsburgh; Mrs. R. Larkin, Wheeling.

Elberon—W. S. Boyd, James Boyd, J. L. Dilling, Margaret Whitemore, Elizabeth Whitemore, W. J. Bicks, L. J. Bischoff, P. J. Garney, C. Warner, Mrs. Terheyden, Miss Terheyden, Pittsburgh.

Fredonia—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Thompson and family, G. King, William King, R. McCall, Pittsburgh.

Rudolf—M. Meth, Miss Draur, Miss Gross, L. Levan, A. Levan, B. T. Santvant and family, Pittsburgh.

Senate—J. Zimmerman, Allegheny; D. Griffith, Homestead.

Mt. Vernon—W. A. Lampe, Pittsburgh.

Chelsea—Mrs. L. Kleber, Pittsburgh.

Clarion—F. L. Pinkham, L. Pinkham, H. Pinkham, McKeesport; C. Cochran and wife, Butler.

Boscobel—F. Harris and wife, Pittsburgh.

Chetwoode—D. Jones, M. Jones, M. M. Jones, Miss B. Hughes, J. Hughes, Latrobe; M. Posner, Mt. Pleasant.

Albany—Mr. and Mrs. J. McCord, William Kelso and wife, Miss J. K. Fulton, Pittsburgh.

Wallingford—C. D. Jenks, Pittsburgh.

Windsor—W. Mears and wife, New Castle.

Vendome—J. Wesley and wife, H. H. Tesh, W. H. Berry, W. E. Bailey, Mrs. E. Roxbrough, Mrs. H. Roxbrough, Pittsburgh.

Sterling—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mattern, Pittsburgh.

Strand—S. B. Sartwell, Mrs. Sartwell, W. E. Stevenson, M. H. Christy, Pittsburgh.

Traymore—G. B. Foster, Miss N. Foster, Mrs. D. B. Foster, J. Goff, Pittsburgh; Mrs. P. Zane, Miss E. Stewart, Wheeling.

WANT A GYMNASIUM.

Boys' Brigade at Ascension Church Decide on C. M. Schwab's Gift.

The members of the Boys' Brigade at the Church of the Ascension have decided that a gymnasium is the right present for C. M. Schwab to make them. Although it is not generally known, Mr. Schwab is a member of the brigade at this church in a sort of honorary way.

Some time ago Mr. Schwab told the boys that he wished to make them a nice present which all members of the brigade company could use. The matter has been discussed in the company and a gymnasium is the most popular suggestion. The matter will be taken up with Mr. Schwab soon.

For family use—Iveroide Soap. At all grocers.

PROMISED CUP OF JOY WAS TURNED TO ONE OF WOE

Bitter Disappointment Is the Lot of Two Loving Braddock Austrians.

LACK IMPORTANT DETAIL

Arrangements for a Big Wedding Today Knocked Out by Marriage License Clerk—Mother of Bride, Whose Consent Is Needed, Away.

The leading social event of the season in the Austrian colony at Braddock, which was to take place today, was indefinitely postponed by the action of Marriage License Clerk Charles A. Gehlback yesterday, when he refused a marriage license to Andrew J. Lipvosky, a machinist of Eighth avenue, Braddock. Extensive preparations were made for the wedding and the festivities were to be continued throughout the day. However, during the making of the arrangements the fact that the bride was only 19 years old and needed the consent of her mother, who is on a visit in the old country, to the marriage, escaped the notice of the managers of the affair.

The would-be groom is one of the most representative Austrians in Braddock, and is a skilled machinist. He is fine looking, and all these features enabled him to select the sweetest Austrian girl in the region. Rosie Ostanys, a dark-eyed girl, who also lives in Braddock, was the girl of his choice. She had accepted him and the preparations for their wedding, which was to be after the customs of their mother country, were completed without giving the marriage license laws any thought.

Carriages were engaged to convey the wedding party to a Catholic church in the early morning. The party was then to return to the home of a friend of the bride, where the festivities were to begin and continue throughout the day, participated in by a large number of guests. Flowers, ice cream and innumerable perishable refreshments were purchased, and then after everything was ready for the big event, the intended groom went to the marriage license office in the court house to obtain the necessary authority.

He was with a party of friends, and beamed with smiles as he answered the questions asked him by Clerk Gehlbach. The application for the license had almost been filled out when the age of the young girl was asked for. Lipovsky innocently replied that she was 19 years old, and then the clerk opened the cold damper of the law over all the party's bright hopes.

They all wanted to vouch for her age, and the intended groom was willing to swear she was 21, but nothing had any effect on the clerk. He demanded the certificate of the mother who was over the sea. Lipovsky declared he would lose over $100 in flowers, refreshments and carriages if the day passed without the wedding, and that the fiancee would "be sick with her heart" if the event was postponed, but all these pleadings failed to move the clerk.

The clerk suggested that the festivities go on tomorrow and then have the marriage performed at a later day, but, Lipovsky said the day would be nothing without the inspiration given his countrymen by the presence of a bride. He left the office looking hopeless and dejected.

Cubans Cheer for Weyler.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Some of the city laborers were sent to the wharves at noon today to assist in unloading cement used in connection with public work. On arriving at the wharves they refused to work on account of the strike. The crowd cheered for Spain and for Gen. Weyler.

Museum Curator Killed.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, Aug. 23.—Emile Dunant, curator of the Archeological museum here, was killed yesterday while ascending Mount Pleureur. He slipped into a crevasse and his body was found with the skull smashed. M. Dunant was not accompanied by a guide.

This Gold Filled Watch Guaranteed for 25 Years

One Dollar a Week

This watch has a 14-karat gold-filled case, absolutely guaranteed for 25 years. You can make your choice from a large number of beautiful designs. Yes, and have either the Elgin or Waltham movement, guaranteed to keep accurate time for 10 years. The retail price of this watch is $40, and it can't be bought for less from any retail jeweler. Isaacs is a wholesale jeweler and makes a leader of it this week at $23, payable at the rate of one dollar a week, and you wear the watch while paying for it.

ALL OTHER GOODS ON INSTALLMENT PLAN.

ISAACS WHOLESALE JEWELER and Diamond Expert

LARGEST INSTALLMENT JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

404 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Established 1870. Open Evenings.

SPECIALISTS IN THE PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

We Give Safe as Sleep. **VEG-O-ZON** No Ill Effects Follow Its Use.

Any number of teeth extracted without pain or danger. As soothing as sleep to the nervous. Made and used exclusively by us.

BEST TEETH $8.00 A SET

Work and Material Warranted.

GOLD CROWNS and BRIDGE WORK $5.00 | SILVER FILLING and TEETH CLEANED 75c

OVER TEN YEARS IN SAME PLACE.

THE OLD RELIABLE

NEW YORK DENTISTS,

CORNER SIXTH AND LIBERTY STREETS,

OPEN NIGHTS TILL 9. SUNDAYS 10 TO 3.

Summer Terrors Acne, Tetter Eczema Salt Rheum Psoriasis Nettle Rash

An itching, burning skin disease during the hot, sultry summer weather, is a positive terror and a veritable demon of discomfort. The intolerable itching and stinging are tantalizing almost beyond endurance, and the unsightly eruption and rough, red skin keep one thoroughly uncomfortable and miserable night and day. Eczema, Tetter, and diseases of this type are caused by acid poisons in the blood, which the heat of summer seems to warm into life and renewed activity. These fiery acids keep the blood in a riotous and sour condition, and the skin unhealthy and feverish—they inflame the pores and retard perspiration, when the whole body feels like an over-heated furnace, and the escaping poison burns and blisters like liquid fire.

To the skin disease sufferer, summer time brings no joy, but is a season of unrest, sleepless nights and incessant pain, resulting in shattered nerves, physical exhaustion and general derangement of all the vital forces. Scratching is a pleasant recreation to one tormented and almost distracted by an aggravating itching skin eruption. Some find temporary relief in bathing and the application of lotions and salves. A few hours respite is gained by such methods, but nothing applied externally can alter the condition of the blood or check the outflow of the burning fluids through the skin. Only persistent and faithful constitutional treatment can do this. The acid poison in the blood, which is the real cause of the eruption, must be attacked, and when the blood has been cleared of all accumulated impurities and restored to a healthy condition, then, and only then, will a thorough and lasting cure be effected, and for the accomplishment of all this, no remedy equals S. S. S., which contains all requirements for cleansing and building up the acid blood, and invigorating and toning up the system. S. S. S. completely and permanently eradicates every vestige of poison, thus effectually preventing a fresh outbreak of the disease.

Cases that have resisted ordinary treatment for years, yield to the purifying, cooling effects of S. S. S. upon the blood, and when rich, pure blood is again circulating through the system, the itching and stinging cease, the eruption disappears, and the red, rough skin becomes soft and smooth again.

Skin diseases appear in various forms—sometimes in pustules or blisters, sores, rashes, or red, disfiguring bumps and pimples—but all are caused by a bad condition of the blood, and for which S. S. S. is a safe and effectual cure. No bad effects can come from its use, because it contains no Arsenic, Potash or other harmful drugs, but is guaranteed a strictly vegetable remedy.

If you are a sufferer from some summer terror like Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Nettle Rash or kindred disease, write us about it, and medical advice or any special information wanted will be given without charge.

Our Book on Skin Diseases will be sent free to all desiring it.

TORMENTING ECZEMA.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May, 1898.

In 1896 I experienced at times patches on the inside of my hands that itched and burned, causing much discomfort. As time went by it grew worse. I had read medicine in my early twenties (now 50 years of age) and was convinced that I was afflicted with a type of Eczema. I consulted several physicians and a number of specialists, and used several external applications, one of which was claimed to be a certain specific. I confess, however, I had but little faith in external applications, yet I used them, receiving but slight temporary relief. In February I decided to try S. S. S., and in less than a month I experienced a change for the better, and by May of that year all symptoms had disappeared, and I found myself entirely cured, and have had no return of the disease since.

W. P. BRUSH,
Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

THE ITCHING WAS TERRIBLE.

ESCONDIDO, San Diego Co., Cal., Oct. 1900.

DEAR SIRS—My body broke out with a rash or eruption. The itching, especially at night, was simply terrible; it would almost disappear at times, only to return worse than ever. I had tried many preparations without benefit, and hearing of S. S. S. determined to give it a fair trial; a few bottles cured me entirely, removing every blemish and pimple from my body.

L. MARNO.

BAD FORM OF TETTER.

For three years I had Tetter on my hands, which caused them to swell to twice their natural size. Part of the time the disease was in the form of running sores, very painful, and causing me much discomfort. Four doctors said the Tetter had progressed too far to be cured, and they could do nothing for me. I took only three bottles of S. S. S. and was completely cured. This was fifteen years ago, and I have never since seen any sign of my old trouble!

MRS. L. B. JACKSON,
837 St. Paul St., Kansas City, Kan.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

THOSE WHO HUNT FORTUNES MAY HERE FIND A TIP

Privilege of Studying Over a Lot of Old Advertisements Costs Money.

ENGLISH LAW END TO IT

Have the Plan in Which Many Pittsburghers Have Taken an Interest Works, and What the Possibilities Are for Winning.

Pittsburghers who have hopes that somewhere in the distant past there was an ancestor who left some money that has not yet reached his descendants may have their curiosity partly gratified, right here in town, at the expenditure of $25. Whether the ancestor came from England or anywhere on the European continent, or from some remote oriental point, it makes no difference. If in years gone by any lawyer advertised for missing heirs the searcher after information can learn of that fact and be informed how he can get into communication with the lawyer; if there is any money in the English chancery courts awaiting a claimant they can find that out, but whether they themselves have any interest in the unclaimed wealth depends upon the proofs they can bring.

The International Claim Agency is the name under which H. Selligsohn conducts the business of introducing hopeful heirs to the possible sources of wealth. Selligsohn guarantees nothing, for he knows that nothing is certain on this mundane sphere, but he does assert that he makes it at least possible for men and women to learn where money left by some one of their name, or the names of their ancestors, is to be found.

Clients Must Provide Information.

Of course, he has no means of knowing whether his patrons belong to the family of the man who had the money, for to bear the same name does not always indicate relationship; it remains for his patrons, after learning the information that he makes available, to ascertain by recourse to marriage and baptismal certificates and to other family records whether they have any rightful claim to the money.

Selligsohn represents, as he says, a law firm in London. This law firm publishes every three months a book containing a list of names, with certain numbers appended. The numbers refer to copies of records in the office of the London law firm. They may be copies of court of chancery records or of advertisements which ask for the whereabouts of heirs or next of kin. By applying to Selligsohn and paying him $25 he will obtain from the London firm copies of the information in their possession.

There, Selligsohn says, the expenditure of money by his client ceases. If the client can prove that he is descended or related to the person whose name is printed in the law firm's book the law firm itself will prosecute whatever court proceedings may be necessary to prove the right of inheritance of Selligsohn's clients and take its pay in a contingent commission previously agreed upon. If the hopeful client desires, however, to hire his own solicitor in England he may do so, but, of course, he does so at his own risk.

How the Plan Works.

Several Pittsburghers have already applied to Selligsohn for information. To illustrate how the business is conducted, a case in point may be taken. A young man among whose maternal relatives there was one who bore the name of Scarth called on Selligsohn and asked if he had any record of the name. Selligsohn and the caller looked through the book issued by the law firm and there found the name of Scarth. The young man paid over his $25 and Selligsohn wrote to the English law firm, the publishers of the book, and in the course of time there came by mail a copy of an advertisement from the London Times of 1871.

The advertisement stated that the next of kin of Henry Scarth, a weaver, were asked to send their names to —— Francis, Esq., giving his name and address, and further stating that Scarth was last living in 1807, in a certain place in England, the name of which was given. The young man who got the information thought the matter worth looking up and he employed a Pittsburgh lawyer, who has written to Francis. It would seem possible that by this time any estate, if estate there was, might have been settled and disposed of, but Selligsohn says that that is impossible, as in that case the London law firm would have stricken the name from its publication. It is possible that Francis is dead, but Selligsohn says somebody must be acting in his stead; it is possible that the young man is not entitled to any share of the estate, but then Selligsohn did not guarantee that he was an heir.

The Joneses Have to Take Risks.

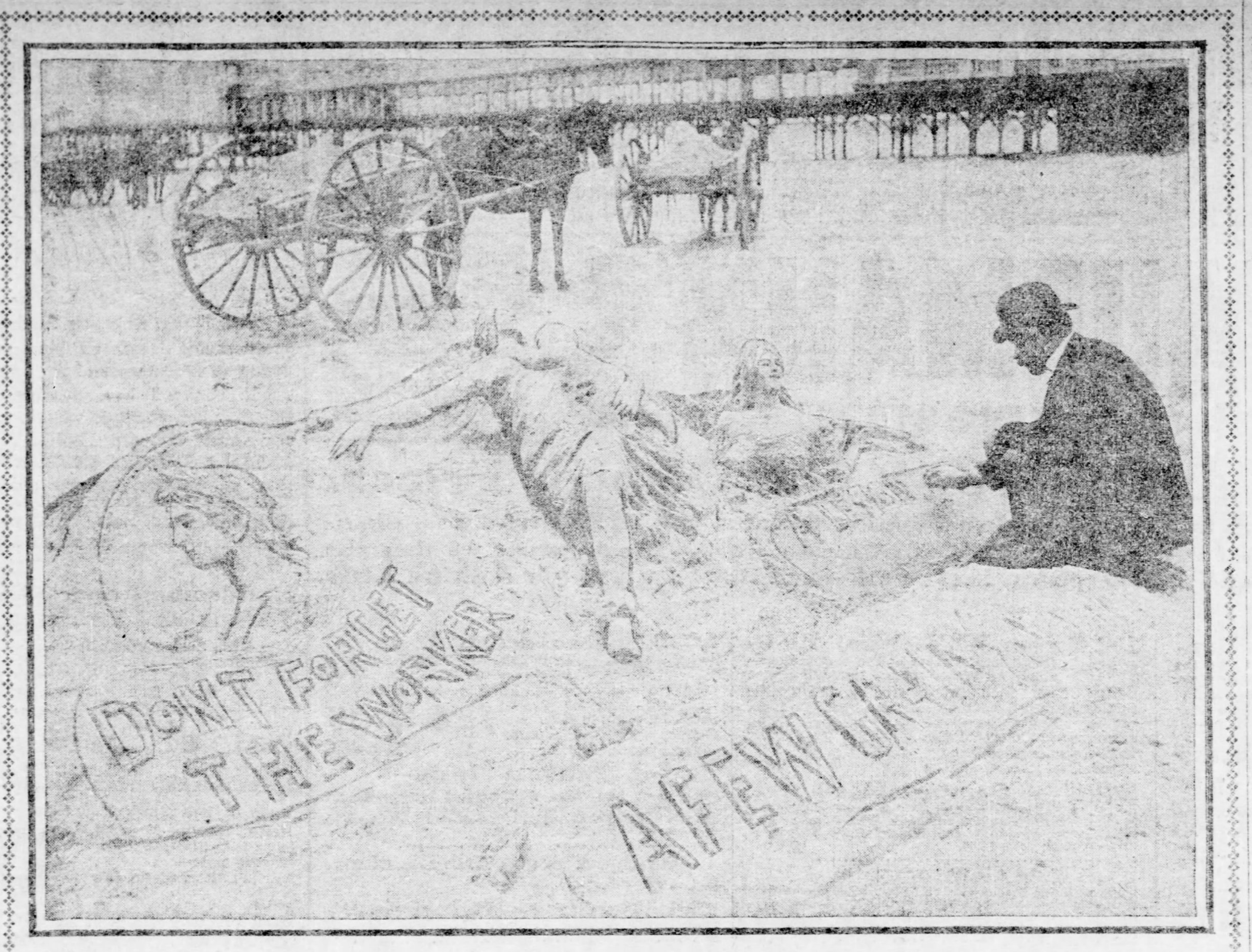
"There is no question about the legitimateness of the business," said Selligsohn last night. "There is no Sir Francis Drake business in this. I don't tell anybody that money has been lying in chancery for several hundred years, for I know that money unclaimed in that court reverts to the crown after a stipulated period. I don't guarantee that John Jones of Pittsburgh is one of the next of kin of James Jones, who was last living in Bristol, England, in 1865, and whose grandfather left a valuable estate.

"But if there should happen to be any next of kin of James Jones living in Pittsburgh then I put him or her in the way of getting a share of the estate. It is true that I might have inquiries from a dozen Joneses and get $25 from each one, and not one of them might be related to the man whose next of kin are sought, but that is a risk the Joneses take. The dozen may pay out their money without result, but the thirteenth one may come along and prove his relationship.

"My agency enables people to keep themselves informed, not only of the estates which are in the court of chancery, but of all advertisements pertaining to Somerset house, to estates that have not gone into chancery, to estates that will escheat to the state if the heirs are not found.

Money When Least Suspected.

"There are many persons in America who came of families of wealth in England, or on the continent, and who may have been advertised for without their knowing it. If such advertisements were published I have a record of them, and the fact may be learned free of charge by the persons interested, although, of course, it will cost them $25 to secure a copy of the advertisement itself. That there may sometimes be money for persons who least suspect it, is shown by the experience of an estate in Pittsburgh within the last two years. An Irishman died leaving an estate and a few words on an envelope intended as a will. The man mentioned in the will claimed the estate, an alleged daughter made claim to it and the state stepped in and claimed escheat. Advertisements were published in newspapers in England and Ireland, and presently two men in Ireland proved their relationship to the deceased, and there is strong probability that they will get a part of the estate. The English law firm that I represent has had correspondents everywhere collecting such advertisements for the past 35 years, and in the quarterly issue of the book the names are published."



THE SAND SCULPTOR, ATLANTIC CITY.

REYNOLDS PLAN IN M'KEESPORT CHANGES HANDS

Federal Realty Company Pays $80,000 for Large Block of Lots.

THIRD WARD TRANSFER

Local Investors Purchase New Castle Real Estate—Allegheny Residence Sold—Hermitage Street Sale—Ingram Property to Be Improved.

The Reynolds plan of lots in the Tenth ward, McKeesport, has just been purchased by a syndicate of Pittsburgh investors, for $80,000, and will be put on the market in a short time. Gault & Giffen made the deal, the seller being Thomas Reynolds, and the buyer the Federal Realty Company, a new corporation but recently organized, and composed of well-known business men. The plan comprises 420 lots, with a frontage of almost 1,400 feet in Fifth avenue, the main business street of the city, while the property also touches and is intersected by Archer avenue and Reynolds, Monroe, Poplar, Havilla, Wayne and Edwin streets. The lots are all within a radius of three-quarters of a mile of the business center and only about five minutes' walk from the site of the new tube mill of the United States Steel Corporation.

The Tenth ward, McKeesport, is what was known as Reynoldton borough, and lies just across the Youghiogheny river and south of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad. It is expected that many of the lots will be sold to employes of the tube works, who will thus be close enough to their work to save street car fares. Already plans are under way for the building of a number of houses in the plot, one contractor preparing to erect 10 brick houses, to cost from $2,500 to $5,000 each.

Warehouse to Be Built.

The Real Estate Trust Company sold through H. A. Weaver & Co. to Alexander Dempster, for David P. Black and J. Ledlie Gloninger, the property known as Nos. 146 and 148 Cherry alley, near Seventh avenue, consisting of two two-story brick houses, on a lot 36 feet front by 63½ feet deep, for $17,000 cash. A new warehouse is to be erected on the site, for which plans are not yet complete. The property is in the Third ward.

The United Realty Trust Company has just closed a sale conveying from Reed P. Coyle to a syndicate of investors 50 acres of ground fronting in Highland avenue, New Castle, Pa., the consideration being $50,000. The property was purchased by Pittsburgh and New Castle capitalists, who will sub-divide immediately and put it on the market in building lots.

Joseph P. Rankin & Co. sold for Samuel Smith to W. Marlatt lot No. 56 in the Fairview plan, Bellevue, fronting 40 feet in Forest avenue by a depth of 130 feet, for $600. The purchaser will improve at once with a seven-room house, to cost about $3,000.

George T. McDonald sold for David M. Chambers to E. R. Brooks an eight-room brick house, known as No. 1328 Franklin street, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, for $4,800 cash. The lot measures 24x125 feet. The same agent sold for Cyrus A. Riffle to Mrs. Anna M. Gray an eight-room brick dwelling, lot 25x97 feet, No. 7208 Hermitage street, for $6,000 cash; for J. R. Rush to J. S. Chambers two lots 100x120 feet in Stanley street, Ingram borough, for $2,000. The purchaser will erect two houses, to cost about $2,500 each.

W. C. Butterfield & Co. sold for Louisa Faith a six-room house, lot 24x100 feet, in Try street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, for $2,000 cash.

Building permits were issued by the bureau of building inspection Saturday as follows: Jacob Painter & Sons, alterations and repairs to building at Nos. 815-817 Liberty street, $4,000; Mrs. A. Schaub, brick dwelling, Shetland avenue, Twenty-first ward, $7,500; Victoria Waysse, frame dwelling, Cobden street, Twenty-seventh ward, $1,300; Michael Ratajenwskisi, frame dwelling, Hancock and Dixon streets, $3,900.

Several Important Sales.

While there is much delay in closing transactions on account of the absence from the city of so many investors, yet the week just ended has not been devoid of good deals. The best sales included: Huston property, at the corner of Penn avenue and Whitfield street, Nineteenth ward, to Grant McCargo and Charles R. Miller, who bought the site for the purpose of improvement, consideration being $120,000; Albert Chalfant farm of 100 acres, in Wilkins township, to Rinard & Stewart and George Stemates, for $96,000, for subdivision into building lots; 10 improved lots in Island avenue, McKees Rocks, from Sponsler & Orr to an investor whose name has not been made public, for $40,000; Harry F. Woodburn to Mrs. Carrie T. Holland, residence in Craft avenue, for $25,000; the purchase by Boggs & Buhl of the R. Hay & Son property in Federal street and the Tiernan property in East Stockton avenue, Allegheny; East Pittsburgh Improvement Company to Bernard O'Hare, lot in Braddock avenue, East Pittsburgh, for $10,000, to be improved; J. E. Goehring to Dudley S. Liggett, vacant frontage in Forbes avenue, near Murray avenue, Twenty-second ward, for $21,000; J. J. Buchanan to an East End physician, residence in South Highland avenue, for $15,000; Bradley Place Land Company to an East End builder, vacant frontage in Millvale avenue, for $20,000; the H. S. A. Stewart property in North Highland avenue, near Black street, to Mrs. Mary Pickering, for $17,000.

At the city hall 125 deeds were registered, amounting to $955,500, as against 130, which footed up $560,250 for the previous week.

Building Operations Active.

Notwithstanding the fact that building has been expensive this year on account of advanced prices for material and labor, there have been quite a large number of operations, and many more projects are on foot. The frontage purchased by McCargo & Miller, at the corner of Penn avenue and Whitfield street, is to be improved with a store and office building, eight stories high, which will cost upward of $150,000. Four brick and stone residences, to cost about $12,000 each are to be erected in Millvale avenue in the Bradley Place plan. A new engine house is to be built for No. 17 company in Virginia avenue, near Shiloh street, Thirty-second ward at a cost of $25,000. A hotel will be built in East Pittsburgh by Bernard O'Hare. Samuel McElhose will erect a $15,000 residence in Home avenue, Avalon, on property purchased from Miss Kate Dawson; Edward Snodgrass will build a handsome residence in Sheridan avenue, Bellevue; a school building, to cost $55,000, will be erected at the corner of Swissvale avenue and Anderson street, First ward, Wilkinsburg. Besides these, a number of smaller buildings are contemplated, for some of which plans have been drawn, and for others contracts have already been awarded.

Small Deals Recorded.

Wayland Rupert sold to Irene E. Lawton a two-story brick residence, lot 25x95 feet, at the southeast corner of Aurelia street and Denniston avenue, Twentieth ward, for $8,000.

J. K. Moorhead sold to C. Z. F. Rott an improved lot, 20x140 feet, on the east side of Craig street, near Center avenue, Thirteenth ward, for $6,800.

Elizabeth Pounds sold to Louis A. Oser two lots, 48x120 feet, at the northeast corner of Deary avenue and Montezuma street, Twenty-first ward, for $1,200. J. W. Sherrer made the deal.

Chadwick Land Improvement Company sold Harry M. Barnitz two lots, 50x100 feet, on the north side of Lemington avenue, Twenty-first ward, for $800.

Transfers Recorded.

Lawson Wm E et ux to Jno R Ackerman et al, Aug 15, '02, West Homestead, 23x60, Neel st	$ 2,500
Dillemuth Fred et ux to Hugh Gaytors, March 14, '02, Shaler tp, lot	950
Hoffman Henry et ux to Jno Hoffman, Aug 16, '02, McKpt, 9th wd, 25x100, Sinclair ave	360
G M Cypher Land Co to Geo W Reese, July 1, '02, 9th wd, Mckpt, 100x100, Collins ave	3,000
Carothers Jas et ux to Theresa Heckel, July 29, '02, Aspinwall, 50x100, Center ave	1,550
Wagner Conrad et ux to Jno Gordon, Aug 1, '02, 22d wd, Pgh, 40x107, Kirtland st	9,000
Shickler Geo H to Foster H Campbell, June 13, '02, 21st wd, Pgh, 25x93, Mt Vernon st	3,850
Forse Jas M et ux to Danl N Seely, Aug 7, '02, 22d wd, Pgh, 100x160, Beechwood ave	12,500
Givens Saml D to Oscar Berberich, Aug 7, '02, Shaler tp, lot	1,000
Pgh Trust Co to Chas T Mahaffey, July 26, '02, 21st wd, Pgh, 30x110, Race st	1,320
Raden Louis et ux to Peter Romelfanger, Aug 11, '02, 6th wd, McKpt, 21x55, 5th ave	4,000
Hughey Chas H et al to Jacob Smith, July 17, '02, West Liberty, 40x108, Lang ave	375
Carnegie Land Co to Carl J Hjelm, Sept 27, '01, Munhall, 25x115, 18th ave	600
Pounds Eliz et ux to Louis A Oser, July 21, '02, 21st wd, Pgh, 48x120, Deary ave	1,200
Hughey Jos et ux to Wm C Steele, July 10, '02, West Liberty, 35x120, Highland ave	425
Small Edward J et ux to Braddock Sanitary Milk Co, Aug 21, '02, Braddock, 168x161, B. & O. R. R.	6,400
Escher Phillip to Jacob Vilsack, Aug 22, '02, Braddock, 60x110, Washington st	15,000

Mortgages Recorded.

Isherwood Edward J to Prospect B and L A, Aug 22, '02	$ 2,000
Ackerman John R et al to P Greddel, Aug 15, '02	1,600
Flaherty Thomas to G W Jones, guardian, Aug 22, '02	1,500
Same to same, Aug 22, '02	1,500
Alcorn William J to L D McIntire, June 25, '02	2,200
Clifford Ellen to R B Mellon, Aug 18, '02	3,000
O'Donnell Francis J to German National B and L A, Aug 22, '02	3,600
Larned Charles P to same, Aug 16, '02	2,100
Randolph Maggie V to Sheraden B and L A, Aug 15, '02	300
Rehman Charles to P Miller, Aug 9, '02	800
Hoffman Frank J to Bellevue R S and T Co, Aug 22, '02	1,300
Zarojski Tavdor to State bank of Elizabeth, Aug 20, '02	1,200
Rupert Wayland to Mortgage Banking Co, Aug 18, '02	21,000

DEMAND FOR SPACE.

Great Enthusiasm Among Exhibitors at the Exposition This Year.

Never in the 14 years of the Pittsburgh Exposition's history has there been such enthusiasm among the exhibitors of every class as for the coming season, and the result is that for the first time every available foot of space, both in the main building and Mechanical hall, has been disposed of. The exhibits in the main building will be of the highest possible merit. In this building alone there will be seen the displays of 20 firms, who are exhibiting for the first time, and most of these will be of more than passing interest. There will be a cut glass display which it is assured cannot be equaled anywhere in this country.

A leading bank of the city has secured a complete model of the steamship Deutschland and will give it a prominent position. This great steamship, it will be recalled, holds the speed record for ocean travel. The "model bath rooms" are rapidly nearing completion, and in their beauty of design and perfection of detail are certain to delight the eye and prove valuable object lessons to the public.

To the right of the entrance into the main building one of the most elaborate of electrical displays is being put in place on a wall space covering 1,000 square feet, and on a background of black with pure white trimmings hundreds of incandescent lights will be seen arranged in artistic figures, while standing guard over the whole will be eight ornate columns topped by beautifully colored clusters of translucent lights.

The various booths which grace the main aisle and the two side aisles, and which attracted such favorable comment last year by reason of their graceful lines, artistic designs and blend of delicate coloring, have been redecorated in new tints and will present handsomer fronts even than last year.

TROLLEY-MEN TO HAVE FOUR DAYS IN CALHOUN PARK

Two Big Picnics Will Be Held by the Traction Employes.

FIRST ONE IS THIS WEEK

The Other Will Be Two Weeks Later, and Each Will Last Two Days—Plans for Fun and Sport Promise Well.

The "trolley men" are to have a picnic, in fact, they are to have two, each lasting two days. For 96 hours Calhoun park will be turned over to them and their hosts of friends. The first picnic is next Thursday and Friday, August 28 and 29. If trolley cars seem to be scarce on those two days don't blame the company. The motormen, conductors and all other employes, with their families, will be picnicing, and the officials of the company from President James D. Callery down will be with them. Mr. Callery will umpire a ball game and will give a prize of $50 in gold to the winning team. All the directors of the company here have offered prizes for various events, and over $300 in cash will be distributed to winners or losers, as the case may be. The directors will attend and witness the sports and other events for which prizes are offered.

A Big Undertaking.

For years it has been customary for the the United Traction Company to give its men an outing. This year it was found impossible to arrange schedules and other matters to allow the 4,000 employes of the Pittsburgh Railways Company to participate in a two-day picnic. General Superintendent John Murphy decided to give them two picnics. The first will be this week and while mainly intended for the employes of the Consolidated and Monongahela systems it will be open to all. The second picnic will also be a "double-header" and will be on Wednesday and Thursday, September 10 and 11. The second outing is intended for the United Southern and Birmingham men, but like the first will be open to all.

The proceeds of the picnics will be turned over to the relief associations of the different systems. The company gives the free use of the park and all the amusement features owned by it. This includes everything but the new roller coaster, which the company does not own. The merry-go-round, shooting gallery, bowling alley, dancing pavilion, etc., will be turned over to the men to make what money they can out of them. The company will also furnish to each of the 4,000 employes three badges, which will be good for the transportation of the employe and two members of his or her family to and from the park. This will be equal to 48,000 fares. The company will also furnish Phinney's band, now playing at Kennywood park, to give concerts, and an orchestra for the dancing. Mlle. Zeno, the balloonist, will make two ascensions. In fact, every expense will be met by the company.

In addition to the ball game the sports include 100-yard dashes, 50-yard dashes, a 100-yard shoe hustle, free for all sack races, greased pig and greased pole contests, jig and reel dancing, etc.

Ringers Are Barred.

To bar "ringers" getting the prizes a condition of entry is that the employe must be on the pay roll of the company for at least 60 days preceding the date of the picnic. The ball game will be one of 15 innings—seven on the first day and eight on the second day. The contesting teams will represent the Consolidated and Monongahela employes.

General Superintendent Murphy addressed a letter to each of the five resident directors of the company asking for money prizes and has over $300 in hand. With the checks came some humorous replies. That of Joshua Rhodes is characteristic. He says he thinks the prizes should go to the losers instead of to the winners. In six events named in the latter he offers a $10 gold piece to the loser making the most honest effort to win. The ball player making the most unintentional errors will get one of the gold pieces.

Given's Offer a Mystery.

M. K. McMullin will give one share of stock to the employe having the largest family at the picnic. Certificates of birth or some other proof will be necessary. First Vice President James H. Reed will give a $10 gold piece to the most popular young lady employe of the general office force. T. Hart Given has sent a check as a prize in an event that will be named later. The company officials are mysterious about the nature of it. Second Vice President S. L. Tone went east last night on a mission regarding it.

Orders were issued to all division superintendents yesterday to shorten car schedules on the two days of the picnic so that all employes could spend at least a few hours there. As the picnic will be free to all employes and their friends the officials of the transportation department are wondering where they will get men to man extra cars to carry people to and from the park.

WANT HIM OUSTED.

School Director in Knox Sub-District Alleged to Be a Non-Resident of Ward.

Attorney R. R. McElroy yesterday in behalf of Frank B. Maloy entered quo warranto proceedings in common pleas court No. 1 against Patrick Hopkins, to oust the latter as a member of the board of the Knox sub-school district.

It is set forth that the defendant has been holding the office since last June, claiming to have been elected at the last February election.

It is alleged his election is illegal, upon the ground that he is not a resident of the ward. It was asserted in court that Hopkins lives just over the line in the Thirty-first ward.

Atlantic City Excursion

Via B. & O. railroad, August 28th. Round trip rate $10.00; tickets good 16 days. Trains leave B. & O. railroad depot at 8:00 a. m.; 6:30 and 9:00 p. m. Pullman equipment on all trains.

Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.

J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

Creditor Follows Undertaker.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—(Copyright.)—M. Paquin, the celebrated dressmaker of Paris, has seized the apartment of Mlle. Wanda de Boncsa, the actress of the Comedie Francaise, who recently died, in security for his bill, which amounts to $20,000. The actress also owed a big bill to M. Doucet.

Americans Buying Collieries.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Evening Standard this afternoon prints a dispatch from Manchester, saying that negotiations have been opened in behalf of an American syndicate interested in shipping for the purchase outright of three Lancashire collieries whose daily output is a thousand tons.

Big Money Maker

You Should

Big Money Maker

SEND AT ONCE FOR OUR BOOKLET,

"THE FLOWER OF THE LAND."

It will tell you how, with a small investment, you can become associated with a lot of Pittsburgh Bankers and Business Men in a Pittsburgh Enterprise that is bound to be a big money maker.

Every man who has ever accumulated wealth first made a venture in either labor or money, and won the reward as a result.

Taking advantage of the present situation at this moment—without waiting a week or a month—may mean more than a year of struggle later on.

See sample of the Company's product on exhibition in window of Horne-Stewart Co. Stores, Fifth avenue.

Write for Booklet today.

The Pittsburgh Consolidated M., M. & T. Company,

BANK FOR SAVINGS BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHEEKS LIKE ROSES

and Complexions Like Pearls

WITHOUT THE USE OF EITHER POWDER OR COSMETICS.

"Face Powders are things of the past. I still manufacture them," says Mme. A. Ruppert, "but I do not advise their use. They are positively injurious, as they clog the pores and keep the impurities from escaping, besides causing wrinkles, lines, pimples, blotches, etc., and make one look old before their time. Even the most harmless powders are quite seriously injurious."

This is an age of invention and discovery, and wonders never cease. Since I have made the marvellous discovery of "Face Bleach" I must candidly say that I do not sell one box of powder where I sell hundreds of bottles of "Face Bleach." It is a most miraculous remedy for removing spots, roughness, redness, freckles, blotches, pimples, blemishes and all afflictions of the skin. It has no equal. It leaves the skin clear, smooth, perfect and spotless as alabaster, bringing back the beautiful, ruddy glow to the cheeks and producing the freshness and beauty of youth. It stands unrivalled. I receive thousands upon thousands of grateful testimonials as to its marvellous effect. All are delighted with it.

FREE. The most wonderful results are obtained from it when it is used according to my new special directions, in conjunction with my exquisite Egyptian Balm and Almond Oil Complexion Soap, and in order that every reader of this paper may be able to obtain the grandest effects at a moderate cost, I will make to all callers at the below address this week the following offer: One bottle of my wonderful Face Bleach, a trial jar of my superb Egyptian Balm, a bar of my most splendid Almond Oil Complexion Soap, and my book, "How to be Beautiful," all for $2.00.

The price of "Face Bleach" alone is $2.00 per bottle, hence every purchaser gets the other articles absolutely free of charge.

SOLE AGENTS

MAY'S 506—508 MARKET ST
THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA

Reading About

the greatest remedy on the American market today; the cherished prescription of a profound physician, which was given by him for many years with phenomenal success, in such indicated diseases.

MEDERINE

is a specific in all Blood Poisons and impurities of the blood, Rheumatism, Eczema and Catarrh. An absolute guarantee of any case, or your money refunded. Write MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn., for their system of treatment. All letters answered—32 page illustrated booklet sent free.

CURED HIS SHOULDER.

JAMES McGOVERN, State Oil Inspector, District 61, West Superior, Wis.

MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn.

It took only two courses of the MEDERINE treatment to cure me of Rheumatism of the shoulder. The first course reduced the pain and swelling, and the second cured me. My system is now free from disease. JAMES McGOVERN.

Price $1 per bottle, Six bottles for $5. Sent express prepaid if your druggist does not carry MEDERINE in stock.

MEDERINE

The Only Remedy that Cures

RHEUMATISM ACUTE AND CHRONIC Why Suffer Pain?

The Home of MEDERINE Guaranteed by

MAY'S 506—508 MARKET ST
THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA

JOS. FLEMING & SON,
410—412 MARKET ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

WONDER WHO HANDLES THE GENUINE ROCKY FORDS?

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

24.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President.
J. O. STEVENS, Sec'y. WM. H. BAKER, V. P. & G. M.

JOHN W. MACKAY, President.
ALBERT BECK, Sec'y. GEO. G. WARD, V. P. & G. M.

NIGHT TELEGRAM 3:12 p.m

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company transmits and delivers Night Messages subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

84g ms wd 32 collect.

Received at

Chicago, Ill., August 20th, 1902.

(WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

Kammerer Bros.,
Pittsburgh, Penn'a.:

Have appointed your house my Pittsburgh agent for The Kouns Party Cantaloupe Growers' Association, The Newdale Melon Growers' Association, The La Junta Melon Growers' Association and The Bent County Melon Growers' Association.

H. WOODS.

3:12 p. m.

THIS TELLS THE STORY AND OUGHT TO CONVINCE YOU.

KAMMERER BROS., 617 LIBERTY STREET, SOLE PITTSBURGH DISTRIBUTERS.

RUPTURE CURED In 30 to 60 Days.

THROW YOUR TRUSS AWAY.

The legion of patients I have sucessfully treated live to confirm the wonderful mastery I have over every form of Rupture. Through the discovery of My Electro Chemic Method I have achieved results in treating this disease utterly impossible from any other source. My procedure is absolutely painless, will not detain you from daily duties, and will cure you so that you will remain cured the rest of your life. There is no cutting or danger.

Come to me for FREE EXAMINATION AND ADVICE, and I will make clear to you the wonderful superiority of my procedure over all other treatments, and point out how worthless a truss is. I will open your eyes to FACTS that should be in the possession of every Ruptured person.

DR. GEO. B. WIX—

DEAR DOCTOR—You have thoroughly cured me of my Rupture. I do not know how to thank you enough. I can recommend your splendid Electro Chemic Method to every ruptured person.

It is two years now since I removed my truss, and I feel good and strong. You are now treating three ruptured people I sent you, and I will continue to send all I can, as I am satisfied that you have the only treatment that will effect a permanent cure of Rupture. Your friend always, WILLIAM WILT, 1015 Chestnut ave., Altoona, Pa.

PILES AND FISTULA
A CURE GUARANTEED.

My method never fails to cure these diseases, and without PAIN, DANGER, CUTTING ANAESTHETICS OR DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. After being discharged as cured you are proof against a recurrence of your affliction.

Arrangements for credit. Reasonable charges. Consultation and examination free. Booklet mailed free. Please state whether you desire the one on Rupture or on Piles and Fistula.

GEO. B. WIX, M. D., RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST,
SUITE No. 204, 2d FLOOR, NEW WERNER BUILDING
631 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 4:30 P. M. AND 6 P. M. TO 8:30 P. M. SUNDAYS, 1 TO 4.

Sale New Dress Goods

For Fall at Clearance Sale Prices.

We bought the goods at a big discount from a New York manufacturer and importer who was pressed for ready cash—and what we saved, you save.

French Albatross— New Fall goods—in the latest Street, Evening and Pastel shades—made to sell for 60c, now offered at.................... 39c yd

Mistral Suiting— 5,000 yds. of 46-in. Pure Worsted Mistral Suiting—a heavy, wiry, crisp Fabric for Fall wear—in the New Biscuit, Royal Blue, Reseda Green, Castor, Red, Brown, Gray and Black colorings—the regular $1.25 quality, at only........... 49c yd

45-In. Cheviot Suiting— 2,750 yds.—especially suitable for street costumes and tailored gowns—in Blue, Brown, Red, Green, Castor and Black shrunk and sponged—made to sell for 85c, at only.............. 49c yd

44-In. Black Sharkskin Suiting— 2,500 yds.—a new and charming Fabric—made to sell for $1.00, now offered at.................. 59c yd

Imported Wash Fabrics

At Half and Even One-Third Former Prices.

Dresden Figured Lawn— A special purchase of 2,500 yds. of fine quality Dresden Figured Lawn—white grounds with floral and figured Dresden printings—at.............. 15c yd

Embroidered St. Gall Swiss— 2,750 yds.—very stylish and popular—in neat dots, figures or stripes—regular price 40c, reduced to............ 15c yd

32-In. Scotch Madras Extra fine quality—small, medium or large stripes—imported to sell for 40c, now reduced to............ 19c yd

French Percale— A special importation of Fall styles in French Percale—all beautiful printings—the regular 40c quality, at only..................... 25c yd

Special Silk Sale!

Not only the balance of our Summer Stocks, but many lots of New Fall Goods are included in this cut-price offering.

All-Silk Persian Pongees— 36 pieces of those rich [illegible] Oriental Silks, so much in vogue for Shirt Waists, Kimonas and House Dresses—all fast colors, in combinations of navy, pink, cardinal, rose, lavender, tan, reseda, new blue, sky blue and gobelin—regular price $1.00—Sale Price.................. 39c

Polka Dot Silks— Complete assortment of those stylish Polka Dot Silks—now in great demand—in both navy and black Twill and Satin Liberty grounds—dots of all sizes—made to sell for 85c, now offered at only......................... 50c yd

36-In. Black Taffetas— Bright and lustrous All-Silk Fabrics—good body—close weave—soft, mellow finish—deep, rich, guaranteed fast black—just right for ruffling and lining purposes and children's coats—the regular 75c qualities, at......................... 55c yd

Shepherd Check Silks— Those soft and lustrous Fabrics which wear so well—make such chic Waists and Shirt Waist Suits—checks in all sizes—charming color combinations, such as black and white and navy and white—all widths from 19 to 36 in.—at $1.25, $1.00, 75c and.................... 65c yd

Black and White Foulards— So popular all the year round — polka dots or small, medium or large designs on plain and Jacquard Figured grounds—either white on black or black on white grounds—priced fully 1-3 under value—choice for 55c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 yd.

The Leading Books

Of the day are ALL here at lowest of low prices. We mention a few of the latest:

"Castle Craneycrow," by Geo. Barr McCutcheon, at $1.08.
"A Speckled Bird," by Augusta Evans, at $1.08.
"The Blazed Trail," by Stewart Edward White, at $1.08.
"Judith's Garden," by Mary Stone Bassett, at $1.08.
"The Virginian," by Owen Wister, at $1.08.
"Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," by Charles Major, at $1.08.
"Lafitte of Louisiana," by Mary Devereux, at $1.08.
"Ranson's Folly," by Richard Harding Davis, at $1.08.
"Hearts Courageous," by Hallie Rives, at $1.08.
"The Battleground," by Ellen Glasgow, at $1.08.
"Belshazzar," by William S. Davis, at $1.08.
"The Conqueror," by Gertrude Atherton, at $1.08.
"The Spenders," by Harry L. Wilson, at $1.08.
"Dorothy South," by Geo. Cary Eggleston, at $1.08.

Infants' Wear Reduced

Silk Caps— Babies' nicely Embroidered Silk Caps—also Mull Caps daintily trimmed with lace—at only........... 50c

Cloaks— Babies' fine Bedford Cord or Cashmere Long Cloaks—prettily embroidered or ribbon trimmed—regular price $2.98—Sale Price....... $1.50

Dresses— Babies nice soft Nainsook Long or Short Dresses—pretty Baby Yoke—lace or embroidery trimmed — Skirt tucked or hemstitched—at 98c

Special in Hosiery

200 dozen pairs Women's fine Black All-Over Lace Lisle Stockings—the kind always sold for 25c pair—on sale tomorrow at 17c PER PAIR OR THREE PAIRS FOR 50c.

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

Special in Millinery.

300 Ready-to-Wear Hats—suitable for Misses' and Children's School wear—also lot of Women's Trimmed Hats and about 200 Shapes in Chiffon, Hair Braids and Straws—worth 75c, to be closed out tomorrow at........ 19c

Blankets In August For ½ the October Prices.

We realize that this is not the regular Blanket Season, but when first-class Blankets can be had for Half Price, then, surely, it's time to buy. That's what we thought when we closed out some 14,000 pairs last week—and that's what you'll think after reading the following:

800 Pairs Western Made Blankets— Considered by many people to be the best wearing Blankets made—stand more hard wear and wash better than any Blanket on the market—some are All-Wool—others with [illegible] Spool Cotton Warp to prevent shrinking—all with nice Borders — in White, Gray or Plaid—10-4 and 11-4 sizes—most of them worth $4.00........... All Go at $2.49 pair

Cotton Blankets— 1,500 pairs of Fancy or Mixed Double Fleeced Cotton Blankets—some plain White with fancy borders—choice for.................... $1.00 pair

Double Fleeced Blankets— Often used as Bed Sheets—some all plain white—some white, with colored borders—some in solid grays and tans—choice for only.......................... 50c pair

100 Cases White Wool Blankets— Small lots of most of the best makes—some All-Wool—others Half-Wool with Cotton Chain, which are preferred by many people to the All-Wool, as they do not shrink and yet [illegible] are heavy and warm—quite a number of Colored Blankets—regular price $5.50......................... All Go at $3.49 pair

Silkoline Comfortables— Soft and fluffy—covered with fine quality Silkoline, in dainty patterns—filled with best Snowflake Cotton—absolutely odorless and sanitary—regular price $1.50, at.................... $1.00

Full Size Comfortables— Some with fine Sateen tops and plain sides—some with both sides figured—some with plain border—some covered with Silkoline—both sewed and tufted—extra size — some worth $5.00, all go at.............. $2.50

1,000 Pairs 11-4 and 12-4 Blankets— Including All Pure-Wool California and Western Made Blankets—highly colored Borders—in White, Scarlet, Plaid, Gray or Tan—extra high grade Blankets—extra wide Silk binding—some worth $8.50.......... All Go at $5.00 pair

Finest Blankets Made— Long fleecy nap—Blue, Pink or Red borders—bound with wide White silk Ribbon—some slightly mussed—the majority fresh and new—worth up to $15.00, choice for................... $6.98

Double Fleeced Crib Blankets, at 29c pair.

Crib Blankets— Special lot of fine All-Wool Crib Blankets—size 30x40 in.—go at.................................. $1.98 pair

☞Our Own Complete Fall and Winter Stock of "Zanesville," "St. Mary," "Munsey" and California made Blankets now ready.

Rousing Special 15c

Ribbon Sale

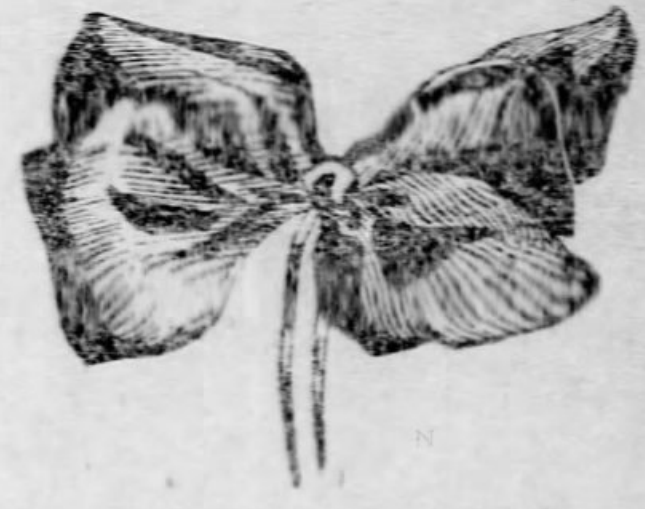
A Sale that embraces hundreds and hundreds of pieces of the prettiest and daintiest Ribbons, closed out to us by the makers, owing to the lateness of the season, at 35c to 50c on the Dollar. As Ribbons will be even more extensively used next Fall than this Summer, you'll do well, indeed, to lay in a supply now. The assortment includes IMPORTED SWISS TAFFETA AND SATIN NOVELTY RIBBONS in the most pleasing combinations of delicate Summer shades—5-IN. SATIN TAFFETA AND METALLIC TAFFETA RIBBONS, in Nile, Turquoise, Red, Blue, Pink, Rose, White and Black—in the popular widths for Neck Ribbons, Hair Bows, Rosettes, etc. Unrestricted choice for 15c yard.

Handsome Imported 6-in. Mousseline Taffeta and Louisine Ribbons

Also Rich, Lustrous Soft Satin Liberty and Satin Taffeta Ribbons—in the most charming shades, such as Nile, Turquoise, Pink, Rose, Sky Blue, Black, White, etc.—the swellest Ribbons for Sashes, Rosettes, Belts, Bows, Streamers, etc.—all offered tomorrow at.................... 25c yd

Sale of Black Ribbon Hair Bows

Made of Soft Black Mousseline Satin or Moire Ribbon—2 or 4 loops (like illustration) or rosette style—each with hair pin attached—at only 25c



Children's Handkerchiefs For School— Made of fine quality Pure Linen with neat hem or colored border—go at............ 5c each or 55c per Dozen.

Muslin and Ribbed Underwear.

Reductions that mean a saving of 25 to 40 per cent to you.

Corset Covers— Women's nice Cambric Corset Covers — fitted and French styles—plain or lace trimmed—neatly finished—reduced from 15c to............ 7c

Corset Covers— Women's Corset Covers, made of excellent quality Nainsook or Cambric—French models—daintily finished with Embroidery or Lace and Ribbon—reduced from 75c to.......................... 50c

Drawers— Women's Umbrella Drawers—Lace and Embroidery trimmed ruffles—or neatly tucked and hemstitched—reduced from 40c to.......................... 25c

Skirts— Women's splendid quality Cambric Walking Skirts—umbrella style—daintily trimmed with insertings of Lace and Lace Ruffle; or deep Embroidery Ruffle with tucks above—extra Dust Ruffle—reduced from $1.50 to..................... 98c

Night Gowns— Several new styles of Women's Night Gowns—high or low neck—some neatly hemstitched, others trimmed with Lace or Embroidery and Ribbon—reduced from $1.25 to...... 75c

Ribbed Vests— Several cases of Women's Lace Striped or Richelieu Ribbed Vests—low neck and sleeveless styles—crochet finish—all colors—at 10c each, or 3 for 25c

Women's low neck and sleeveless Vests—Richelieu ribbed—fancy Lace yoke back and front—nicely finished—at.......................... 15c

Women's combed Egyptian Cotton Ribbed Vests—high neck and long sleeves—very neatly finished—Pants to match—at..................... 25c

Union Suits— Women's silk trimmed Lisle Thread Union Suits—low neck and sleeveless or high neck and long sleeves—former price $1.00—reduced to...... 50c

Closing Out All Women's Summer Dresses, Waists and Skirts.

Most of the garments were bought by us late in the season for Half and Two-Thirds the cost of manufacture. Nevertheless, we are now cleaning them out on an average loss of 25 per cent.

Our Entire Stock of Women's Shirt Waist Suits

Divided into three lots at prices that should and WILL make short work of them. Remember, these lots include all those handsome styles, in Madras, Gingham, Linen, etc., that you have seen here at $3.98, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. All (excepting only a few plain White Suits) now go at

$1.98, $2.98 and $3.98

Women's Fine Street Suits— Made of splendid Venetian, Cheviot, Homespun, Woolen Canvas, etc.—all high-class Garments and the prettiest styles of the season, including Blouses, Etons, etc.—all with nice hanging, well-shaped Skirts, in flounce or straight gore effects—good silk linings—well finished—worth $10.00 and $12.00—reduced to only...... $5.00

Women's Fall Jackets— Made of fine light weight Melton, extra quality Broadcloth, imported Covert and the finest of Cheviots—some with straped seams, neatly stitched—others with plain tailored seams—with or without turn back Cuffs—each Garment finely tailored—all the fashionable styles—will sell later for $8.00 and $10.00—choice now for........................ $4.75

Women's White Lawn Waists— Made of fine Sheer White Lawn — tucked, hemstitched and lace or embroidery trimmed—high or low neck—long or short sleeves—the regular $2.00 and $2.50 Waists, reduced to................ 95c

Women's Fine Silk Waists— Made of Taffeta, Peau de Soie, Louisine and Surah Silk and Satin—plain colors, such as red, blue, pink, rose, reseda, black and white—some self embroidered — others French Knot trimmed—regular prices $6 and $7, go at..................... $3.98

Women's Bathing Suits At ⅓ Off the Marked Prices: This remarkable offer includes the balance of this season's stock, in Flannel, Brilliantine, Serge and Silk, whose prices range from $2.98 to $25.00.

Women's Separate Skirts— Rainy Day or Walking styles, made of fine quality Melton, Cheviot or Scotch Mixtures—in Blue, Brown, Gray, Tan and Black—all nicely tailored, with gored flare or cut flounce—heavily stitched—regular price $5, now go at......................... $2.49

Women's New Fall Skirts— Both Walking and Dress effects—all the new materials, fancy mixtures, medium weight Meltons, Cheviots, Homespuns, etc., in all the newest styles—some with cut flounce, others with gored flare—splendidly tailored and beautifully trimmed—not a Skirt in the lot worth less than $8.50. Special price tomorrow............................... $5.98

A Maker's Entire Stock of Wash Skirts— 1,500 all told—bought and to be sold for less than the cost of the bare materials. They come in Pique, Linen, Duck, Crash, etc., in plain colors including Dark Blue and Black and Polka Dots, formerly sold for $1.50, $2.98, $3.98 and $5.00—all now go at

50c, 89c and $1.85

Attractive Things in Jewelry

Attractively Priced.

Shirt Waist Sets— Women's new Gibson Shirt Waist Sets—various pretty patterns — also new Sterling Silver Finished Belt Pins and Golf Hat Pins—also Sterling Silver College Pins, representing all colleges—choice for only........................ 25c

Bracelets— Misses' new Sterling Silver Novelty Signet Bracelets—also Fancy Fish Scale Snake Bracelets—regular price $1.00, at only.............................. 50c

Neck Chains— Women's or Misses' fine Gold Filled Cable Link Neck Chains — warranted for 5 years, at.............. 98c

Neck Chains— Women's high grade Gold Filled Soldered Link Neck Chains—Rope patterns — regular price $2.50—Sale Price........................ $1.50

Bead Bags— Large size Cut Steel Bead Bags—Chamois lined back—inside pocket—fancy Floral or Cupid frame—regular price $1.50, at only.......................... 75c

Clocks— Fine Gold Plated Boudoir Clocks—Fancy Cupid patterns—suitable for Parlor or Bedroom—at only........................ $2.25

Optical Goods

Don't injure your eyes by wearing the wrong glasses. Consult our expert oculist. It costs you nothing, and may save you lots of future trouble and expense. We mention a few of our specialties in

Spectacles & Eye Glasses

Gold Plated Spectacles — in the straight temple or riding bow style—also Nose Glasses — fitted to your eyes with good, reliable lenses—at only........................ 25c

German Silver Eye Glasses—very close fitting—skeleton style—fitted to your eyes with fine Periscopic lenses—go at only.......................... 49c

10-k. Gold Filled straight temple or riding bow Spectacles—also Rim or Rimless Eye Glasses, with Patent Cork Nose Guard—fitted to your eyes with fine Axis Cut lenses—same as sold by exclusive opticians for $2.50—Our Price.................... 98c

Children's School Shoes.

In buying Boys' and Girls' Shoes, durability should take precedence over everything else. Here's a chance to COMBINE DURABILITY WITH STYLE AND ECONOMY.

Boys' and Youths' Solid Calf Lace School Shoes—heavy double soles—all sizes—at.......................... $1.00 & $1.25

Boys' and Youths' extra fine quality Box Calf Lace School Shoes—Goodyear welt sewed—extension soles—all sizes—at............ $1.50 & $2.00

Girls' School Shoes— In Kid or Box Calf—Lace — Spring heels—very serviceable—at.......................... 95c & $1.25

Girls' excellent quality Kid or Box Calf School Shoes—hand welt sewed—Spring or Low heels—in our new Comfort last—at... $1.50 & $2.00

Your Boy Goes Back to School Again Next Week.

Perhaps his vacation suit looks rather bad—shows the result of two months' jumping, climbing, running, playing. Why not fit him out in a new suit? It won't cost you much to do it in tip-top style, if you will but take advantage of our Special Offers Tomorrow.

Boys' All Wool Suits— Made of Blue or Black Cheviots—in Double-Breasted, Vest or Norfolk Coat style—will outwear any suits offered elsewhere for $3.00—Our Price...... $1.50

Boys' Suits With 2 Pairs of Pants— Made of most serviceable All-Wool Blue or Black Diagonal Cheviots—in Double-Breasted, Norfolk (without the yoke) and vest styles—sizes 4 to 16—each Suit with an extra pair of Pants—well worth $3.50—Our Price.... $2.00

Extra Well-Wearing School Suits— Made of the best American All-Wool Cheviots—in newest Fall patterns—Double-Breasted, Vest and Norfolk styles—the Trousers with double cloth Seat and Knees—also Serge Sailor Suits, in all shades—sizes 3 to 16—will outwear any Suits offered elsewhere for $5.00—Our Price.......... $3.00

Three Specials in Boys' School Pants—

15c For Boys' Cheviot or Cassimere Knee Pants—in dark colors — taped seams—will wear well—also lot of Single Vests, broken from Suits.

35c Per pair (or 3 pairs for $1.00) for Boys' All-Wool Blue and Black heavy Diagonal Cheviot Knee Pants — patent waistband — also come in Fancy Mixed Materials.

75c For Boys' neat striped Cassimere Long Pants—well made and nicely fitting—also come in Blue and Black Cheviot. Finer Long Pants up to $1.50.

Chance for the Big Boys.

1,500 Long Pants Suits (sizes 13 to 20 years)—in All-Wool Blue or Black heavy weight Diagonal Cheviots—Single or Double Breasted Coat style—on sale tomorrow at only.................. $2.95

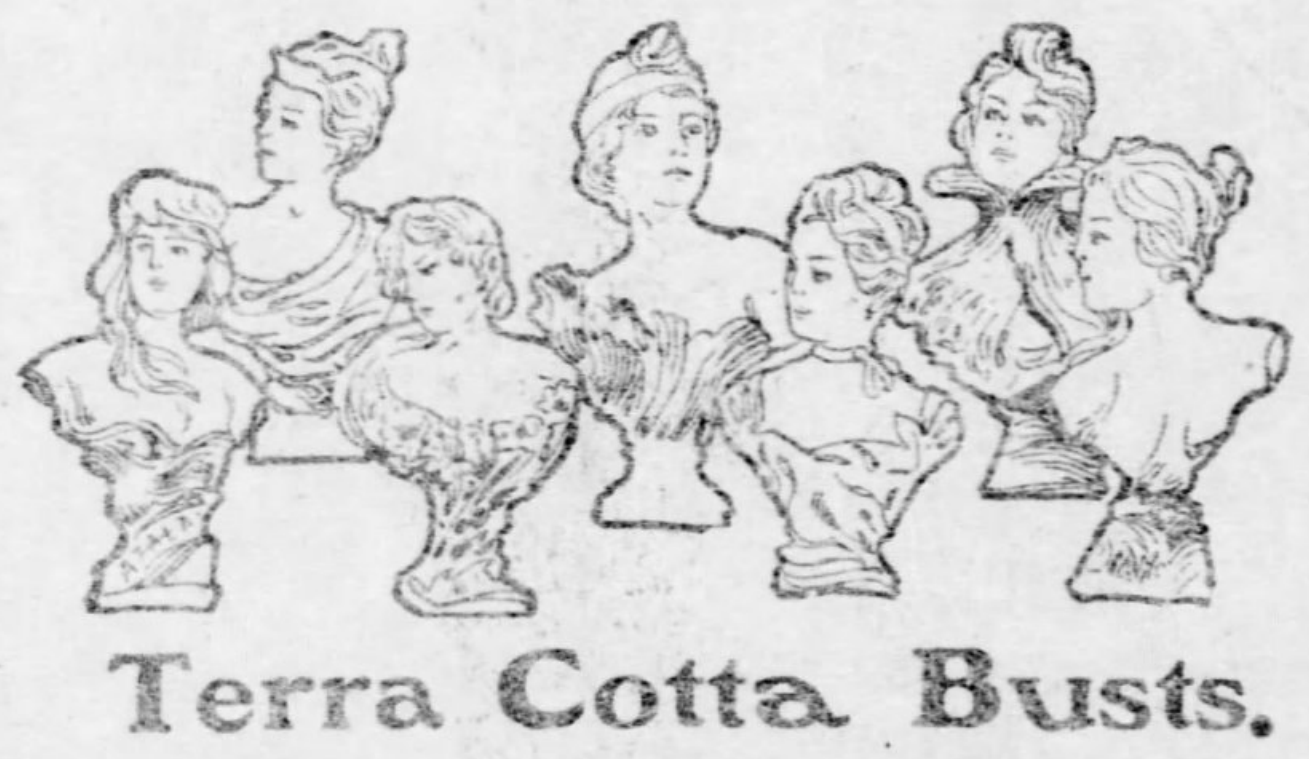
Curtains Below Cost.

1,500 pairs of manufacturers' "Seconds" of finest Nottingham Lace and Cable Net Curtains came our way last week for a mere fraction of what the absolutely perfect goods would cost. The imperfections are so very slight, however, that they would escape the notice of any but the most observant judges. Sale starts tomorrow, as follows:

All the $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 & $3.25 Curtains, Including all the dainty Irish Point, Renaissance and Rococo effects in Nottingham Lace—also Plain Centers with Antique or Scroll Borders—50 to 60 inches wide and 3½ yds. long—all now Go At 95c The Pair

All the $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.50 & $7.00 Curtains, Consisting of elaborate Cable Net Curtains in Battenberg, Louis XIV., Marie Antoinette, Brussels and other artistic effects—exquisite hangings that will adorn any room—all now Go At $1.65 The Pair

Specials in the China Store.



Terra Cotta Busts.

98c For 14-in. high Terra Cotta Busts—Modern or Oriental subjects—worth $2.00.

$1.48 For 16-in. high Terra Cotta Busts — various pretty subjects in rich colors—worth $3.00.

$2.98 For 22-in. high Terra Cotta Busts—most exquisite Oriental and Modern subjects—worth $5.

30c per doz. for pint size Mason Fruit Jars with porcelain lined lids.

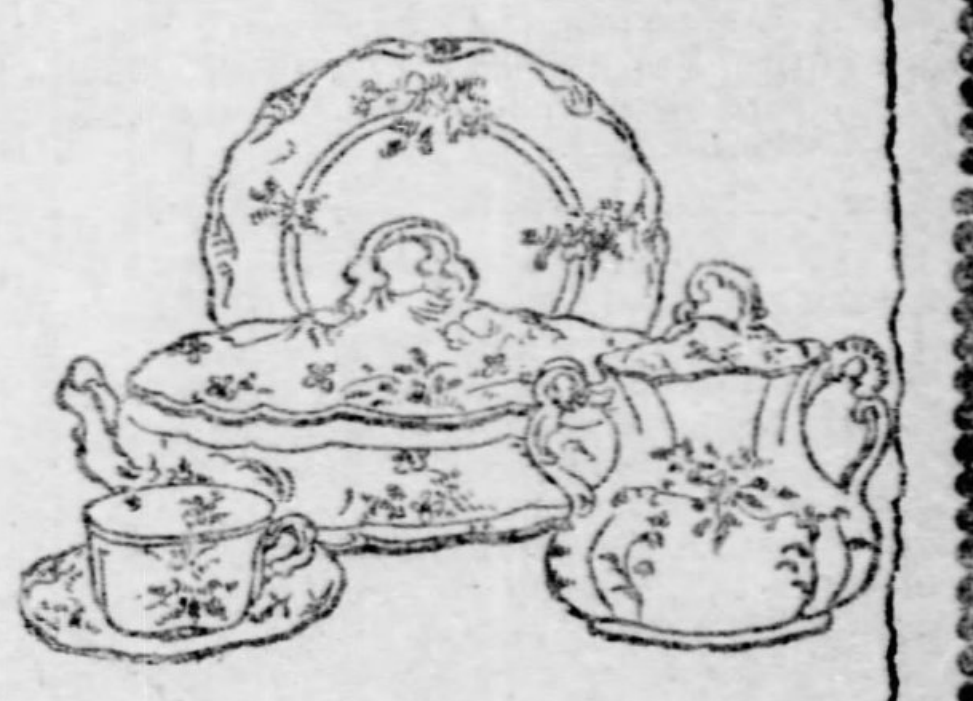
Quart size, 35c doz.

Mason Fruit Jar Caps—porcelain lined—at 20c doz.

Mason Jar Rings, 2 doz. for 5c.

15c per doz. for tin top Jelly Glasses — worth 25c.

Crystal Glass Table Tumblers, 6 for 10c.

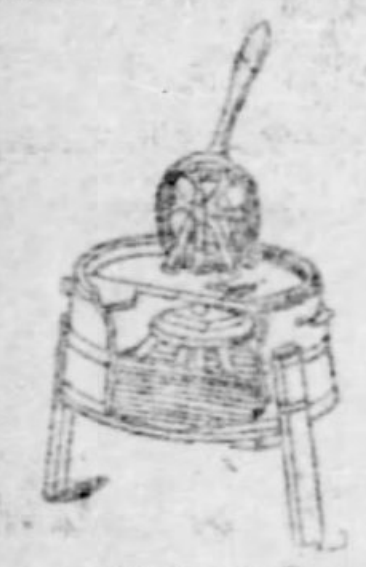


$5.87 For $8 Decorated English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces—pretty green or blue border patterns.

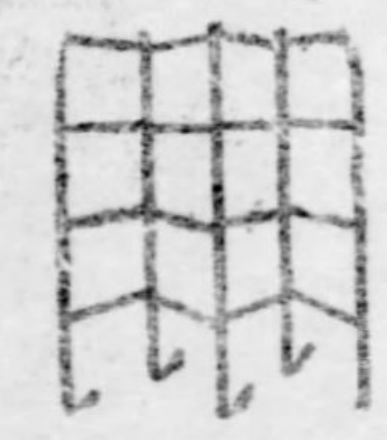
$10.87 For 112-piece Dinner Sets of the finest English Porcelain—flow blue underglazed decorations—gold illuminated—worth $16.

Housekeepers' Helps For Wash Day.

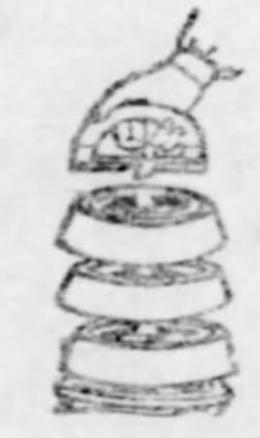
All the little things and all the big things pertaining to wash day at greatly reduced prices tomorrow. Won't the big basement be crowded with money-saving housekeepers!



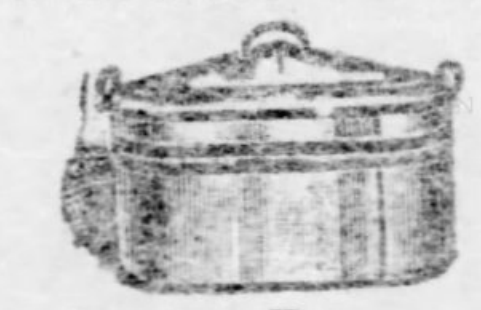
$2.98 For this $4.00 Red Cypress "Uneeda" Washer with Wringer attachment — easily operated.



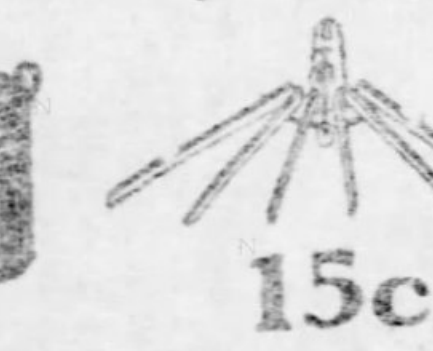
39c For this Folding Clothes Horse—4 ft. high—3 partitions—worth 50c.



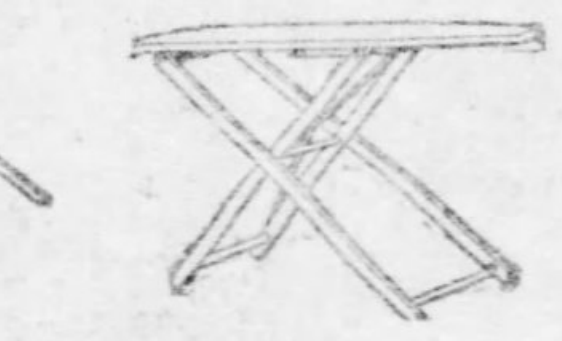
69c For 3 Mrs. Potts' Irons, Handle and Stand.



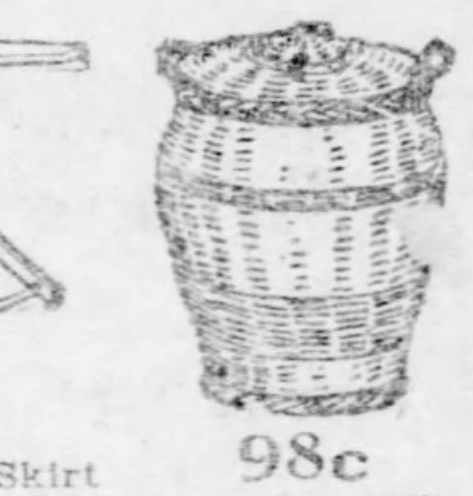
$1.75 For Heavy Copper Wash Boilers—size 8—worth $3.00. Size 9—worth $4, at $1.98.



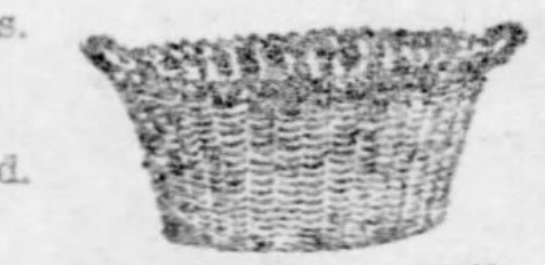
15c For this Folding Kitchen Towel Rack—worth 25c.



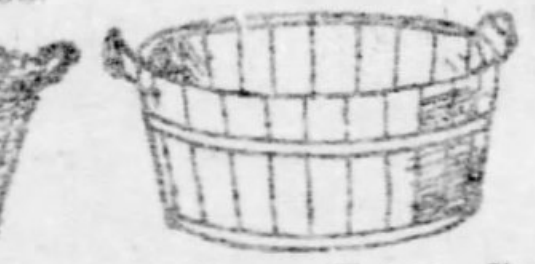
65c For this Skirt Board on Stand—made of Hardwood — full size—worth $1.00.



98c For full Willow Clothes Hamper — worth $1.50.

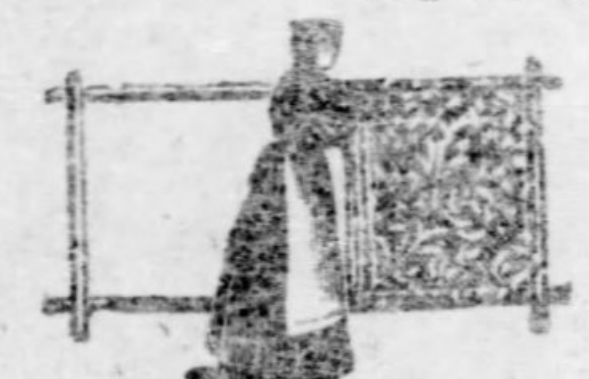


33c For Willow Clothes Baskets—full size—worth 50c.

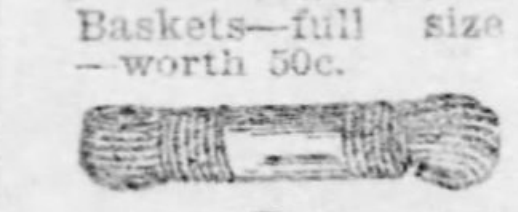


59c For Galvanized Iron Rustless Wash Tubs—worth $1.00.

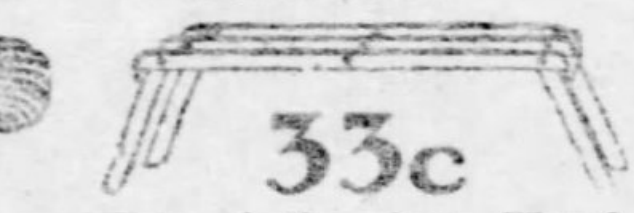
3c For Cake of Kaufmann's "Star" Laundry Soap—worth 5c.



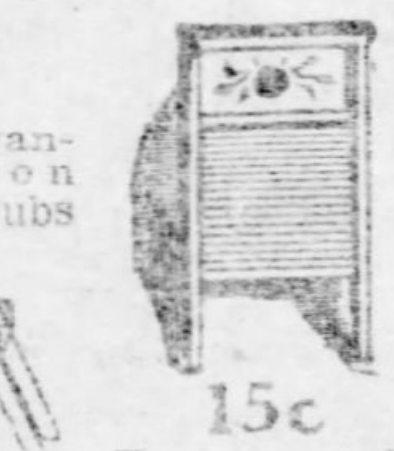
$1.65 For this genuine "Acme" Curtain Stretcher — full size on Easel—easily operated—worth $2.50.



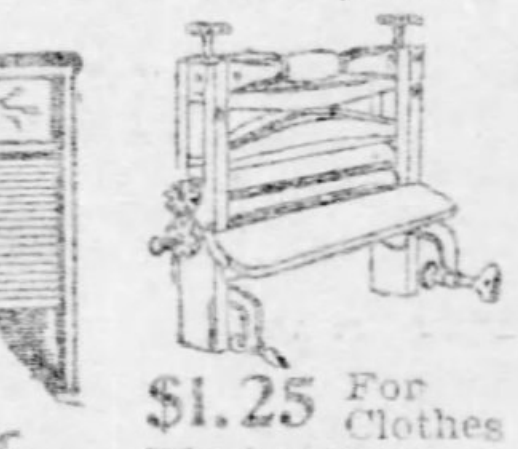
9c For 50-ft. Cotton Braided Clothes Lines—worth 20c.



33c For full size Hardwood Wash Benches—worth 50c.



15c For good Commonsense Wash Boards—worth 25c.



$1.25 For Clothes Wringers — Hardwood Frames—two 10 in. Hard Rubber Rolls — worth $2.00.

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings.

New Fall goods marked down in price to induce early buying. Shrewd shoppers will need no urging to anticipate their Fall needs and BUY NOW.

Tapestry Brussels— Close weave—strictly wool surface—choice patterns for Parlor, Hall or Bedroom — regular price 65c—Sale Price........................ 45c yd

Velvet and Axminster— Carpets—rich, heavy Plush—most beautiful designs for Parlor, Library or Reception Hall—in Reds, Blues and all the new shades of Green, with Borders to match—the regular $1.25 weaves, now offered at.............. 85c yd

Ingrain Special— Extra Super All-Wool Ingrain Carpets—splendid Bedroom styles and colors that will retain their brightness—regular price 75c, now go at only..................... 50c yd

Chinese Mattings— Full weight extra closely woven straw Chinese Mattings—in stripes or checks—regular price 35c yd., at $8.00 for roll of 40 yds., or.............. 23c yd

Smyrna Rugs— Elegant Reversible Smyrna Rugs for Office or House use—wool surface—all deep, rich colorings—size 9x12 ft.—regular price $22.00—Sale Price.............. $15.00

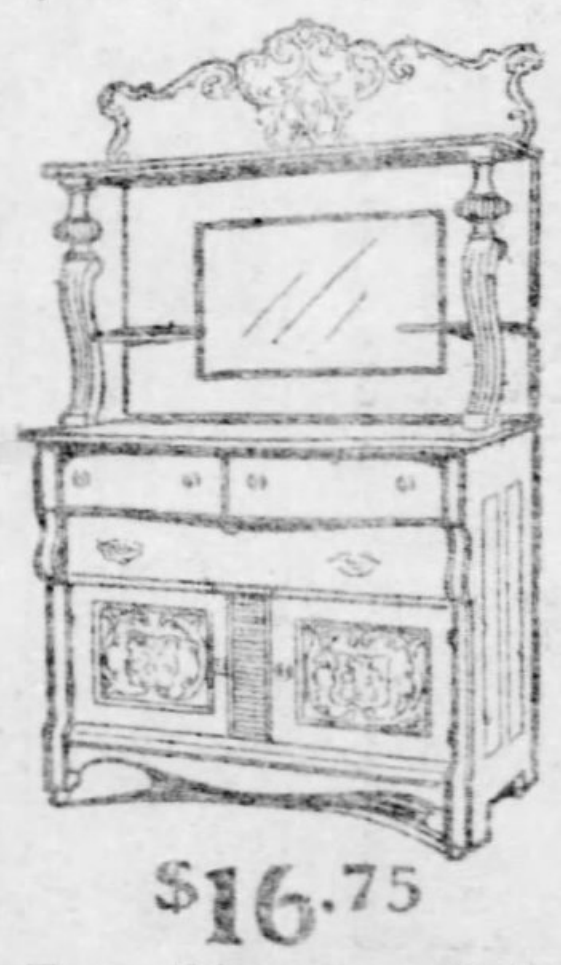
Sanford Brussels Rugs— In beautiful new colorings—look like Body Brussels, and wear as well—size 9x12 ft.—Rugs made to sell for $15.00, now offered at.............. $10.50

Hearth Size Rugs— Splendid Smyrna and Axminster Rugs—in new, attractive colorings and designs—suitable for Parlor, Dining Room or Bedroom—regular price $4.50—Sale Price.................. $2.90

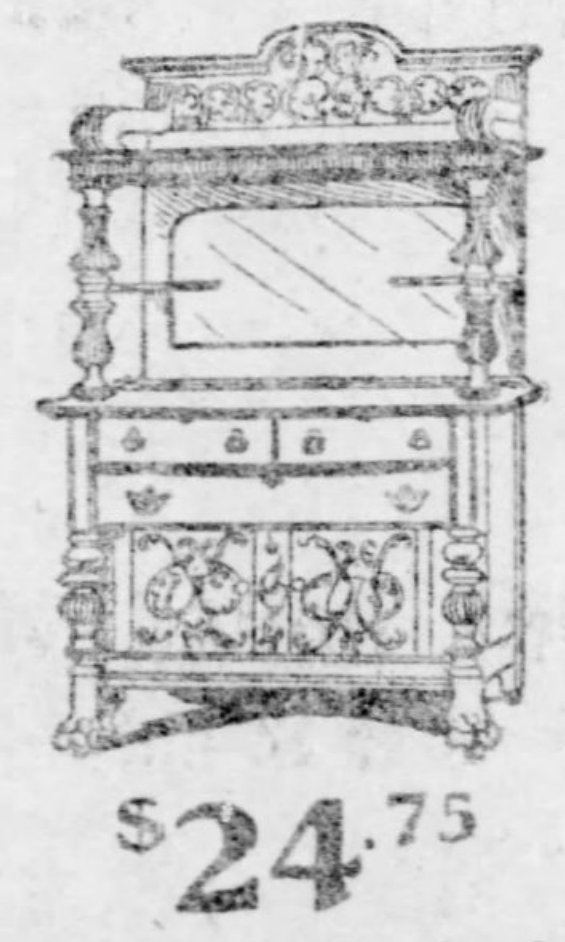
Japanese Mattings— Linen warp—made of all long straw—in Blues, Greens or Reds—plain inlaid or broken patterns—regular price 35c yd., at $7.25 for roll of 40 yds., or................. 20c yd

Another Furniture Deal—865 Sideboards

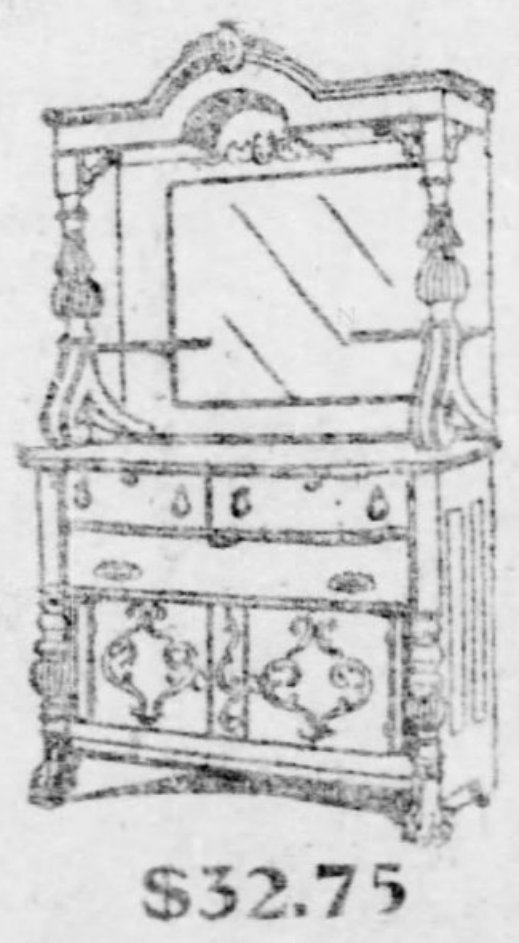
Scooped in from three of the leading Furniture manufacturers of the country on an average basis of 65c on the dollar. Sale starts tomorrow, and we expect to close out these 865 Sideboards in just three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—so there's no time to lose if you want to profit by our fortunate purchase.



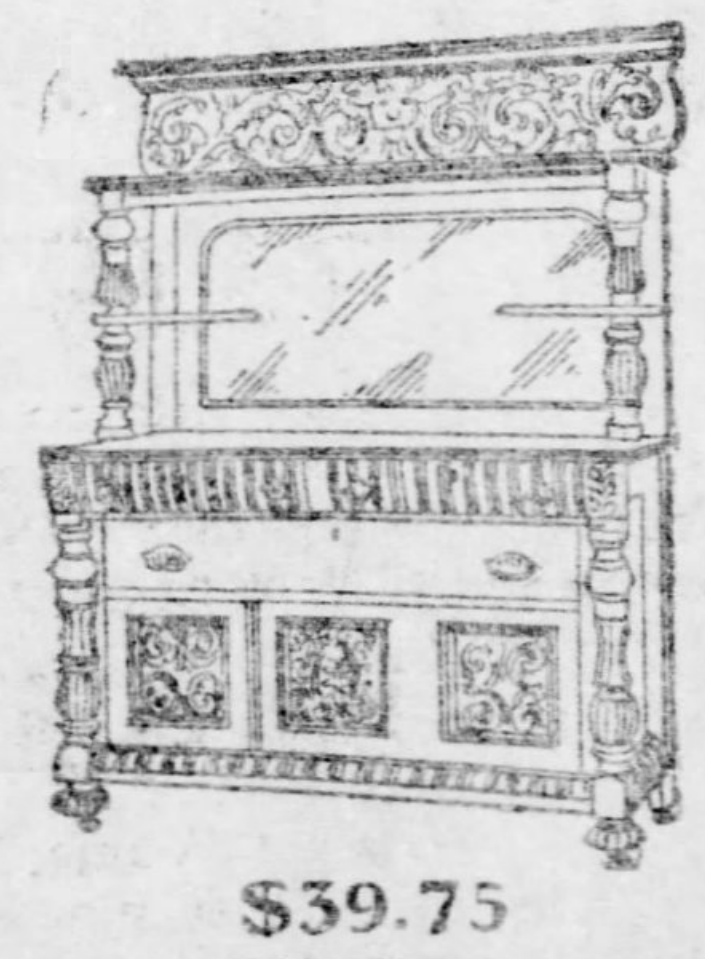
$16.75 For this fine Solid Golden Oak Sideboard—nicely polished—French beveled mirror—50 in. wide — regular price $28.00.



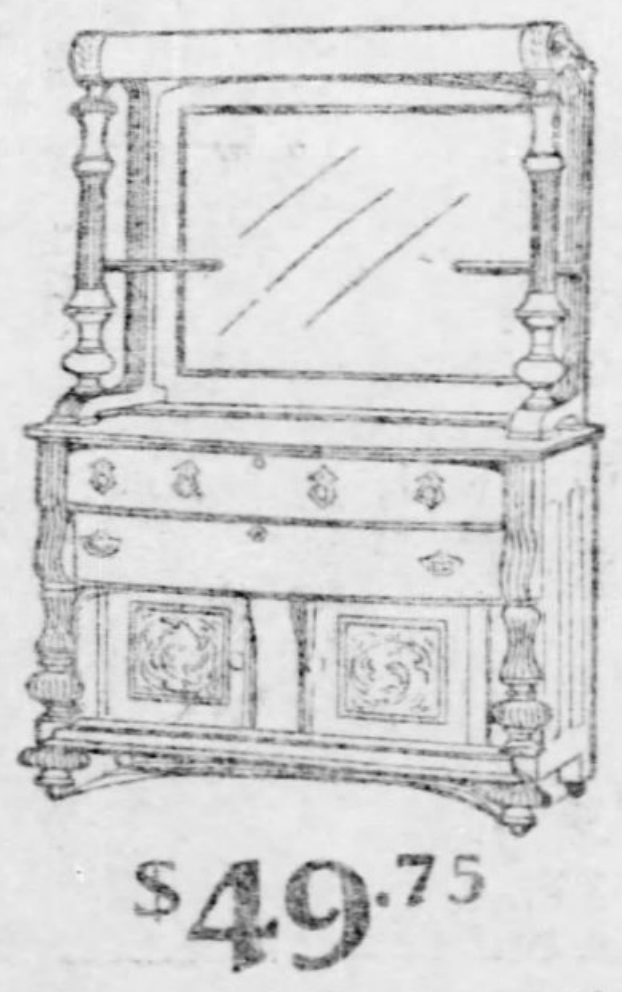
$24.75 For splendid hand-carved Sideboards—highly polished—50 in. wide — like illustration and several other styles—regular price $40.00.



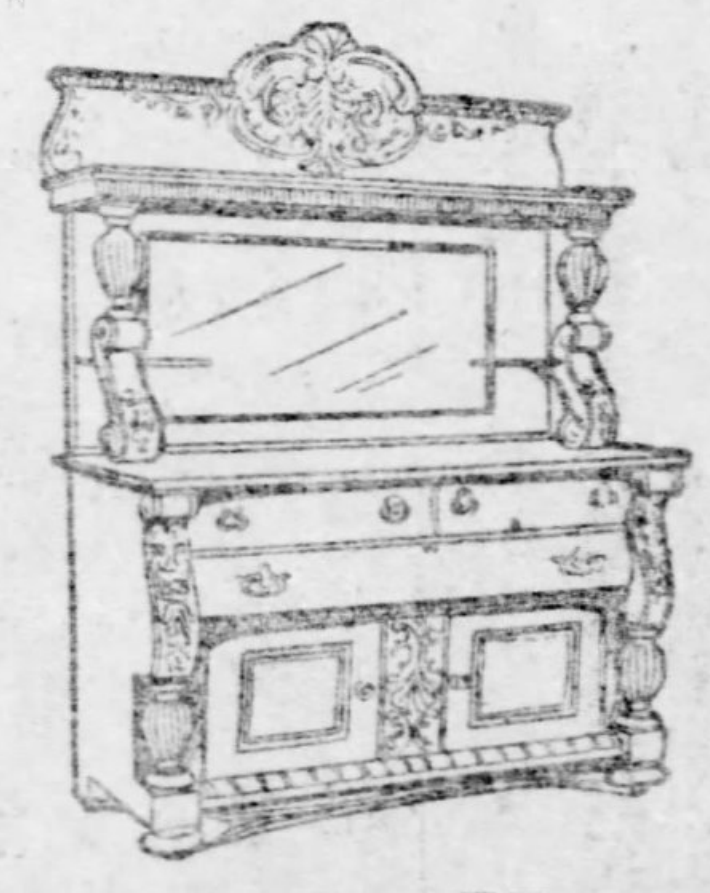
$32.75 For choice from several styles of swell Quartered Golden Oak Sideboards — highly polished and hand carved—regular price $55.00.



$39.75 For choice from several styles of Handsome Sideboards—some just like illustration — fancy Roll Front—54 in. wide—regular price $75.00.



$49.75 For choice from several styles of superb Sideboards — elaborately carved by hand—56 in. wide—regular price $85.



$69.75 For this exquisite Sideboard—elegantly carved — 5 ft. wide — also several other styles—regular price $125.00.

Tomorrow's Grocery List

Contains many items of exceptional merit. Glance over the following and see for yourself.

COFFEE — "K. B." brand Fancy High-Grade Coffee—celebrated for its strength and delicious flavor — fresh roasted — ground to order — sold elsewhere for 30c, here, at 23c lb., or 5 lbs. for $1.00

CONDENSED MILK — "Ozark" brand — extra quality—large cans — sold elsewhere for 15c, here at $1.00 doz., or per can 9c

PEAS—"New York Special" or "Lorraine" brand Peas—2-lb. cans—at 65c doz., or per can 6c

MATCHES — Imported [illegible] Matches — sold elsewhere for 60c, here at 144 boxes for 45c

MUSTARD—Wine flavored prepared Mustard — pint milk bottles — at $1.00 doz., or per bottle 9c

TEAS—"K. B." brand Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson and Japan Teas—fancy quality—sold elsewhere for 75c, here, per pound 45c

STUFFED OLIVES—Extra large Queen Olives — stuffed with Spanish Sweet Red Peppers —16-oz. bottle for 50c

OLIVES—Large size fine flavored Manzanilla Olives—pint bottle for 20c, or 8-oz. bottle at 10c

FORCE—The new delicious Breakfast Cereal—sold elsewhere for 15c, here at $1.34 doz., or per pkg............ 12c

SOAP—"K. B." brand German Mottled Soap — box of 72 large cakes for $2.00, or 6 Cakes for 25c

SOUPS — "Columbia" brand Mock Turtle Soup—quart cans—regular price 25c, at....... 17c

TAPIOCA — "Oscar" brand Instantaneous Tapioca—can be prepared in 5 minutes—sold elsewhere for 10c, here at 7c package, or 4 pkgs. for 25c

SMOKED BEEF—Sliced to order—sold elsewhere for 25c, here, per pound 20c

HAM—Boneless Boiled Ham—sliced to order—sold elsewhere for 30c, here, per pound.... 23c

CHEESE — Extra fine quality Domestic Swiss Cheese — per pound 19c

CHEESE—Splendid quality Old English Dairy Cheese — regular price 50c, per pound 24c

☞All Mail and Telephone Orders promptly filled. We prepay the freight on all out-of-town orders of $5 or over within 100 miles of Pittsburgh. Send in a trial order.

FOURTH SECTION
SIX PAGES

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FASHIONS, THEATRICAL,
COLLEGE GIRLS IN CHORUS,
ART IN THE PARIS SALON.

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1902.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH SAYS UNITED LEAGUE

What Michael Davitt Thinks of the Present Situation in the Green Isle.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LAND LEAGUE

Moral Support From America Better Than Financial Help—England's Legislation All Forced From Her. How the Land Bill Worked—Absentee Landlordism Practically Doomed.

By EDWARD F. DUFFY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

DUBLIN, IRELAND, Aug. 16.—Ireland is in the midst of one of the greatest political struggles in her history. The people of the country are almost solidly united in their efforts to reclaim the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland. The United Irish league has grown to be a very large and most powerful political organization, whose objects are to wring from the British government home rule for Ireland and legislation which will enable the farmers to purchase their farms, at reasonable prices from the absentee landlords, and from present indications justice to Ireland must come in the near future.

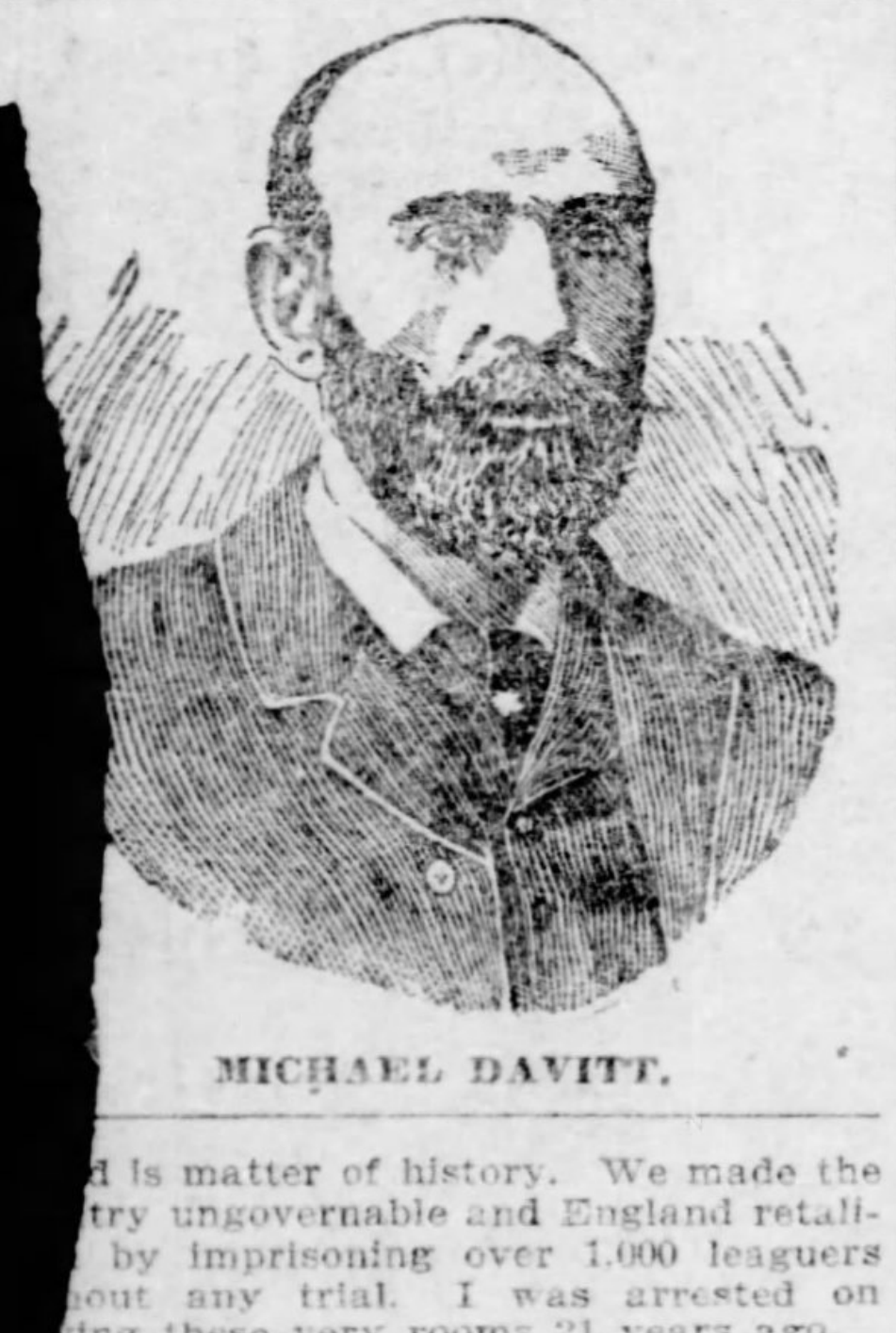
Knowing that many of your readers are desirous of getting a true statement of the situation as it is, I called upon a number of leading Irishmen with that object in view.

Among those upon whom I called in Dublin was Mr. Michael Davitt. I found him in his offices of the United Irish league in Upper O'Connell street, the very rooms out of which he was taken a prisoner 21 years ago for the part he had played in the great movement of the Land league.

Michael Davitt Talks for Gazette.

Mr. Davitt is well-known in Pittsburgh, where he addressed a public meeting last September. He readily consented to give me a brief interview for the readers of The Sunday Gazette as the Irish land question is once again in the foreground of national politics over here. I asked him to explain the change which has taken place in the Irish tenant farmers' position and condition as a result of the Land league and subsequent national movements which were helped in their work by material and moral support from America.

Mr. Davitt said: "Certainly. All that can be briefly explained. Before the Land league and previous to the land act of 1881, which that mighty organization compelled the British parliament to pass into law, the tenant farmers of Ireland had virtually no protection against excessive rents and landlord oppression. The harder they worked the higher the rents were raised, where leases did not exist, while there was no legal security against eviction, except a very hazardous proceeding in hostile courts for compensation for disturbance under provisions of Mr. Gladstone's land act of 1870. Rents were out of all equitable proportion to the intrinsic worth of the land, in all tenancies of Ireland, and as competition in food stuffs from America and elsewhere had lowered the price of Irish agricultural produce, the farmer got no reward for his industry. He became poorer and more discontented, and the Land league sprang into existence during the distress of 1897, for, among other objects, an attack upon the whole landlord and rent-fixing system sustained by England's misgovernment. What fol-



MICHAEL DAVITT.

d is matter of history. We made the try ungovernable and England retali- by imprisoning over 1,000 leaguers out any trial. I was arrested on ing these very rooms 21 years ago.

England Compelled to Legislate.

Mr. Gladstone was then in office and introduced his famous land bill of 1881. ough he imprisoned Mr. Parnell and e rest of us he was compelled to legis- te to cure some of the evils which we had denounced. This act accomplished a great reform. It took from the landlord the power of fixing rents, and created a state tribunal, called a land commission, into whose hands this duty was placed. It also laid down the law that rent should not be levied upon a enant's improvements in his farm, but pon the estimated economic value of e land, apart from the labor or outlay the farmer to make it more produc- e. This law created a dual owner- p of the land of Ireland, and had the of 1881 been honestly administered the land commission there would be very serious agrarian trouble in the ntry now. The commission was, how- r, packed with pro-landlord judges, h the result that the full benefits of law of 1881 were denied the ten- ts.

Millions Saved to Irish Tenants.

"However, partial as the land courts ere in their composition they had to wer the rents all round with the re- lt that a total rental of about sixty illion dollars a year on the whole land of Ireland before the act of 1881, has een lowered to about forty-five million dollars a year now. Thus during the 20 years which have elapsed since the Land league wrung this reform from the British parliament, something like a total of $300,000,000 in rent have been saved for the benefit of the Irish tenants out of agricultural industry."

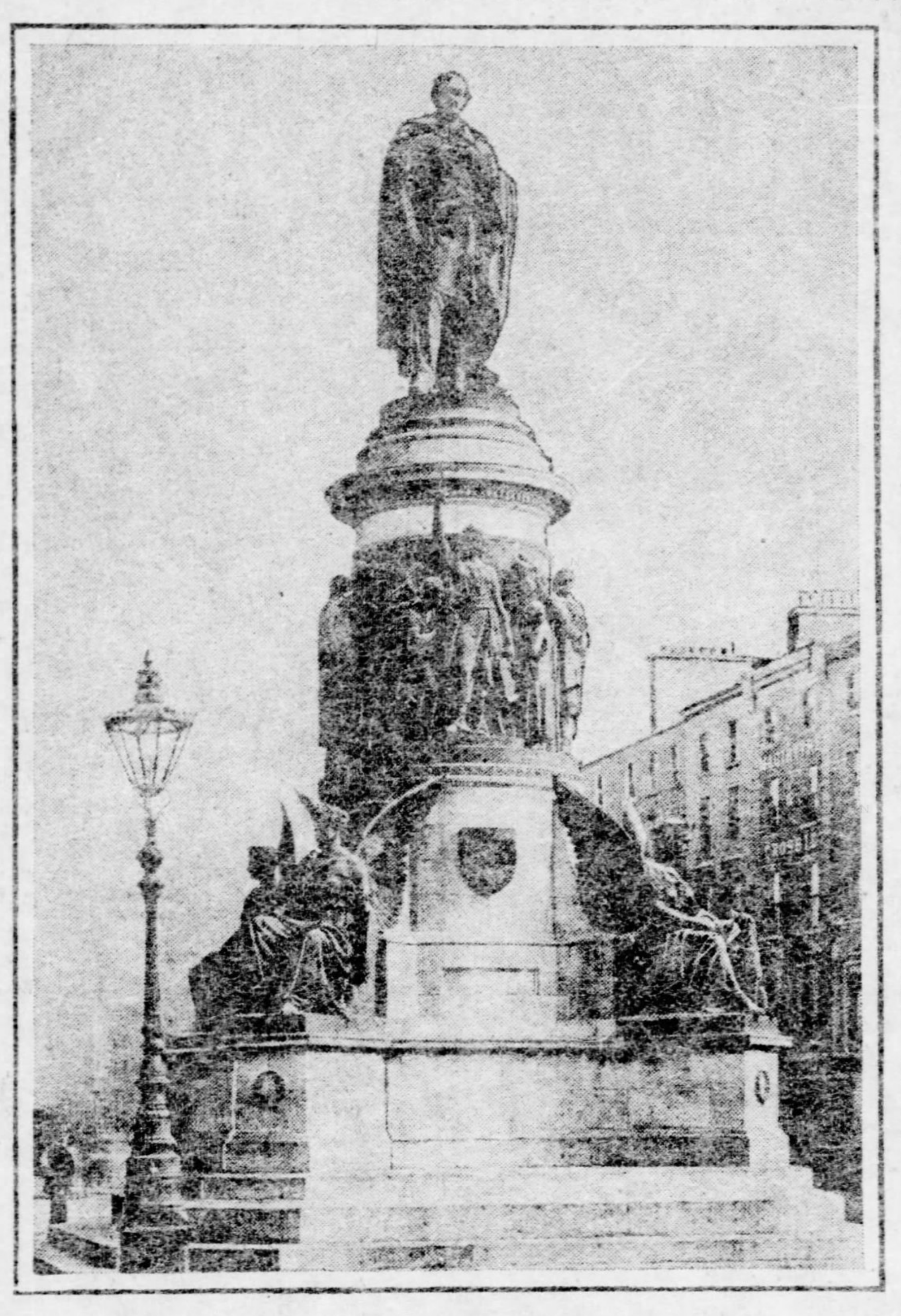
"What about land purchase?"

"The land purchase acts of 1885, 1892 and 1897 all followed as necessary results from the movement of the Land league, which won the rent act of 1881, and rendered the dual ownership of land a constant menace to English law and order. 'The land for the people' became the rallying cry for the country, and the total abolition of the landlord system was made the second plank in the national platform of the popular organization—home rule being the first.

"Accordingly, parliament was induced to make provisions for the sale of landlords' estates to the tenants whenever the parties could agree upon the price to be paid. The tenants on an estate would offer the landlord so many years' purchase of the rental (say from 15 to 18 times the annual rent fixed by the land commission on the farms which were to be sold). If the landlord agreed to the sum thus offered the land purchase court carried out the sale, after satisfying itself that the property which was to be thus sold to the tenants was value for the money. The landlord was paid his price in land stock, which ranked in value and interest with government consols. The British exchequer really advanced no money to the landlord. It only lent its credit to the land purchase commission, taking the value of the land that was bought from the landlord as security, during the liquidation of the loan to the tenant, for the amount of land stock to the landlord.

"The English exchequer ran no risk whatever in all the transaction. In fact the chancellor of the exchequer has made a big profit upon the working of these land purchase acts."

"How does the tenant pay back the money involved in the purchase of his farm?"



O'Connell Statue, Dublin.

Now Pays Interest Instead of Rent.

Mr. Davitt—"In this way: Instead of paying the old rent to the landlord he now pays 4 per cent interest upon the price given by the land purchase court for the farm. This annual interest is paid to this court. For instance: If a tenant had been paying, say, $100 a year rent to a landlord and had bought his farm for say, 18 years purchase of that rent, namely, $1,800; he would have to pay 4 per cent each year on that capital sum of $72 instead of the previous rent for a period of 50 to 60 years, where all payments would cease and the farm would become his property, or that of his heirs or assigns. Over 60,000 tenant farmers have purchased their farms in this way, and the work is still going on. The tenants who have not purchased or who cannot induce the landlords to sell are naturally discontented and hence the movement which now extends to all Ireland, and which is as strong in Ulster, under Mr. T. W. Russell's leadership, as in other parts of Ireland for 'Compulsory Purchase.' This was a plank in the Land league program of 1880, and a united country now insists upon this drastic reform being added to the many which the national movement has won during the past 22 years."

"Do you think it will be won ultimately?"

Mr. Davitt—"Either compulsory purchase or some other means by which the transfer of the land from the landlords to the people must come if the country continues united for that and other reforms. We cannot now be beaten off the vantage ground we have reached in this movement provided we stand together, and happily our people are now fully alive to that fact."

"Will you kindly explain how your county and rural councils work?"

Discrimination Against Nationalists.

Mr. Davitt—"Most willingly. Previous to the enactment of the local government bill of 1898 (also a great reform won by the movement which sprung from the land league) the counties of Ireland, 32 in number, were in the hands of bodies called grand juries, for all fiscal and local purposes, like the levying and expenditure of rates and of county cess, the repairing of roads and highways, and the general public needs of the people in what should be county government. These grand juries were not elected by the people. They were independent of all election and were nominated indirectly by Dublin castle. As a result of this, few, if any, Nationalists obtained nomination to these privileged bodies. The landlords, land agents and moneyed classes controlled all county affairs, spent the taxes and appointed the officials.

"The act of 1898 has changed all this. County councils for the counties and rural district councils for the baronies (divisions of counties) are now elected on a franchise of household suffrage, with the result that the people have now the direct control of their own local affairs in the matters I have specified, and the elective bodies which now represent the people replace the old grand juries which were manipulated by Dublin castle and the landlords. In the three southern and western provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught the Nationalists hold every single county and rural council by something like a nine-tenths majority, while many councils do not contain a single landlord or pro-British representative. In Ulster the councils are divided between Nationalists and Loyalists."

"Well, that is quite a revolution, Mr. Davitt!"

How Americans Can Help.

Mr. Davitt—"That is the name for it. Still, like Oliver Twist, we demand more. We have progressed in many ways, but we still lack the chief want of Ireland, national self-government. Without that we can never make this old fatherland of ours the happy and prosperous land we resolved to make it when Irish Nationalists and Irish-American allies launched the semi-revolutionary movement of the Land league 23 years ago. I believe the United Irish league, which is virtually the Land league under another name, will achieve this great change if it obtains fair play from our people in America."

"What do you mean by that?"

Mr. Davitt—"Just this: We do not ask for financial help from you over there so much as an evidence of your general moral support. Let it be known to English politicians that our race in the United States are with us with their hearty sympathy in our continued efforts to win the rule of Ireland by Irishmen, and British statesmanship will have to give way on the Home Rule question just as it did on the rent question in 1881, and upon the purchase acts, subsequently. Bear in mind, we are a race numbering over 20,000,000 in the world's population of today. England knows that, and if she found this race practically united behind a movement such as that which has continued with occasional breaks since 1879, she would be compelled to grant us the measure of self-government which would give us, in national affairs, a control similar to that which in county matters our people already possess."

To Mr. Davitt, more than to any other living man, is due the credit of having organized the Land league, more than 20 years ago, and he took a leading part in all its transactions in parliament and out of parliament, therefore, the matters stated in the above interview are of the very best authority, and can be relied upon.

MRS. EDDY STOPS A BOOK.

It Was Written in Her Defense, But Denounced Her Enemies Too Strongly.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 23.—An eminent lawyer of Baltimore, Md., John Henry Keene, has recently written and published a booklet entitled "Christian Science and Its Enemies," in which he startlingly condemns the pulpit's attacks upon the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy and Christian Science. Now it appears that Mrs. Eddy herself has ordered the book withdrawn.

To a representative of the press Mrs. Eddy said: "Upon reading the grand preface of Mr. Keene's book I laid it aside from lack of time just then and sent my compliments to the author with an order for said boks. After perusing the book thoroughly I changed my opinion, not of the author's talents, scholarship and high intent (although I have never seen him), but of the advisability of publishing the book, and immediately requested the parties to discontinue publishing it in its present form of treating the subject. I did this solely because the author's vehemence in denouncing the pulpit's furious attacks upon me was not consonant with my Christian sentiment. It is written of our great Master whose life and teachings furnish my model that "When he was reviled he reviled not again."

WOMEN WILL BEAUTIFY THE WASTE PLACES.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 22.—Boston women are about to organize a beauty society. This will not be a society to study ways and means of promoting fine complexions or scaring away freckles. It will have a much more dignified, if a less personal, object. Its avowed purpose will be to beautify Boston.

These ladies, who, by the way, are some of the most prominent women of the city, will scan closely public and private buildings, the public parks and squares, out-of-the-way places and all sorts of other places to see what means can be taken to make them more pleasing to the eye. Having discovered some place that needs beautifying through the gardener's or landscape artist's art, they will at once set about making it more beautiful. Nor will they rest until they have accomplished their object.

If a schoolhouse is picked out as being especially bare looking, as lacking in adornment, or as capable of great improvement through skillful arrangement of vines or shrubbery, then it will be the business of these ladies to secure permission from the school authorities to plant the desired shrubs or vines, or to remove, perhaps, unsightly objects which in their opinion mar the possible beauty of the place.

Or if some public square is found to be neglected, its fence dilapidated, its turf scanty or its trees dying, it will be the mission of the members of the new organization to exert their influence to bring about a better order of things. Active effort for the esthetic improvement of Boston is their avowed purpose.

Branch societies of the national organization already exist in Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Louisville, Pasadena and San Francisco, and the women in these cities have done much for civic improvement in the line of outdoor art.

PICKERING'S

BIG CORNER STORE.

THREE Good, Sound, Solid Reasons Why We Should Dispose of Our Stock at a Sacrifice:

1st. WE ARE about to move to our new annex, and as all first-class stores prefer to have an entire new stock for their opening, we are not the exception and have the same desire. That is the first reason we have for disposing of the present stock at an actual reduction of 10, 20 and 30%.

2nd REASON The Summer has been a little backward. We have quite a number of REFRIGERATORS, BABY CARRIAGES, PORCH ROCKERS, ETC., that we must dispose of. They are cut 30%.

3rd REASON Some goods have been damaged by the brick masons cutting through the walls.

Dressers, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, *Slightly damaged: perhaps one was struck with a piece of brick or scantling, maybe only scratched, but still damaged in our eyes, and we will not put them in the new building. They are yours at a sacrifice.*

CARPETS *About 200 Remnants, 50 half rolls, 75 quarter rolls, must positively be disposed of this week. Odd Curtains and mattings at any price to get rid of them.*

Don't bother about the money; a few dollars go a long way this month. Come, have a look. Your Credit is Good.

PICKERING'S WAY OF DOING THINGS!

A RANGE FOR EACH.

LIZZIE PEFFER,
Beaver Falls, Pa.

GERTRUDE BAILEY,
No. 6817 Frankstown Ave., City.

ROSE G. CARLISLE,
New Washington, Pa.

IVY HOLLIS,
No. 65 Anderson Street, City.

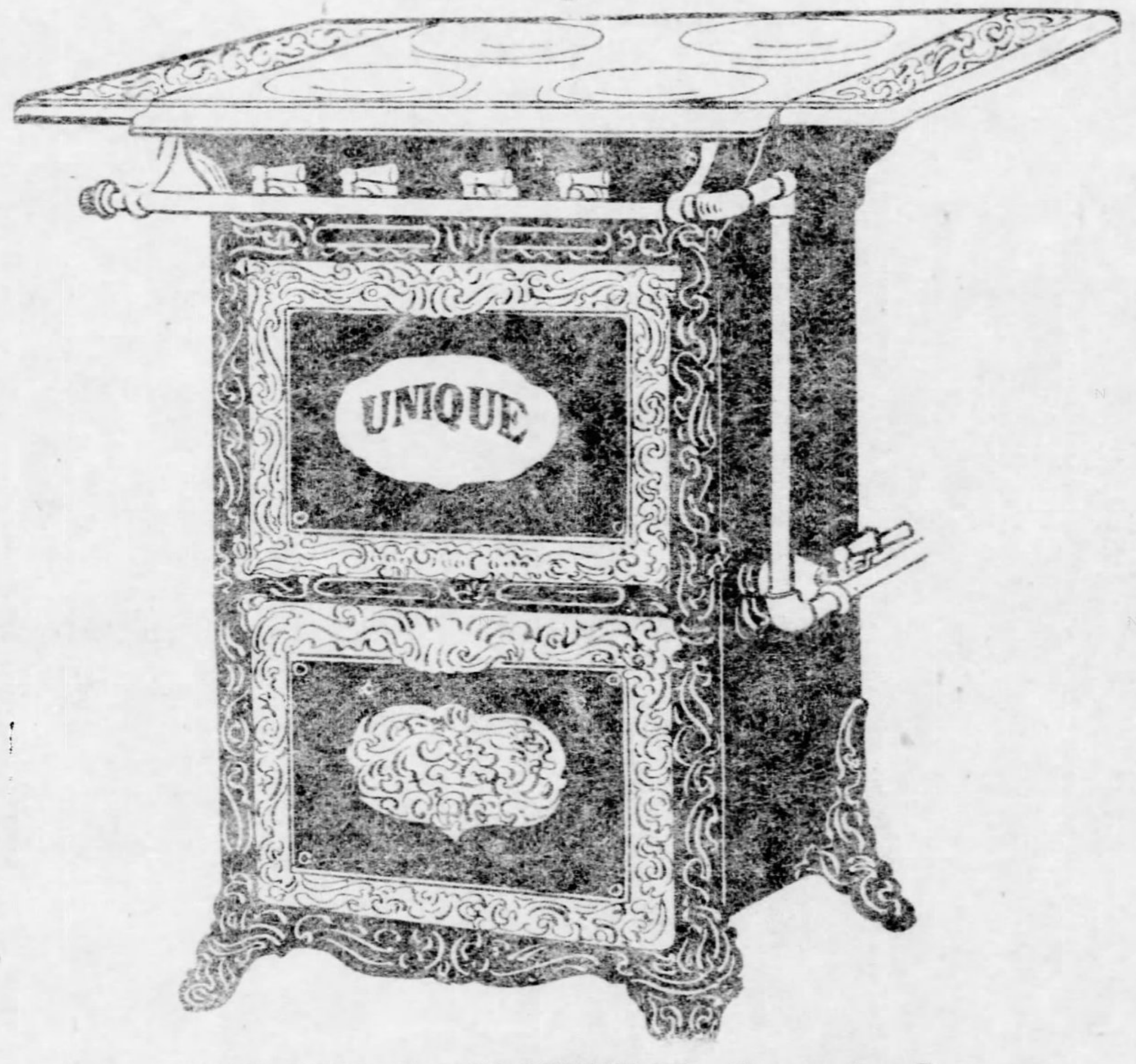
LILLIAN MOSURE,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

MRS. J. B. RODENBAUGH,
No. 7611 Tuscarora Street, City.

CORA B. MAXWELL,
No. 518 Shaw Ave., McKeesport.

MRS. M. R. PUTNEY,
Punxsutawney, Pa.

UNIQUE



MRS. GEO. S. HILDEBEIDLE, Carnegie, Pa.

A RANGE FOR EACH.

MRS. J. F. STARK,
No. 131½ 16th St., Southside, City.

MARY WONDER,
No. 2624 Walnut St., McKeesport.

MRS. ALICE MORTZ,
No. 61 Charles Street, Allegheny.

MRS. H. A. SANDS,
Parkersburg, West Virginia.

MRS. C. F. GROVE,
No. 1727 Forbes Street, City.

W. G. ESTEP,
Duquense, Pa.

MRS. C. A. IVORY,
Leechburg, Pa.

MRS. GEO. WELSH,
Edgewood Park, Swissvale.

When this contest was started we had no idea that it would reach the magnitude it has. OVER 47,000 ANSWERS. The name UNIQUE was decided on by the committee, consisting of Mr. P. J. Klingman, Mr. Boyd Pantlind and Mr. D. Waters, all prominent men of Grand Rapids, Mich. These gentlemen very kindly gave several days of their time in going over the entire list. They considered every different name submitted. They are not interested in the winners and the contest was absolutely fair in every way. Our intention was to give the elaborately nickled range that has been on exhibition in our show window to the winner. Upon going over the entire list we find that 17 ladies sent in the name UNIQUE. The first received was from Mrs. Geo. S. Hildebeidle of Carnegie. She gets the fancy range. To each of the other 16 ladies we are going to give the same range in every way with the exception of some of the nickle-plating shown on the prize range. This is to be a large 18-inch (oven and broiler) range and the best of its class. All the ranges will be on exhibition in our window until September 1st.

P. S.—Can you name another firm that would show the same liberality in an affair of this kind? Pickering is magnanimous. "Nuf-Ced."

LARGEST STORE IN THE STATE

PICKERING'S, THE POPULAR STORE.

TENTH and PENN.

NUF-CED.

Miss Kathleen Neilson The Next Vanderbilt Bride

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT WHO RECENTLY MARRIED ELSIE FRENCH.

THE VANDERBILT RESIDENCE AS VIEWED FROM LAKE PARK.

MISS KATHLEEN NEILSON THE NEXT VANDERBILT BRIDE

REGINALD VANDERBILT WHO WILL MARRY MISS NEILSON.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT WHOSE WIFE IS NOW LEADER OF THE "400."

The Prettiest Girl of the "400," With Laughing Eyes, Gebhard Blue Blood, French Manners and True Irish Wit, Weds the Last of the Vanderbilt Brothers and the Greatest Catch of the Season.

By M. M. STRICKLER.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The marriage of Miss Kathleen Neilson to Reginald Vanderbilt will take place in a short time.

The engagement has been announced, and, in accordance with modern custom, the wedding will soon follow.

Thus there will be removed from the scene the last of the present generation of great catches and society will settle down and wait for the next generation to grow up.

Soon the six Gould children will come along, all in a bunch, to marry the boys and girls of their choice. But at present the world is interested in the mating of the boy and girl who represent two such old and wealthy families.

According to present standards Miss Neilson is not a girl of wealth. The rumor is that her mother has an income of about $50,000 a year from the Gebhard estate and that the girl will have a portion of this settled upon her. Be that as it may, there is no fear that she will lack for spending money or that she will be accused of marrying for it, for she has been reared in all modern luxury and in surroundings of great wealth.

Miss Neilson first became conspicuous 10 years ago, when, as a child of 9 or so she was the companion of her uncle, Frederick Gebhard. Mr. Gebhard was then connected, in the eye of the public, with a conspicuous actress, and, as if to refute the charges against him, he appeared [illegible] public many times with this child, his [illegible]le fair-haired niece, and he walked and [illegible]e, coached and rode with her all one [illegible].

[illegible]ter of Freddie Gebhard.

[illegible] Mrs. Neilson, the mother of the [illegible] Frederick Gebhard there has al[illegible] existed the deepest sympathy and [illegible]evotion of "Freddy" Gebhard to his [illegible]r has been one of the most beautiful [illegible]rks of his career.

The girl Kathleen grew up in a Paris boarding school, as American girls do, and in summer she was brought home to bathe in the waters of Newport and climb the autumn mountains of Lenox.

There she met the little boy, Reggie Vanderbilt, and the inevitable happened. An attachment was formed and by the time they were old enough to realize it they had fallen in love!

Then came an awful storm of opposition. Mrs. Neilson could not see her baby taken away from her and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had other hopes for Reginald. For five years the little couple battled against opposition and finally, at the mature age of 19 for the girl and 20 for the boy, they obtained the stern parental consent of their respective mothers.

Mrs. Neilson is said to have spent a great many tears upon the matter and a close friend declared that she wept upon her shoulder all one night and said that she wished she had soundly spanked Kathleen and sent her back to school; while Mrs. Vanderbilt, putting away the last mementoes of her boy's childhood, sighed a long deep sigh and said she supposed it could not be helped.

Around Reginald Vanderbilt there centers a deal of interest. He is the youngest son of the house. Alfred is several years older and Cornelius is older still. There is only one child younger than Reginald and that is Gladys, a girl of 16, who is yet to marry.

Reginald has been described as a nondescript youth. He is nondescript in that he has never been very bad. He has rarely, if ever, indulged in wild escapades and whatever he does, whether it be drinking, card playing, automobiling or yachting, he does it in moderation.

In college he was quiet, kept one horse and had no valet. He brushed his own clothes and the extent of his dissipation was the spending of a great deal of money to treat his fellow students. In the matter of lending he was both generous and chivalrous, and many a boy did he help over the hard places.

Wealth a Burden to "Reggie."

Reginald Vanderbilt has always seemed burdened by his wealth. He has always felt that it made him a conspicuous object and at one time he was seriously worried lest it make him unpopular.

The extent of the fortune of this boy has never been estimated. The bulk of the property was left to Alfred Gwynne, who was made head of the family. The others, Gertrude, Gladys, Reginald and Cornelius, received about seven millions.

But in estimating a fortune of that amount the utmost leeway must be given. It may be a million less; it may be five millions more. Stocks are shifty and valuations change from day to day. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt used to say that he could never tell within twelve millions how much he was worth, and the boy probably has still less an idea.

The young couple who will embark upon the matrimonial sea in this boat of gold have much besides money to make them happy.

They have Mr. Vanderbilt's town residence. This lies at the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. It is one of the famous "Millionaire Four Corners." The others are occupied by William C. Whitney, Herman Oelrichs and Mrs. C. P. Huntington.

They have "The Breakers," at Newport, for it is the wish of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., that her youngest son share this great palace by the sea with her and his bride.

They own the magnificent farm site recently purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt.

They own a kennel of St. Bernard dogs, second to none.

They will have a beautiful yacht, newly built.

Their private car will be the one that belonged to old Cornelius Vanderbilt and this is being refitted to make it modern enough for his son and his young wife.

They will have a very nice collection of automobiles for, though a silent follower of the sport, Mr. Vanderbilt has been a devoted one.

What the Bride Will Have.

As for the young wife, she will have a great amount of plate, for from her mother's side, she will receive trunk after trunk of it from the old Gebhard boxes.

Miss Neilson, by the way, is of a very old New York family and her grandfather, a good sturdy old Dutchman, was trading furs with the Indians early in the last century, while old Commodore Vanderbilt was ferrying people over from Staten Island.

Both old Mr. Gebhard and the old commodore knew the value of a dollar and they were investing their silver pieces profitably long before the present generation ever saw the light.

Miss Neilson has wonderful laces, for her mother has ever been a dainty little lady and for years she has been collecting rose point all of which she will give to her daughter.

Miss Neilson has youth.

She has beauty.

She has wit and its background, a good education.

She has taste and French chic.

She has kindness of heart and its close companion, popularity.

She has all the graces of the society girl and all the arts of the up-to-date woman.

And she has the greatest catch of the season.

What will become of this young couple after they return from their honeymoon, society can only conjecture. Will they go to Newport as is now the style summer and winter, and their old court, or will they cruise abroad for a year and come back with all the paraphernalia which young people gather after a year of married bliss.

Miss Neilson's sister, Mrs. Arthur Kemp, lives at Lenox and her uncle, Mr. Gebhard, lives in New York. She herself lives, or has lived, where her mother lived; and how the two will be separated is a question.

Cupid, sly Cupid, isn't saying a word. The little fellow is resting. Great has been the havoc this summer and Newport, which he found a city of beaux and belles, has been turned into one big matrimonial sea.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the inventor of the family, lives here with his wife and household of little ones. Alfred has his bride of a year and a half ago there, Elsie French, and baby. And now Reginald joins the ranks of benedicts and goes to Newport with the fairest girl of the 400.

Society Made the Match.

Society decided that it would be a match some months ago, but the young people emphatically denied it. They said they were just good friends. But what would Mr. Vanderbilt want with the farm he purchased recently, if he were not going to be married?

And whom would he marry if not Miss Neilson?

Truth to tell, at the very time gossip was liveliest and every member of the two families was laughing at the story, the mammas of the respective young people were mailing announcement cards to their friends and relations abroad that they might be advised of the engagement as soon as those on this side.

No sooner had the announcements been delivered than orders were rushed to florists and jewelers for engagement gifts. It would be putting it mild to say that Miss Neilson received at the Margaret, the private hotel in Newport where she was with her mother, a cartload of flowers.

There were blossoms of every description—orchids, gardenias, lilies of the valley and roses of every hue, made up in elaborate fashion. There were numerous souvenirs of silver, too, especially articles for the writing table, and Miss Neilson was kept very busy acknowledging tokens of regard.

Miss Neilson is a capital whip and is seen almost daily driving with her mother.

REUNION OF ROUNDHEAD REGIMENT

The One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment P. V. V. to Celebrate Antietam Anniversary.

The thirty-seventh annual reunion of the 100th regiment, Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, familiarly known as the "Roundhead" regiment, will be held at Carnegie on Wednesday, September 17. This is the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, in which the regiment participated. The officers of the Society of the Roundheads are: George B. Forsythe, president, Carnegie; Moses M. Bell, vice president, Carnegie; James L. McFeeters, vice president, Wilkinsburg; James C. Stevenson, secretary, New Castle; John H. Stevenson, assistant secretary, Pittsburgh; H. Ira Cunningham, treasurer, Wampum.

Only about one-third of the regiment survives. Fifteen members have died during the past year.

The 100th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers (Roundheads), was recruited in August, 1861. Company A from Washington; B, New Wilmington and Pulaski; C, Wurtemburg and Portersville; D, Darlington; E, Harlansburg and Plain Grove; F, Princeton and Eastbrooke; G, Millbrook and Henderson, Mercer county; H, I and K, from New Castle, and M from Elizabeth, Allegheny county, and Webster, Westmoreland county.

These companies united in Pittsburgh and were mustered into the United States service August 31, September 2 started to Washington and on the 4th went into camp on Kalorama Heights, near Washington, D. C.

The regiment was here organized with the following officers: Colonel, Daniel Leasure; lieutenant colonel, James Armstrong; major, David A. Lekey; adjutant, W. H. Power; quartermaster, A. H. Leslie; surgeon, Horace Ludington; assistant surgeon, Joseph P. Rossiter; chaplain, the Rev. R. A. Browne; sergeant major, David Critchlow; drum major, John B. Nicklin; quartermaster sergeant, John S. Stranger; commissary sergeant, James Henderson.

Captains: Company A, Wm. F. Templeton; B, Matthew M. Dawson; C, James E. Cornelius; D, Wm. C. Shurlock; E, Samuel Bentley; F, James H. Cline; G, Simeon H. Brown; H, Adam Moore; I, Hillery W. Squire; K, James S. Vangorder; M, Anson B. Campbell.

On the 10th of October the regiment moved to Annapolis, Md., and on the 19th embarked with the Sherman-Dupont expedition, which forced a landing at Hilton Head, S. C., November 7. The regiment remained in that department until July 18, 1862, when it was brought north to Newport News, Va., where the troops from South Carolina under Gen. Stevens, and from North Carolina under Generals Reno and Park, were organized into the Ninth army corps, commanded by Gen. A. E. Burnside. From this on to the close of the war the movements of the regiment were those of the corps, and like all the Ninth corps regiments, its service was a varied one, making long journeys by land and water and fighting hard battles on widely separated fields.

January 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted at Blains Cross Roads, Tenn., and remained at the front until the close of the war, when on the 24th day of July, 1865, after three years, 10 months and 24 days it was mustered out.

SIX SENSES OF FISHES.

All of Them Differ Widely from the Five Given to Land Animals.

The sense organs of fishes have been difficult to understand clearly. The eye is most like that of other vertebrates, and has an iris of brilliant metallic luster, a large and round pupil and a very large lens. It is so sensitive that some fishes find food at depths as great as 200 feet. Proper eyelids are wanting.

The nose consists of two holes lined with a corrugated mucous membrane in which the nerves of smell terminate, and its function must be very different from that of land animals. The "scent" of fishes, once much believed in, proves to be very feeble or absent.

Taste is very keen, but its seat must be in the softer parts of the mouth, the tongue being very hard.

The organ of hearing is simpler than in other vertebrates, though extremely sensitive. The external ear is wanting, and the inner ear consists merely of cavities filled with fluid and with little porcelain-like particles.

Of the sense of touch little is known except that it belongs to the whole skin and is very acute in the bristles around the mouth. Fishes are suspected of having a sixth sense, whose organs are the pores of the head and in a row extending over a large nerve.

An Historic Bicycle.

Perry Rodgers of Bordenstown, Ky., owns the bugle which sounded the Continental army's call to arms in many of the most famous battles of the American revolution.

LIVES IN STREET CAR ALL YEAR ROUND

Sewickley Bachelor's Strange Abode Is Fitted Up With Many Luxuries.

By HENRY NICKLEMANN.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

LEMUEL MILLER of Sewickley camps out all the year round. He declares that in the hurry of his business life he never had the opportunity to gratify his camp instincts, so he has constructed a sort of house-boat on the land in which to pass his old age. He placed two ordinary street cars parallel with each other, setting them on brick foundations about 35 feet apart. Around the entrance end of each car there is a circular vestibule, which looks like the stern end of a fishing boat. In these two street cars Mr. Miller has fitted up luxurious bachelor apartments.

The first car is richly carpeted with Indian rugs. Double glass windows run along the side of the car as in an ordinary street car, except that the glass is heavier and that the windows are covered with tapestry hung on brass rings. In the winter these curtains may be gathered back and the whole car converted into a sun parlor.

The seats that run along the side of an ordinary car have been torn out, and this widens the car very considerably. There is plenty of room for easy chairs, dainty tables and a mammoth music box.

One of the most curious features of the room is the owner's bed, which is a marvel of substantial comfort, and is hung up on the wall in day time like the berths of a sleeping car.

At one side is a gas fireplace which blazes cheerfully on winter days. The motorman's box is the bathroom; it is curtained off from the sleeping room, is tiled, contains a marble lavatory and has all the modern plumbing arrangements.

Under each of these cars is a comfortable basement, two small rooms lined with brick, cemented and frescoed. These rooms, though delightfully cool in summer, are entirely free from moisture. Mr. Miller, who used to suffer from rheumatism declares he has never felt a touch of his old foe since occupying his house-boat.

Fitted With Luxuries.

The first basement is used as a sort of library and sitting room. It contains a combination desk and bookcase, a library table and a big, soft couch which, if you remove its padded top, proves to be a bath tub underneath. The walls are painted a light yellow and the ceiling and floor are done in dark red. Electric fans are kept buzzing to cool the air and a giant music box trills and warbles away phlegmatically.

The second street car is Mr. Miller's dining room, for he is a consistent bachelor and keeps a man of all work. He occasionally gives oyster suppers and bachelor dinners to his friends, and in the basement room beneath this "dining car" there is a well-appointed kitchen very much like that on a luxurious yacht. The closets are always stocked with canned fruits, canned meats, pickles and other viands ready for quick luncheon. The range is one of the best and most modern makes, with ample hot water apparatus which supplies the bath tub. The refrigerator is built back in the wall, a little, square cave, bricked and lined with zinc. Every morning the iceman opens a trap door, drops a chunk down and the refrigerator is loaded for the day.

The conservatory is the room in which Mr. Miller spends most of his time, and it is certainly the most attractive feature of his remarkable residence. The room is 35 feet long and connects the basement room under the two cars. It is one of the most beautiful conservatories anywhere about Pittsburgh, though, of course, it is comparatively small.

Miniature Tropical Eden.

It looks to be, much more than most private conservatories, a place where flowers are grown for pleasure and not for business. There are none of the ugly, gaudy flowers that people grow because they are easily taken care of. In winter the room is a little tropical forest shut in out of the snow drifts and bitter northern winter. The passion flowers, with an impetuosity signified in their name, have committed all sorts of excesses; they have gone distracted and run over everything. They hang in ropes and cables from beams and rafters.

There are breadfruit trees and bananas and orange trees which bloom luxuriantly in their season. There are palms of every description and rich florid blossoms of the nightshade family.

In the early spring Mr. Miller sent baskets of English violets to his friends. Under the passion vines and palms is the fish pond, a big tank sunk in the floor and full of clear water abloom with water lilies, lotus flowers and other aquatic plants. Under these live the turtles, frogs and dozens of varieties of rare Japanese goldfish. An electric light of great power is kept submerged in this pool, and gives a startling effect at night. It is like a submarine sun; every moss and lily root is visible, every spot on every green frog or yellow turtle. Mr. Miller has passed many winter evenings there, the light all turned out, save the light under the water, in the companionship of his pipe and music box.

Mr. Miller has been living in his street car house for three years now, and has found it habitable and comfortable in all seasons of the year. The cars are now surrounded by a trellis work which in summer is completely covered with vines. Near them is a large lotus pond. The grounds are beautifully kept and are full of flowering plants and shrubs and luxuriant castor beans. Mr. Miller has certainly made one of the most unique, comfortable and unconventional residences that an eccentric gentleman of taste ever planned for himself.

SCENIC BEAUTIES GALORE ON WISCONSIN RIVER

By K. L. SMITH.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

KILBOURN, WIS., Aug. 22.—This has been fairly good season at the Dules. The weather clerk has been on his good behavior, furnishing rain at night instead of in the daytime and the summer guests assembled here are thankful for small favors. Picnics and concerts divide their attractions with the scenic beauties and the strangers who come here yearly enjoy the usual round of hops, hay rack rides and informal functions, while boating and fishing claim their share in the sports and diversions.

More persons visit the Dules during each year than any other resort in the west. Besides the thousands who come during the summer to spend more than a day from three to five excursions of from 500 to 1,000 people visit here every month in the season. This week fully 700 excursionists took the ride to the upper and lower Dules through the eight miles of the Wisconsin river, which flows between the wonderful rock formations. Many Chicago and Minneapolis artists are here sketching and photographing and Alexis Fournier, the St. Paul artist who has recently returned from abroad, is finding good material in the picturesque canyons and waterways.

People are seldom so near nature's heart as when at Kilbourn. The trip up the river between colossal heights is always full of charm. The heights are so broken by trees as to lack even a hint of the dizzy splendor of mountain climbing, yet great enough to command a varied and lovely view. This is the month when the river is a rare stream and even the most fastidious picnickers can desire no more charming spot for lunches and side trips. Without doubt these Dules are one of the greatest wonders of Wisconsin. They are so like the Hudson that a few more feet of height, a shade difference in the color of the rocks and the splendid palisades themselves would be eclipsed. Through this bizarre wilderness the river flows its way and the boats large and small are loaded with people intent on viewing these splendid fastnesses of Mother Nature.

One of the chief charms of the Dules is the restful quiet, as well as the miles of river excursion trips to Witches gulch and the underground passages. The hotels and guides are busy catering to the wants of southerners who spend the summer and the transient tourists who flock here from all directions. The Hotel Crandall, with its wide, airy verandas, is comfortably filled and the applications sent in for accommodations make rooms at a premium. Cottages of city people are generally open. Kodaks are in evidence and there are the usual number of campers.

A Self-Lighting Cigar.

A self-lighting cigar is tipped with a cap of ground glass, saltpeter, potassium chlorate and gum arabic, and a frictional igniter is placed on the surface of the cap. On scratching the igniter the cap burns freely and cannot be extinguished by an ordinary wind.

"Poor Jack! He never could spell, and it ruined him."

"How?"

"He wrote a verse to an heiress he was in love with and he wrote boney for bonny."

Wellesley College Girls in the Chorus

DIAMOND DONNER.

PRINCE OF PILSEN COSTUME

IN THE BACK ROW.

HELEN COGSWELL.

Two College Girls in Chorus of Comic Opera to Obtain Money Enough to Complete Their Course.

By W. E. BURLOCK, JR.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

HELEN Cogswell and Diamond Donner are chorus girls. There is nothing startling in this statement until one knows who Helen and Diamond are and why they are in the chorus.

Both are Wellesley college girls, and each has achieved distinction in her studies.

Neither is "stage struck," as it is called, when girls declare that they just must go on the stage or be eternally unhappy.

The reason they are in the front line of the show girl contingent of the "Prince of Pilsen" is that they need the money.

So, probably, does every other girl in the company, but no other girl in that comic opera company nor any other in the world wants it for just the purpose that these girls do.

For they want it in order that they may be financially able to complete their college course.

That a chorus girl has or ever could have a serious thought beyond a new dress or a bit of jewelry is incomprehensible to anyone who has even a slight acquaintance with the genus chorus girl.

To imagine one of the show girls reading Homer and the Iliad and computing problems in trigonometry for pleasure is enough to shock such connoisseurs in chorus girls as George Lederer and Ben Teal into a state of utter collapse, but it is what the stage manager of the "Prince of Pilsen" has had to contend with for the past two or three weeks.

Nor have the heads of these pretty girls been turned by the glamor of the footlights, or the atmosphere of the stage, which, when it is once absorbed, is so hard to leave.

Only Temporary Satellites.

At least they say that it has not as yet obtained a fatal grip upon them, and that no matter how successful they are they shall retire to the routine of lectures and recitations as soon as Wellesley opens for the fall term.

Both are extremely pretty girls and each was very popular in her class.

Each for the first two years of her course was in receipt of a big allowance from their fathers, but a few months ago Miss Donner's father died and when his estate was wound up it was found to be badly involved.

Miss Cogswell's case was practically the same.

They had always been close friends, and this common misfortune drew them closer together than ever.

"What shall we do?" they asked each other as they sat talking over their plans and prospects just before the college closed.

"Well," said Miss Cogswell, "I am going to try and get a position in the chorus of a play. The salary will be much larger than I could earn anywhere else, and if I am economical I may be able to save enough this summer to last me through the next college year."

Miss Donner thought this plan promised the best of any that they had been able to evolve, and accordingly both presented themselves to Col. Henry W. Savage, stated their ambitions, and were promptly engaged before he had even heard them sing.

"They've got good looks enough to hold a place even if they couldn't open their mouths," he said to one of his amazed assistants, for Mr. Savage usually doesn't do things in this way by any manner of means, but when he came to hear their voices and saw them dance he was more than delighted, and predicted a future for both if they made up their minds to continue in the theatrical profession.

A Forest City Beauty.

Helen Cogswell is a daughter of George C. Cogswell of Cleveland and is now but 19 years old.

She is about 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs perhaps 135 pounds. Her figure is perfection, while she carries herself with all the ease and grace of the well-bred society girl.

Her hair is a beautiful shade of yellow—not yellow enough to even suggest the peroxide blonde—but yet not brown. A sort of spun gold which shades charmingly as the light touches it in the movements of her head. Venus herself had no fairer a complexion of pink and white, and her teeth are absolutely regular and white. Her eyes are blue, and while not large, are continually sparklin with fun and intelligence.

She is the athletic type of college gi personified, for there is almost no spo in which she is not an adept.

Miss Donner on the other hand is n so athletic, despite the fact that s comes from the far west, where the gir are usually strenuous physically as we as mentally.

She comes from a little village nea Portland, Ore., and her father and mothe are Presbyterians, with all the deep rooted horror of the stage for which th people of that denomination are noted.

Miss Cogswell's parents did not display any opposition to their daughter's method of passing her vacation, but Mrs. Donner was nearly heartbroken. Still she is so convinced of her daughter's strong character and good sense that she has resigned herself to the inevitable as well as she can.

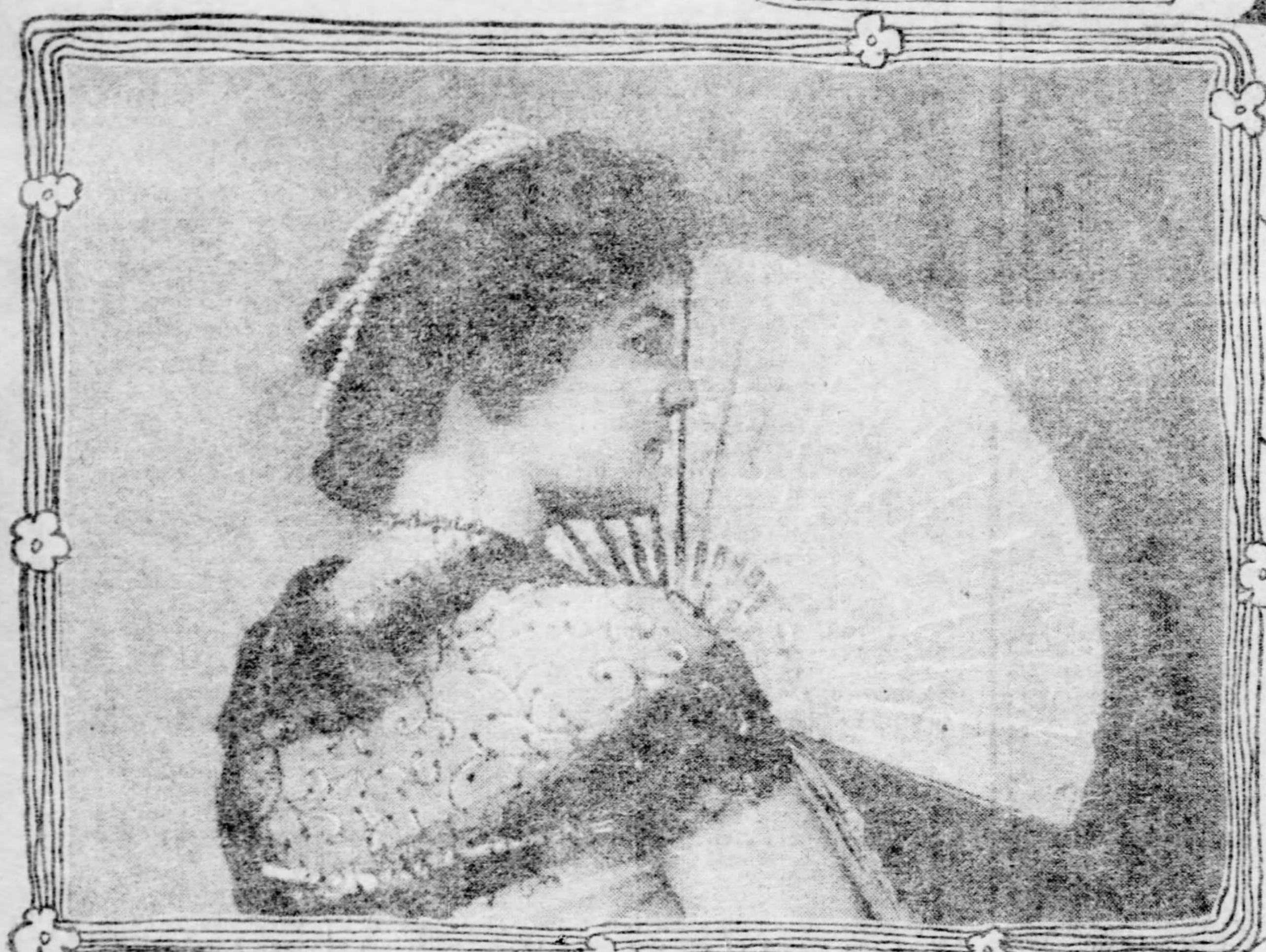
Miss Donner's type of beauty is an absolute contrast to Miss Cogswell's, and each is consequently a splendid foil for the other.

She is a couple of inches taller than Miss Cogswell and slighter. Her hair and eyes are coal-black, and she does not dance quite so gracefully, but she has much the better voice.

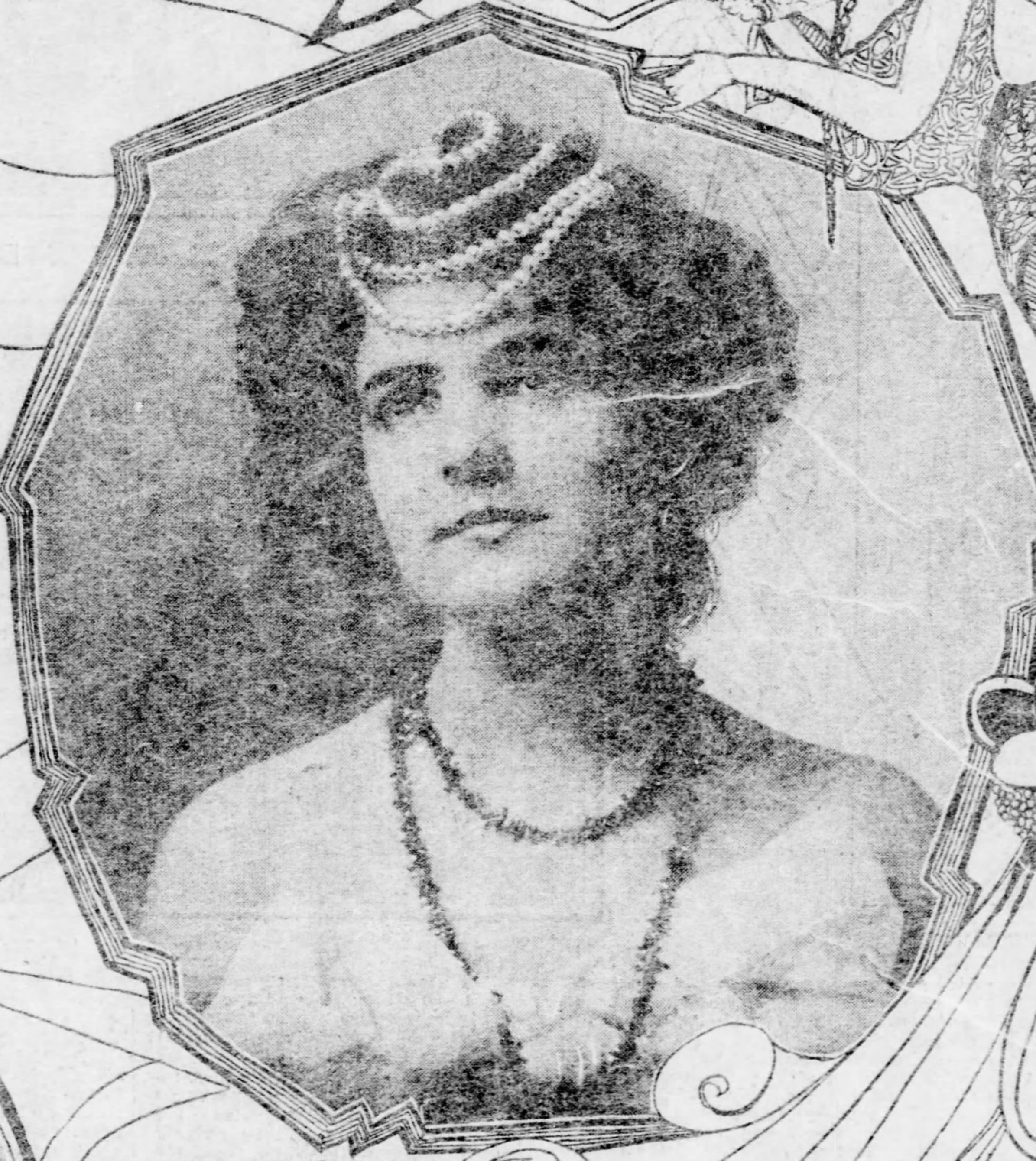
What the outcome of the experiment of allowing two finely natured, highly bred and intellectual girls to assimilate the atmosphere of a comic opera chorus will be it is hard to foretell.

Will they in time lose some of their ideals and think only of the pleasures of the moment—the good times, the after-theater suppers, and the chances of securing parts, and renounce their desires for a higher education, or will they stick to their present resolve to be serious and think only of the completion of their college course?

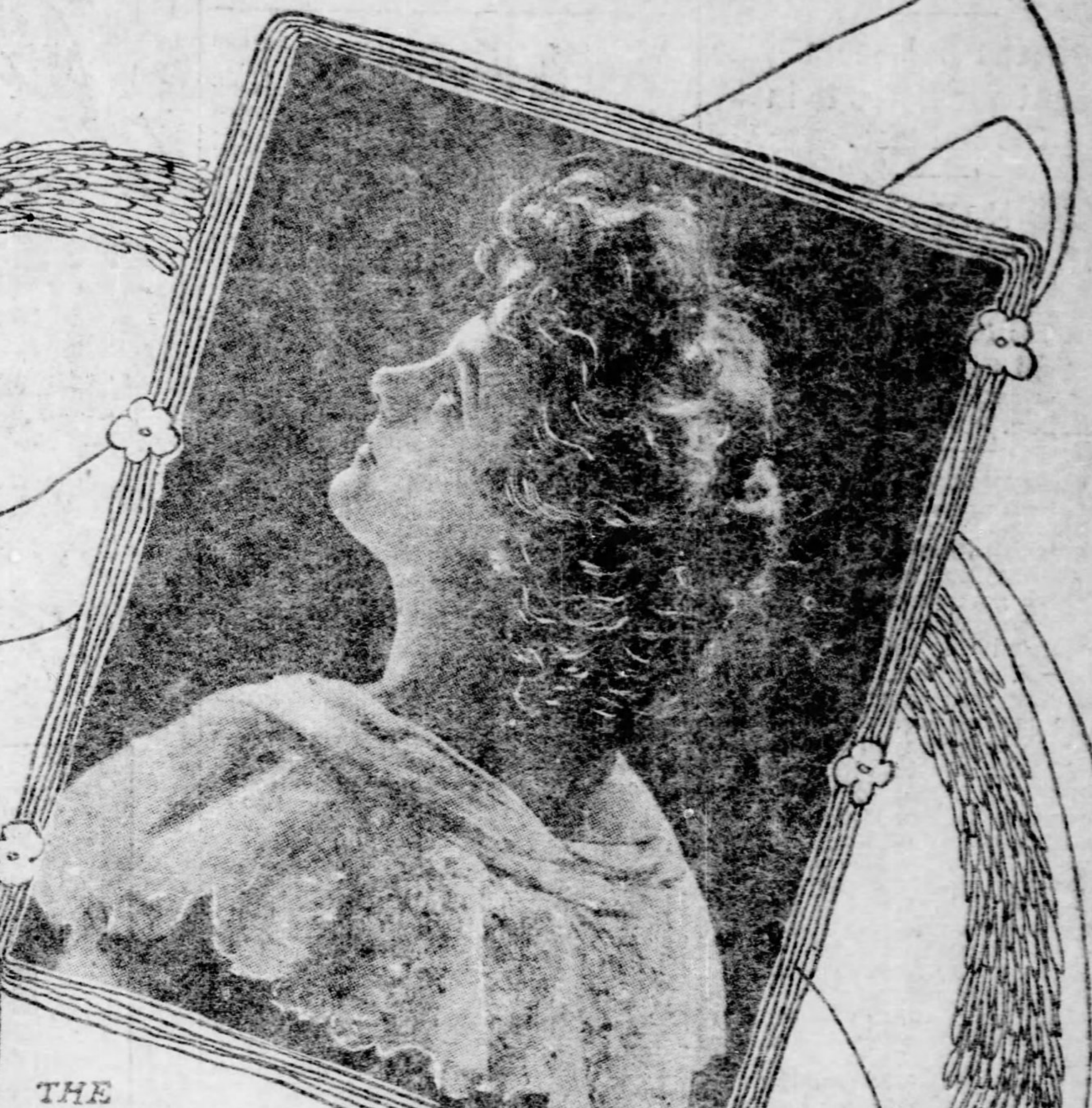
DINNER GOWNS FOR MIDSUMMER NIGHTS



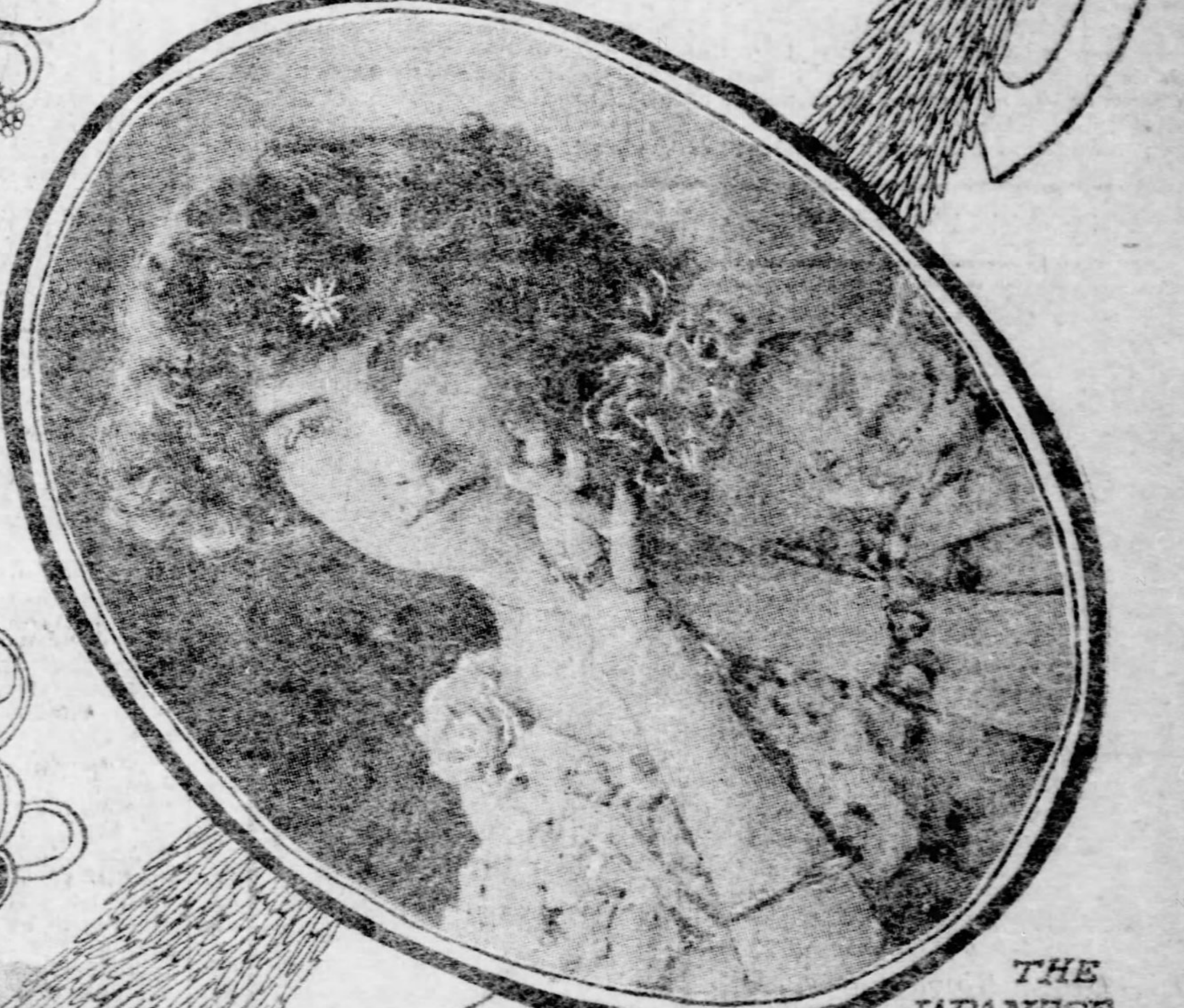
FOR EVENINGS LACE IS DRAWN AROUND THE SHOULDERS AND PEARLS ARE LOOPED IN THE HAIR.



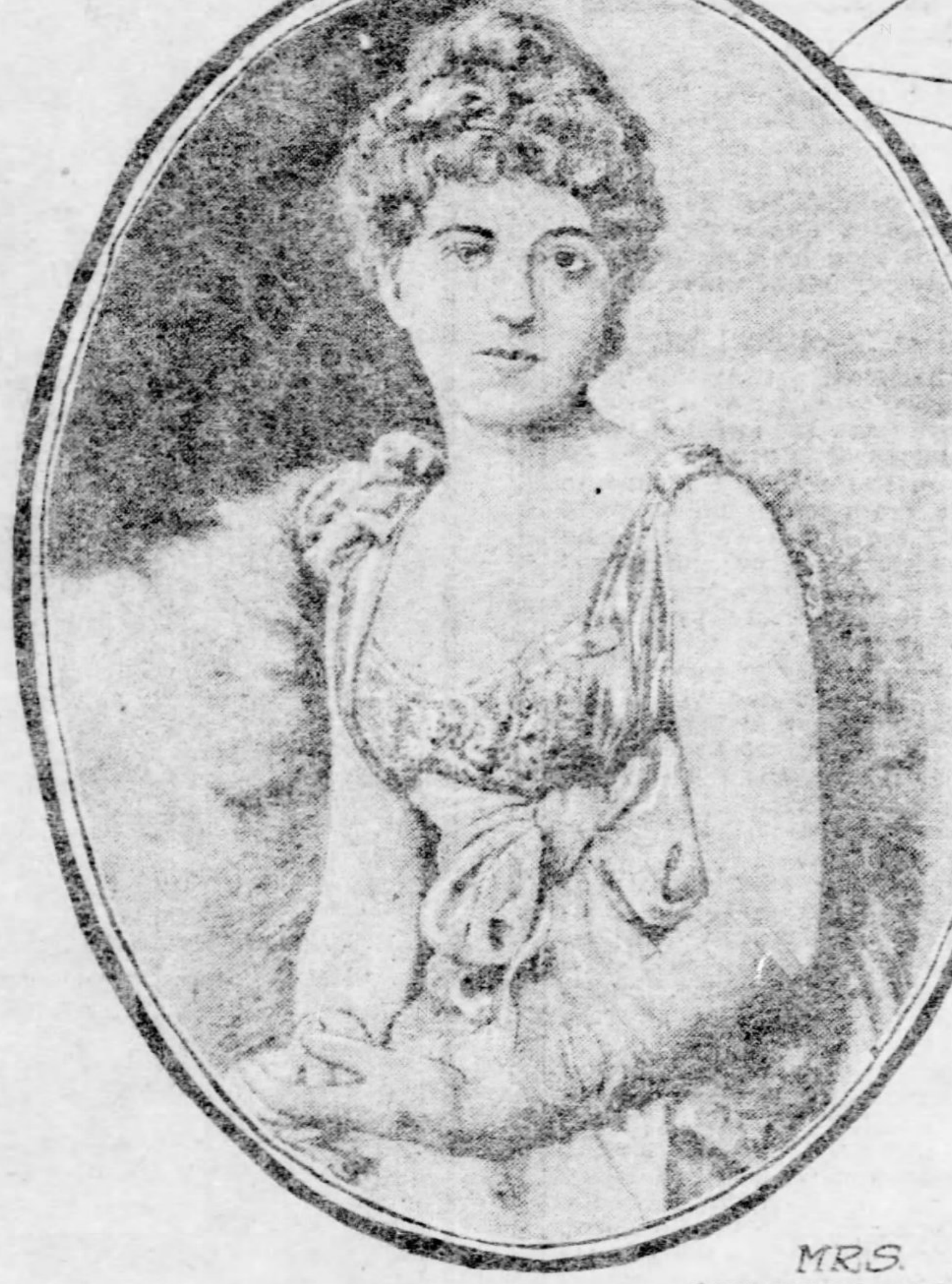
WOMEN OF FASHION ARE DRAPING THE HEAD WITH PEARLS IN MANY STRINGS.



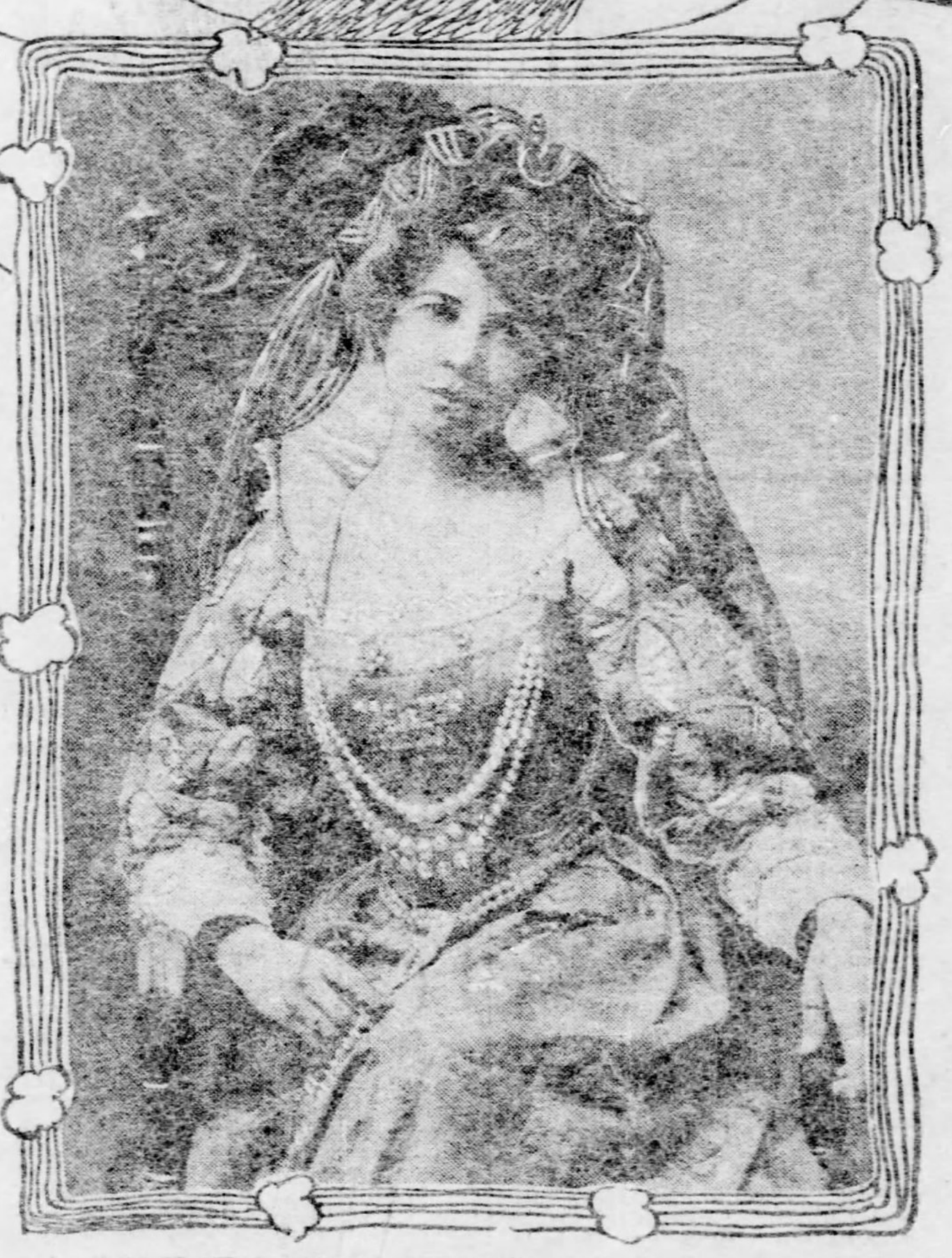
THE BYRON SHOULDER DRAPERY.



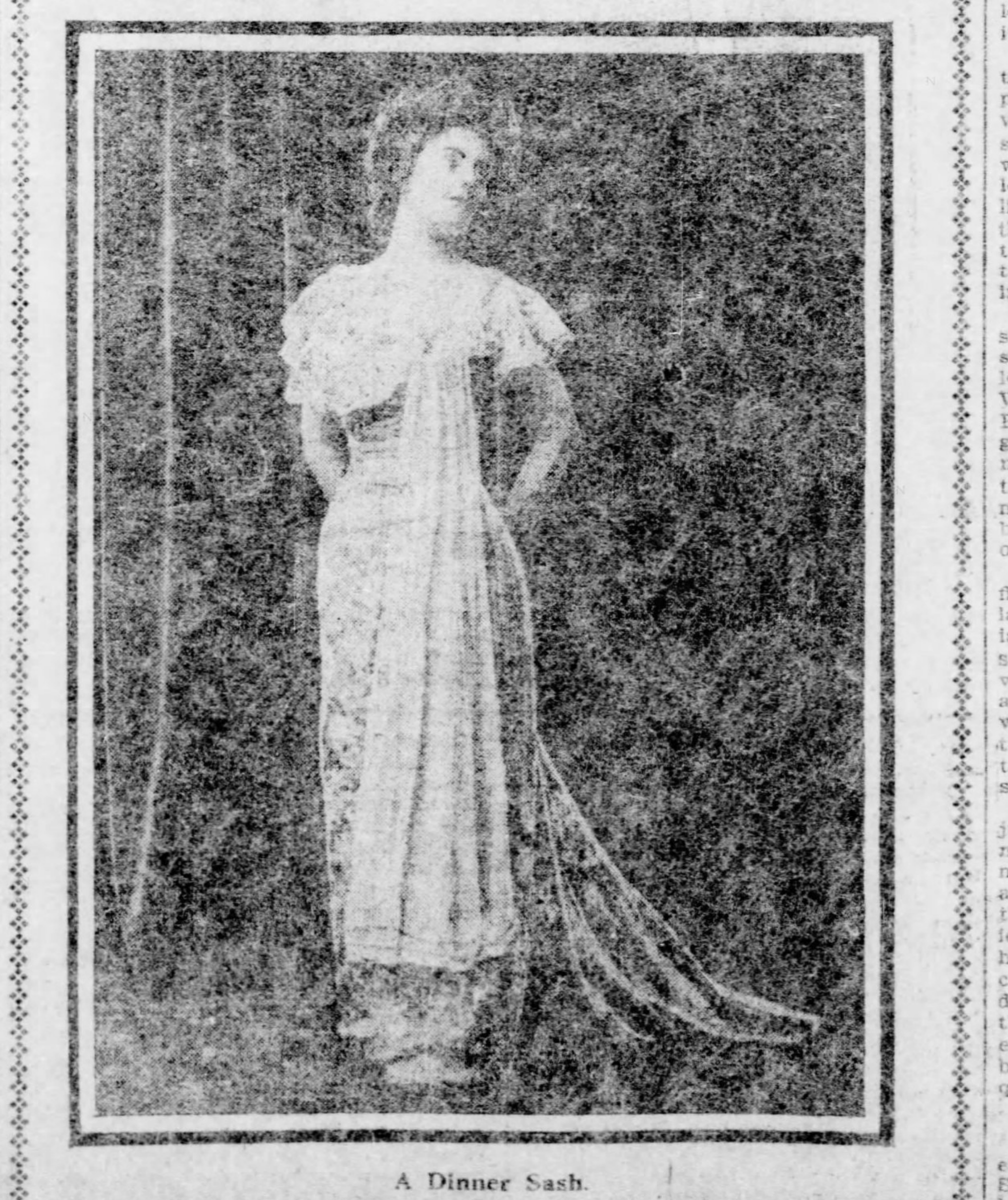
THE JAPANESE COIFFURE WITH ROSES UNDER ONE EAR AND A STAR ON THE HEAD.



MRS. STUYVESANT FISH IN AN EMPIRE DINNER GOWN.



A DINNER PICTURE GOWN DRAPED WITH PEARLS.



A Dinner Sash.

LATEST EDICTS —OF— DAME FASHION

The New York Cousin Tells of Dinner Sashes Worn by the Princess of Pless, the Duchess of Westminster and Queen Alexandra; and the Wonderful New Evening Dresses of Mrs. Robert Collier and Mrs. Peter Martin; Also the Handsome Dinner Fans, Dinner Shoes and Dinner Bodices That Are Now Engaging the Attention of Fashion's Dame.

By AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Dear Girl: We are all dining, for we have discovered that dinner tastes as good in summer as in winter—and better if it be of the right sort. We have also made the discovery that dinner gowns are capable of finer treatment at this time and we know that at no hour is a woman so at her best as at dinner!

Newport has set us the shining example. Its cottagers have been giving dinners galore and each day there has been a dinner to attend. The fashionable dinner hour is 8 o'clock, so that one has time to return from the afternoon's drive and get fully dressed before it is time to sally forth to the house of revelry.

And a revel the fashionable dinner may be called. Since Harry Lehr entertained his ape at dinner, and a society man gave a dinner for his new collie, there has been no end to the variety of functions offered for the entertainment of the season-wearied summer guest. Not all summer dinners are frivolous. There is this about the dinner table, that it rests one; and if there be a good dinner, well served, under lights not too brilliant, with an accompaniment of good conversation and a little music in the background, then is dinner truly the crowning moment of the day.

The New Dinner Gowns.

The new dinner gowns add not a little to the delight of the hour. They are oddly planned, you may say, and built with an eye to rather startling results, but on the whole they are very pretty and so much more decorative than the dinner gowns of yore that one hesitates at the thought that the others will ever return.

Who cannot remember when the conventional dinner gown was an article of dress, usually satin, low in the neck and without sleeves? The waist was cut in bodice form with a low silk or velvet belt and the skirt long and plain.

Now the dinner gown is varied and there are quite as many styles as there are guests. The skin tight dinner dress is one of the novelties. And of this style Mrs. Robert Collier, formerly Miss Sara Van Alen, has a charming specimen. This gown, which is seen at Narragansett pier, where young Mrs. Collier has been spending her honeymoon, is in turquoise blue. The waist is very tight and fits as though molded to the form. Around the bust there is a bertha of white lace with very large white silk roses bordering it, with now and then a pink rose. The skirt is trimmed with a priceless flounce of lace and is festooned with bunches of roses, not the button size, but very large.

Women of good form are running not a little to the very tight dinner waist—the 1880 waist it is called—but it must be cut so that it fits like a glove, and under the gown there must be a padded shape to hold the dress firm. There come very well shaped corsets specially for this style of dress, and pads to go beneath that shape the front, but it is impossible to wear such a waist unless one is endowed with the figure of a conventional Psyche.

Mrs. Collier's Gowns.

Another of Mrs. Collier's dinner gowns is remarkable for its novelty, though this one is built on other lines than the 1880. It is a princess with the high bodice. The skirt and waist are all in one, and are buttoned down the back. This gown is made in Persian silk with all the colors of the wonderful oriental weaves showing. There is not a particle of trimming upon this skirt, which is lined with old pink taffeta, and cut extremely long, perhaps trailing four feet back to its tall, graceful wearer.

At the neck, which is low, there is a very becoming arrangement, consisting first of a drape of amber chiffon around the neck and over the shoulders, with a long scarf of the same hanging from a [illegible] bust roset. Below this there is a deep fall of old lace, almost yellow in its tone, and over the arms the same lace also falls. There is a suggestion of pink in the orientalism of the new Persian silks and you get the two tones of pink and amber with startling ones in red and blue to set them off. These gowns need very little trimming and look best adorned only with lace and chiffon, with touches of ribbon.

The hair with such a gown as this should be worn low in the neck and it can be dressed with very fancy pins. The handsomest of pins for the hair are now provided with very large and very ornamental heads, some of them as big as a California cherry, all of dull gold, with turquoise and garnets set in them to make them truly oriental.

The Dinner Coiffure.

The fancy for dressing the hair with gems that match the dinner gown is one that grows upon the feminine community, and the hair is made as brilliant as possible with the multiplicity of the pins that are placed in its coils, for it is not contrary to good taste to have three or even four fancy pins in the coiffure, all different and all large.

Mrs. Langtry, who has not forsaken the low coil, sticks an abundance of fancy pins through her hair, and Olga Nethersole, who is a very picturesque woman in matters of dress, wears a trio of pins one an emerald, one a turquoise and one a ruby. The heads come together, making a bunch of beauty. The more ornate of these pins are either hollow and made of filagree or solid and trimmed with chasings, in the most of which are set fancifully arranged mock gems.

The big semi-circular combs, with the top set with turquoise, are worn by dark-haired women, who have discovered that blue is, after all, the color that is truest to them.

To get up the hair properly as a study and the dinner gown owes much of its finish to the manner in which the hair is dressed. A careless arrangement, in conventional mode, is all very well, but why not make the head a picture, the artists ask.

Many of the ways of hair dressing are carried out in accordance with the gown that is being worn, and you see the Marie Antoinette coiff, the Mrs. Cleveland temple curl and the Martha Washington, all gathered together under one roof at the dinner hour, yet all made consistent by a certain fidelity to the season's styles.

The Dinner Glove.

No description of dinner toilets would be complete without atttention to the gloves which are being worn at the best dinner tables.

That the gloves are removed for dinner goes without saying and it is one of the features of the dinner, this pulling off of the fine gloves, for at very ceremonious dinnners they are worn into the dining room and removed at the table.

At a Newport dinner a little while ago the guests wore gloves but removed them before going to the dining room. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., never takes off her gloves, but slips her fingers out of them and tucks the hands up into the wrist of the gloves, leaving the long arms of the gloves on.

But in the decoration of the dinner glove a great deal of thought is spent. The backs are encrusted with seed pearls and one of the newest of gloves has the back embroidered with a monogram. Those who prefer the quiet glove can have the jeweled button with the monogram on.

Glove clasps in diamonds are not such great novelties these days, for they are gradually creeping into every jewel case. The set of gold buttons, with a little diamond in the middle, are not extravagant innovations, for they can be used again and again, and, truly, they add a great deal to the beauty of the glove. The best colors, Dame Fashion says, are gloves in pastel pink, pearl blue, mode color, peach, light bisque, cream, cafe au lait, champagne yellow and corn color.

The tones must be very delicate unless black gloves are worn, and in that case they must be in suede, dull, and of very thin fine quality. The suede glove, in black, is stitched with a color and made elaborate for dinner use.

The Dinner Fan.

To no one single small object can more importance be attributed than to the fan; and particularly is this true of the dinner fan. To say that it may mar a dinner is too much, but it can almost make one. The fan as it is built this year is a thing to be studied between courses, for it is of sufficient interest to hold the eye for more than two minutes. It is something to engage the artistic instinct, for it is designed with all care; certainly it is an important adjunct to beauty and to the gown.

In Washington they are to have head-dress dinners and it will be the thing to carry a fan to match the head-dress. With the quaint little Wilhelmina cap, made popular by the Dutch colorgraphs of the little queen, there will be carried a fan of Dutch style. This is of medium size, made of satin and embroidered in imitation of the blue Delft. To make such fan get out your oldest piece of blue china, buy yourself a white satin fan and get a bit of dark blue applique silk for materials. You must applique the windmills and embroider the scenery. But when you have done your work it will be handsome enough to repay you for your hours of trouble.

The Josephine head dresses have their Josephine fans, tiny things, delicately rich in gold thread and in rather crude designs, but very handsome at the same time. There are also the Empire fans in green, with their prim little wreaths and the monogram in the middle. The Watteau fans are in pink and blue, with always a shepherdess to look at you with simpering eyes. You can buy your shepherdess in figured silk and cut her out. Maybe she comes in the crepes in prettier tones. You will want to apply her to your fan and embroider around her a sheep or so.

The marvelous fans of lace now being carried are large and fine and they really cost a little fortune. Mrs. Roosevelt owns one that was a gift and which cost nearly $500. A handkerchief of lace matches the fan and for the hair there is a bow of Alsatian shape, all of lace encrusted with seed pearls. No matter what your fan is, let it be consistent. The sandalwood and carved wood sticks are now very much in vogue again.

The Dinner Sash.

There was a dinnner in London the other day, and when the guests arose from the table each trailed behind her a long sash. And the strange thing about it was that no two were alike.

The princess of Pless, who was one of those at the dinner, wore a gown of printed lawn, a very simple one, over a very handsome blue and white checked silk lining. Her sash consisted of six wide loops of ribbon, all of the same length, caught together in the middle, like a gigantic roset and pinned right at the back of the belt. The ends hung down to the hem of the gown, where they were tacked in place to keep them from floating off.

A sash worn by Mrs. Arthur Paget showed two short smart little bows, standing out at each side and two very long ends. One worn by the duchess of Westminster, sister of the princess of Pless, had six ends, all cut slanting, graduated in length with no bows at all, merely a big loose knot at the back of the belt. Then there is the Dutch sash, made in windmill fashion, with four fat bows and no ends at all, but with strings of tulle floating far down the skirt.

Sashes with lace ends make a pretty finish to the back of a skirt and the lace seems, somehow, the one thing that is needed to set off the skirt. Lace streamers, gradually growing wider, were fastened to the back of Queen Alexandra's belt, on a recent occasion, and very prettily they dressed up her costume of nickel colored taffeta with touches of steel panne in the panels and stock.

The lace sash is such a handsome adjunct that it is no wonder that stocks are made to go with it and, at my lady's neck, you see a strip of fine lace crossed and fastened with a brooch; while at the back of her belt there is the same idea carried out in lace with a very large handsomely jeweled buckle. The sash consists of a piece of folded silk brought down moderately low in front, and with the back made elegant with lace ends or ends of tulle or chiffon, or ends of ribbon, the belt part and the back being quite distinct.

The Evening Shoe.

No woman who has an eye to her general appearance will forget her shoes. So like mice do these peep in and out of her petticoat that all, before the evening is over, have a chance to see them.

The dowdy shoe, or the commonplace one, has no place in the scheme of dress. Everything about the shoe from its Louis Quinze heel to its tiny toe, is unique. The Louis heels are of a curved variety, very difficult to walk upon and apparently only for show.

But even worse are the Du Barry dinner shoes, which must be put on just as one is going into the drawing room and worn without any attempt at promenading. These heels are never less than three inches high, though they are fortunately built broad, so that they will balance the body. They are decorated heels and the shoe is broad at the instep and very pointed in the toe. The toe is decorated to match the heel and no bow is worn upon this slipper, though a buckle may appear.

Very handsome are the regulation dinner slippers, which are of French heel, not too tall, and with the heel painted in a color to match the roset on the instep. A tomato red heel to match a tomato-colored velvet bow with a sole in the same brilliant color, goes very well with a black slipper. The tall blue heels with a bunch of turquoise velvet upon the toe, look very nice and the gold heels are extremely decorative. They make silvered heels and heels of every style.

The colonial dinner shoe is very pretty. It is low with a very high, wide heel, much on the Cuban order. This may be two inches tall. The colonial is always distinguished by a strap on the instep, and it more often than not has a silvered buckle or one of gold. The buckle with the strap underneath fastening the slipper with a button is a thing that gives comfort to the shoe. The brilliant little patent leather is here again, and the black satin slipper, which makes the foot look so very diminutive. Slippers are embroidered and otherwise trimmed, and it is by all means the season of the plain shoe.

The Dinner Collar.

Well is the collar of the dinner gown worthy of consideration, for it is distinctively beautiful, and to its trimming goes many a stray thought. Women who are blessed with beautiful throats, and thanks to care and the preservation of their beauty many women can boast such a possession, are wearing the turn-down lace collars. These are made of lace and are cut square, like the sailor collar, and simply thrown around the neck and pinned in front with a fine brooch. Another collar that is worn with the dinner gown is of very fine linen in pale buff, trimmed with buff-colored lace. This is cut with a rounded back, with fronts that are slashed in lapel fashion, and with short tab-like ends. The fastening is a long silver spray of flowers. A collar that is worn by those who can affect the short-waisted, youthful style is the Stuart collar, with a square front. The front is longer than the back and the square ends come almost to the belt. The Tudor collar and the Byron collar, the latter with its rolling lapels, are both found in lace.

But the old-fashioned lace collar, laid around the throat in prim fashion, revealing something of the decolletege, is the thing that is really the most elegant, and the finer the lace the better is the effect.

The tall, high Elizabethan collar and the collar that is known as the Medici are now cut out of lace and wired. They may or may not be lined with chiffon. The taking of chiffon, and the use of it to make a tall, standing collar beautifully shaped, is a thing that all modistes are striving after. This chiffon collar is then trimmed with little squares of lace and with narrow black velvet and with bits of handsome velvet. You can also use the tiniest of gems with the most telling results. The wearing of the collar is one of the dinner features of the season, and many are the collars that are made up and kept in the fine fixings of dress.

Nothing as elaborate and as conspicuous as this can be slighted, and the collar is built of very elegant materials correspondingly expensive. The collar upon a dinner gown worn by a woman of Gotham cost $50; the gown was only a little more than $50. Collars as low as $3 or $1 can be made to look very nice, if there is a bit of hand embroidery put into them, and if due regard is taken for the possibilities of ribbon trimming, and for a chance to introduce a web of net lace, in the midst of the pattern.

NEW YORK COUSIN.

Mary MacLane is going direct from Butte to Boston. From carousal to culture. From Beelzebub to beans.

THE AGE OF CYNICISM

The typical modern novel that deals in millionaires and sycophants, society and politics, may not be elevating, but it is awfully quotable. For instance.

Women who owe nothing to their dressmakers rarely owe anything to their gowns.

He was too much of a gentleman to attempt to overhear a conversation that could be of no possible use to him.

They were perfumed with second-rate scents and suggested cheap emotions.

To the student of criminal upholstery the house was an inexhaustible museum.

Genius in England seems to be an infinite capacity for taking drinks.

His time was money and he could not spare it for the really vital things of life.

All that eminent financiers had done in the past to bring themselves into publicity he had copied to the letter. As he amalgamated patent soaps, non-intoxicating whiskies, ineffectual pills, so he had amalgamated all the vulgarities, and incidentally all the mistakes of his predecessors. His had been a mania for amalgamation.

Such a rumor seemed scarcely improbable in the case of a man who posed as a financial providence. If the nation wanted any little thing, such as an ironclad or a public park, Taubman always seemed to have an ironclad or a public park for which he had for the moment no possible personal use.

The twentieth century appeared to be the age of innocence and Taubman apparently was the millennium. It will be a long time before the public will understand that when a man gives away things to the public it is because he intends to give the public away.

BRITAIN TO BANISH BRAVE COL. LYNCH

Fate of the Irishman Who Fought for Boers Is in the Balance.

ACCUSED MAN ALMOST AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Took Out His First Papers When in the United States Last Year—His Character as Revealed by Intimate Association.

By REGINALD DINGLEY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 16.—According to information from a private source that has just reached me, the British government will at once bring to a conclusion the long protracted examination in the case of Col. Arthur Lynch, and, in the course of a couple of days, will announce its final decision in the matter. By the time this dispatch appears in print Col. Lynch will probably be either undergoing a long sentence of imprisonment, or, which is less likely, will be enjoying the freedom of which he has been deprived for several months.

My informant is of the opinion that there is very little likelihood of Lynch's being acquitted, but believes that, once convicted, the government will try to make capital out of the affair by an ostentatious display of magnanimity. Their general attitude, he says, will be that which Great Britain has already endeavored to impress upon the world, posing as the over-generous victor holding out the hand of friendship to the defeated foe.

Practical Banishment.

In Lynch's case, I am told, British magnanimity will, however, have a string tied to it. He will be attainted with treason, and, as such, deprived of his civil status, and disqualified from holding any office under the crown—his re-election to parliament being therefore nullified in advance of any further attempt to take his seat. In other words, the decree will approach as close as is possible under the law to more or less permanent banishment from the United Kingdom.

Lynch himself is absolutely confident of his conviction, and expects to be sentenced to a term of at least three years' imprisonment. He realized this when he determined to go to England, but resolved to "take his medicine," so that purging himself of his offense, he could be eligible for a later election to parliament.

What has never yet been brought out in connection with the arrest and detention of Col. Lynch was the fact that he is what might be called an American citizen in embryo. That is, he "declared his intention" by taking out his "first papers" on the occasion of his visit to the United States last year, when, coincidently with Maude Gonne, he made a tour of the country, speaking in the chief cities in behalf of the Irish cause. On that occasion he enjoyed the rare prestige of being the first officer of the Boer army to visit the United States, and as such was greeted with enthusiasm, not only by Irish sympathizers, but by all classes of Americans.

A Modern Don Quixote.

Arthur Lynch is quite a different stamp of man from the average Irish home rule member of parliament. He is essentially a cosmopolitan and of the stuff of which the traditional soldier of fortune is made. An Australian by birth, he is at heart and in every drop of his blood an Irishman, with the temperament that has invested that nationality with its striking characteristics. Of a romantic rather than a business turn of mind, he left home when quite a young man, and like a new Don Quixote, with a pen for a lance, determined to fight his way through the distant world, laying siege to every bulwark of oppression.

This chimeric campaign led him into many stirring adventures, which some day, perhaps, he will put into book form, but of which he rarely if ever talks, even to his most intimate friends.

In the course of time, as sooner or later happens to everyone, he arrived in Paris. Here, surrounded by kindred spirits of various nationalities, he devoted himself, in an abstract way, to the general cause of the oppressed, applying himself between times to literary pursuits. If he had lived 60 years or so ago, he would have been a companion of Byron in fighting for the downtrodden Greeks.

In this particular age there was no Greece to aid in its struggle for liberty, so Lynch and his colleagues gave all their thought, energies and devotion to that other land which stands as the most conspicuous modern example of an oppressed race—Ireland.

Off for the Dark Continent.

I do not know what particular coup they planned in behalf of the Emerald Isle, or whether their efforts took any concrete form at all, but when the Transvaal war broke out it afforded a long-desired practical opportunity for a concentration of their endeavors in behalf of the Irish cause. At that time many of the Irish residents of Paris met frequently in the hope of uniting upon some common plan of action. Fifty different propositions were made, but none that evoked any particular support beyond that of the individual proposer.

Discouraged by the want of harmony and its consequent inaction at a period when action was so important, Lynch determined to go to South Africa and by his own unaided efforts do all he could to help the Boers in their brave fight for liberty. Being offered the post of war correspondent for a prominent Paris newspaper, he accepted and left at once for the dark continent.

I do not believe that there is any truth whatever in the statement that Arthur Lynch was promised the command of an Irish battalion if he went to the Transvaal. I know that he went there simply impelled by the thought of helping a brave race to struggle for the right, just as he would have gone to Greece or Poland to join in the rebellion against despotism. There he helped in the organization of an Irish regiment, and when it was formed was given the command.

Fought for the Boers.

Of course he fought, and not only with his hands but with all his heart, for the tyrant that was trying to crush the life out of the little Boer republic was the same that had ground the land of Lynch's ancestors under its heel.

When the war was nearing its end Lynch left the Transvaal and came back to Paris, where he became the correspondent of the Morning Telegraph of New York. I talked with him often those days, and was astonished by the moderation with which he spoke of the so-called British atrocities that were made so much of by the Paris press. He had a great admiration for the invariable bravery of the Boers, but was not sparing in his terms of praise for the British troops.

In fact, Col. Lynch impressed me in every respect as a perfectly fair man, and an honest foe, who may have been technically guilty of treason in taking up arms against the monarch whose subject he was, but who was impelled only by noble impulses and by the same righteous indignation as actuated nine out of every ten men all the world over when England began her infamous war in South Africa.

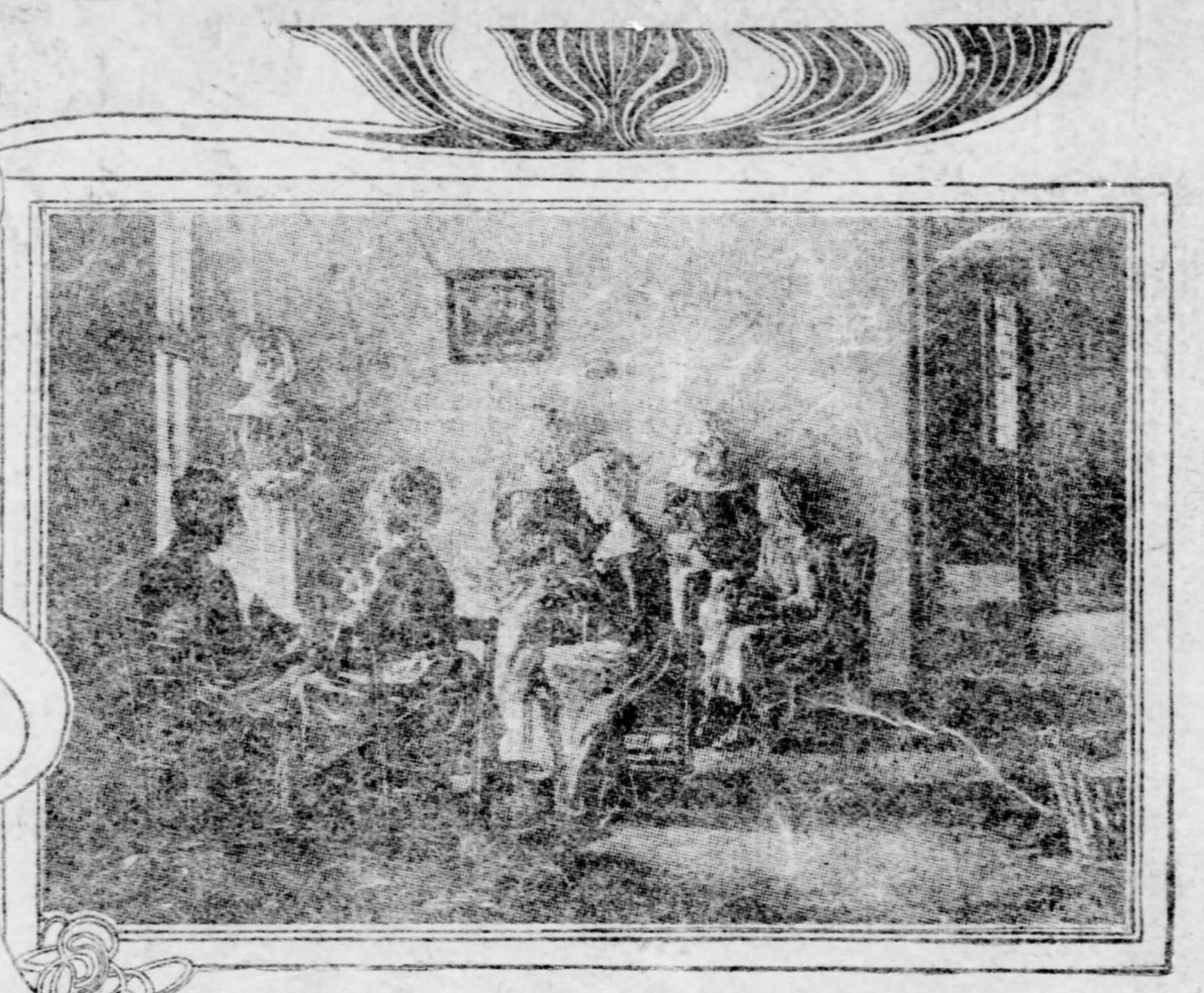
Lynch is an intelligent, serious, determined and straightforward man, as honest and open as the day, absolutely fearless and always swayed by generous motives. Whatever, therefore, may be the result of the English government's prosecution of him, I shall confidently expect to hear of him hereafter in some enterprise that will arouse the sympathy and good wishes of the world.

Mr. Balfour,
England's Prime Minister, starting for a motor ride.

FRENCH ART AT PARIS SALON

PIECES RECEIVING MEDALS of HONOR

BY H. S. Stevenson.



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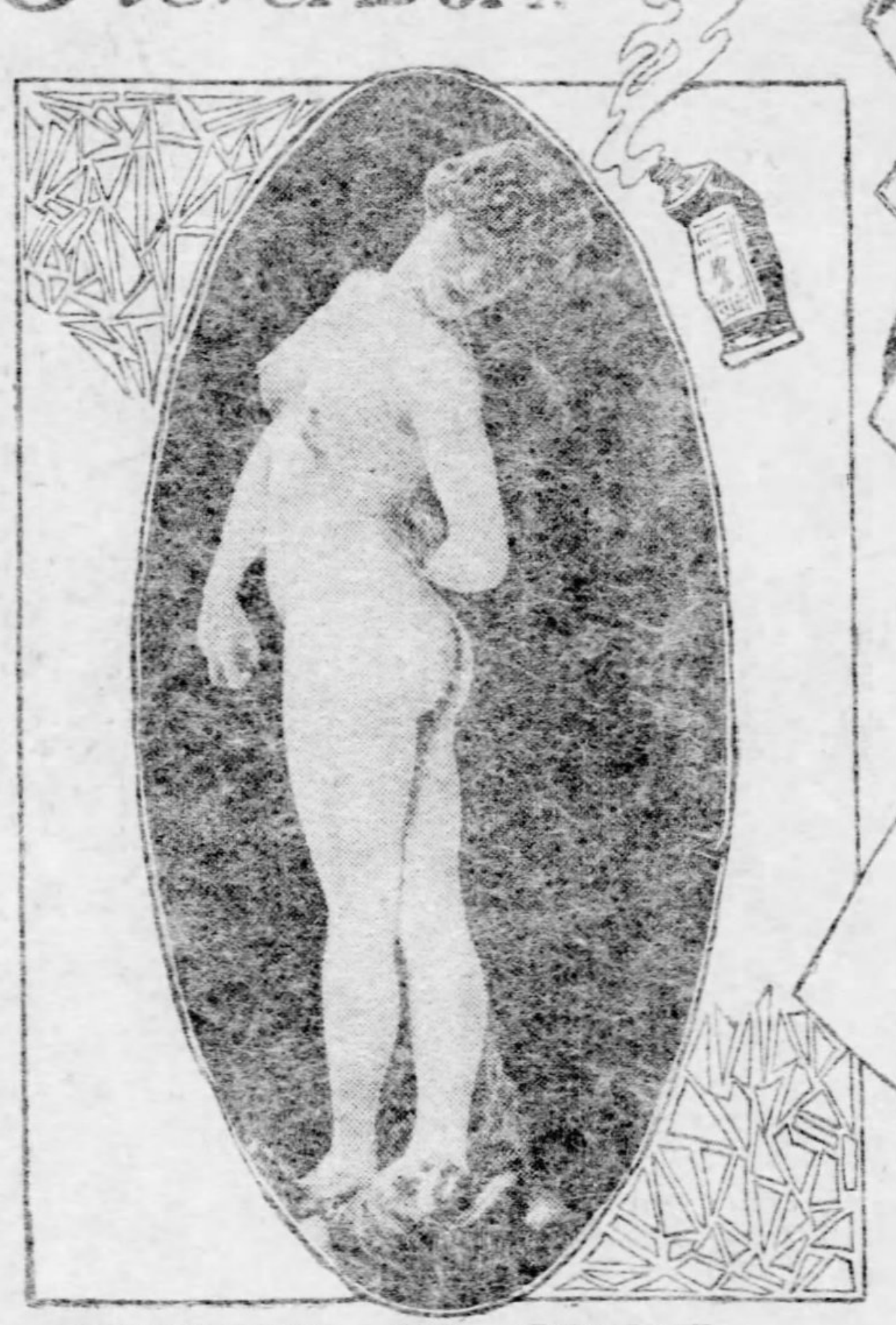

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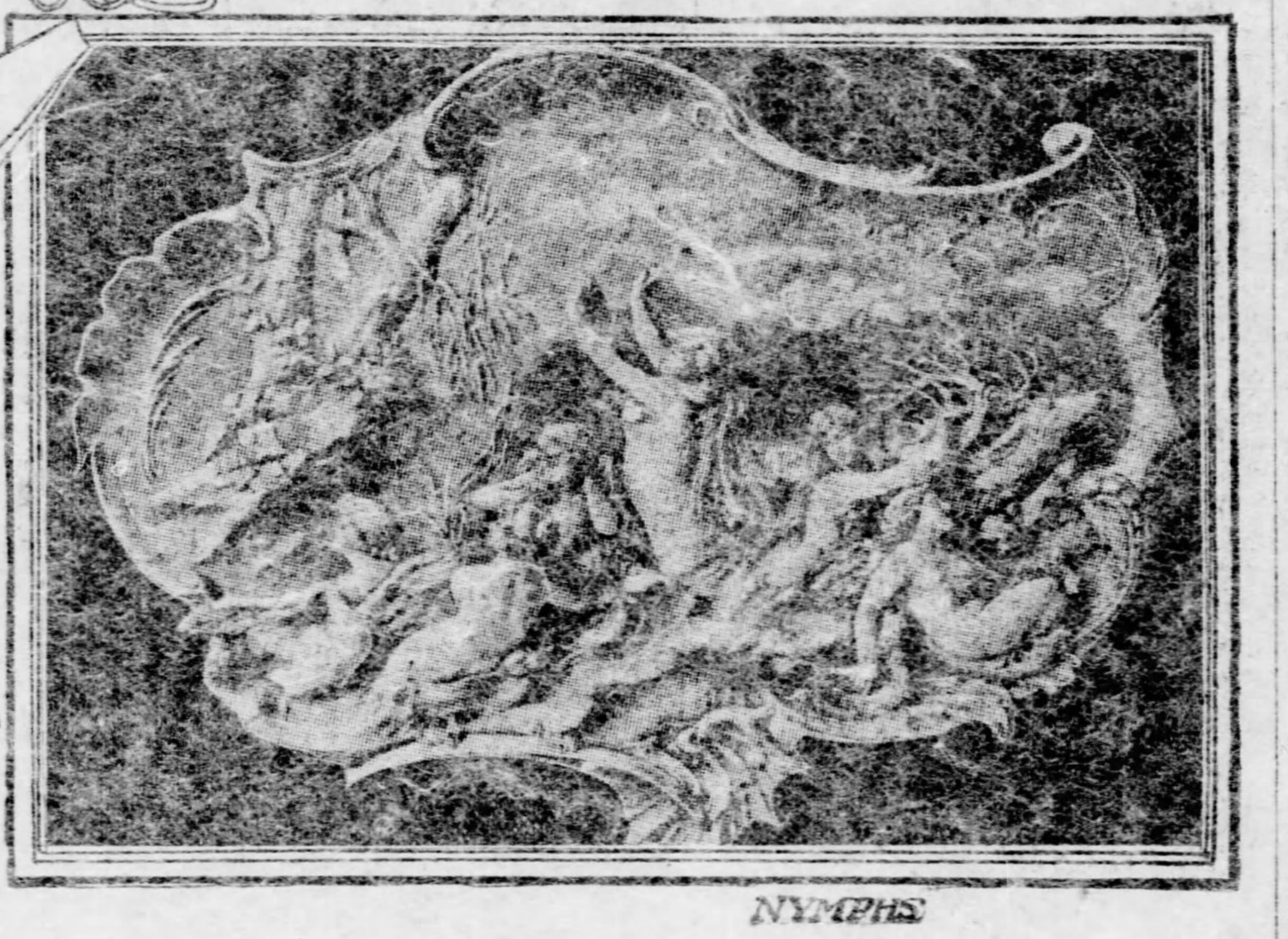


NYMPHS

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 16.—In attemping to write a column about pictures just at the close of the salon, one finds himself somewhat in the predicament of the man who "couldn't see the woods for the trees," there being so many of them! Yet one cannot but bring away with him impressions, even though he may remember distinctly scarcely a dozen pictures.

First and most important of the impressions I received was the almost entire absence of extreme impressionism, such as was seen here eight or ten years ago, when the "unarrived" all went "plein air" mad, and tried to paint like Monet and Dagez, hoping possibly to be relieved of the necessity of learning to draw, forgetting that these men had won their spurs in legitimate paths before they began, as Ruskin said of Whitter, "to fling pots of paint into the public's face." Instead of this unhealthy state of affairs, we find excellent drawing present in a majority of the canvases.

I am very sorry to have to say that one of the few who are still struggling away with the "greenery yallery" speckled and bespattered method—if we may dignify it by that term—which is now so out of date as to be practically extinct, is an American, one who years ago had a beautiful, original style when he painted New York street scenes, some of which were night effects, some winter—excellent, sparkling and characteristic.

'Tis Human Nature.

Now he comes limping into the salon with a couple of little canvases which might have been picked up from Monet's waste basket. But so it will continue to the end, no doubt, proving the truth of the old saying:

> As a rule,
> Man's a fool,
> When it's hot he wants it cool;
> When it's cool he wants it hot—
> Always wanting what is not—
> As a rule
> Man's a fool.

It is sometimes a bad thing for a man to reach his goal soon and easily. Too often his head is turned by success, and he cannot remain at the high-water mark of his ability as did Meissonier and his kind—but as a rule goes backward (seldom forward, sometimes, as in the present case, completely at right angles from his undoubted line, and gets swamped in the mire.

But there is ample justification of optimism in the signs of the times as indicated by the tendency which I have noted. I was constantly reminded of a conversation which occurred five or six years ago in the grill room of the Lotus club, New York, where with some artists I was spending the evening. Dolph and Ranger were at the table. I asked Ranger what he thought of the then prevailing tendency to rampant impressionism.

Defining a Fad.

Said he: "It is without foundation, without intelligence and without logic or beauty; the people won't have it and are bound to return to their old gods—the rational school—sooner or later!"—and they have!

How beautifully such men as Dagnan, Gerome, Meissonnier, L'Hermite, Constant and dozens more of the great ones have stemmed the tide, like the stanch seaworthy vessels that they are (and were), riding down the waves of popular opinion, or at least opinions which tried desperately to become "popular," and now are swimming on the topmost crest.

The new salon is rather vague and extreme in some of its sculpture, and a few pastels, but everywhere one sees excellent drawing, and where there is vagueness, there is great force as a rule, intelligible to even the uninitiated; apparently the unintelligible freak is a thing of the past.

Some beautiful and interesting experiments are being made in combining metal with marble, and adding to it that decorative quality found in the best posters and what decorators in commercial lines call "nouveau art."

One of the most beautiful and decorative things among the sculptures in the old salon is of this sort, and is by Paul Berthoud.

Painting the Pure Marble.

In this piece of work the marble which represents the face is tinted a delicate flesh color, the eyes have their natural blue, and the bronze is worked into drapery, etc., with so telling effects as to render color as important a part of the composition as line; thus adding an element to the monotony of white marble which until a few years ago seemed to be among the lost arts.

In this class is also Gerome's medal of honor statue, a reproduction of which is given herewith. It seems strange to write, and no doubt will be quite as strange to read of Gerome's "medal of honor statue" when for so very many years this master's name has been associated exclusively with great painting, and how wonderful it is that he should accomplish such a work in another branch (which he has taken up late in life) as to win the great medal in it also. Like his paintings, the statue is wrought with marvelous attention to detail, and in consequence is very realistic with the careful tinting of which such a master in color is capable.

Of course there is no combining of metals in this as in the bust just mentioned by Berthoud, but the almost Italian rendering of surface in the marble and the tinting give a realism that is startling, and all together, this figure is certainly the most naked nude in the exhibit.

The Descent of Dagnan.

Dagnan's friends are considerably disappointed in his work this year, as being not only sugary, but lacking in spirituality. He has several portraits and a little saffron-colored Christ-child whose complexion is quite too suggestive to one who has seen a patient suffering from jaundice.

Raffaelli's group shows to excellent advantage, and I think that anyone, even though he might be prejudiced against this style of work, must admit its decorative quality, when hung so advantageously as it is here.

A canvas which is interesting from two standpoints is the "Acropolis at Athens" by Brouillet. It is very carefully drawn, well colored, and contains an unusual amount of feeling for a painting in which the subject is architecture pure and simple; but it is especially interesting to know that this is one of the many works in the exhibition which have been either commissioned or purchased by the state, and is intended for the new Sorbonne, where Pavis de Chevanne's great fresco covers the entire front wall of the amphitheater.

All Pittsburghers have become interested in Fritz Thaulow, who is represented in the salon this year by a group of his charming landscapes, all of which do him great credit.

The First Shall Be Last.

But I find that I am writing this letter quite as retrogressively as I went through the salon, where I saw the medal of honor picture last instead of first, as most people do, and, on the whole, I incline to think there is much more fun in doing most things of the sight-seeing class by this method instead of the stereotyped "Baedeker" way. So, now a word about the medal of honor picture by Joseph Bail, "The Lacemakers."

Because of its modesty in size as well as color, one might pass and repass this exquisite canvas without giving it more than casual notice, inasmuch as there are so many flaming productions and extravagant compositions on all sides. But when one does pause to examine, he begins to marvel at the refinement of the work and the daintiness of the models, who so evidently could not engage in less delicate employment than the making of lace. The artist has carried detail as far as would the late Thomas Hovendon, for example, but the tone is perfect, and the light is without paint.

However, there is one fault, and that a fault which painters are very prone to commit—the repeated use of one model in the same picture. In this painting there are seven figures and one model has posed for six of them. With all the beauty and refinement of this undeniably charming canvas, one cannot but wonder that some one of the more striking things did not win the medal. That member of the art committee of the Carnegie institution, for instance, who was heard to say that he didn't care to look at a painting unless it was worth $10,000, and also that a picture was not worthy of his attention unless the method of its author was entirely new, would not find this canvas deserving of his august consideration.

CAPTAIN KARLOWA OF THE BLUECHER

By JULIUS MORITZEN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

HAMBURG, Aug. 14.—On the bridge of the steamship Bluecher, as the Hamburg-American liner approached Cuxhaven, stood a tall, commanding figure, his right hand shading his eyes from the July sun. His bronzed features were evidence of many a battle with the elements. The grizzly beard told of years nigh on three score.

As slowly the giant ocean carrier came closer to the dock the stern features of the commander relaxed perceptibly. As Capt. Karlowa left the bridge for the lower deck a ringing cheer went up from both crew and passengers. The Bluecher had completed its initial voyage across the Atlantic and returned in safety.

An event like this is important in maritime circles. When a monster steamship is placed in commission the world of commerce and traffic watches every move that is to prove the mettle of the new carrier. Millions have been expended before the trial even. Millions are expected to result from the speed and capacity of a steamship like the Bluecher.

To Capt. Rudolf Karlowa, therefore, was entrusted the safety of passengers and cargo, as well as the difficult task of "breaking in," as it were, this magnificent addition to the world's marine. Seldom has a first voyage of a steamer shown results more gratifying to its owners and its builders. No better master of his ship has ever crossed the ocean than Capt. Karlowa, who now has 321 trips across the Atlantic to his credit.

Since the recent death of Capt. Albers of the Deutschland, Capt. Karlowa is the oldest commander in the service of the Hamburg-American line. The meaning of this is best known to the experienced seaman conversant with the trials and tribulations of the deep. To gain such a position, the highest in the keeping of the great ocean company, is not easy.

"Karlowa the Careful."

But Capt. Karlowa combines in a rare degree the sagacity of the ever careful with the daring that knows the all-importance of quick decision when the moment so demands. Not once but a hundred times in his interesting career has he averted panic when a wrong word or move would have caused fearful loss of life and millions of damage. His coolness has become proverbial in the German maritime world. His cautiousness has earned for him the title of "Karlowa der Vorsichtige."

To make a voyage with the captain of the Bluecher is like having ready at hand the charts of all the seas. Capt. Karlowa has been everywhere; his knowledge of his calling is said by those who know to be unsurpassed.

It is the distinction of Capt. Karlowa that he was the first to put into practical application the use of oil at sea during a storm. It was during a hurricane lasting more than two days, while in command of the steamship Bohemia, that he made the test which proved the efficacy of "casting oil on troubled waters." The great Benjamin Franklin was the father of the idea; Capt. Karlowa holds the honor of demonstrating it.

As the head of the German navy, Prince Henry sent Capt. Karlowa his congratulations, to which were added those of the emperor and the other members of the royal house.

On February 3, 1899, while the "Pretoria," Capt. Karlowa in charge, was on its way from Hamburg to Plymouth, the steamer lost its rudder. With wonderful prescience the commander managed to steer the great ship by means of its screws. For this Emperor William sent Capt. Karlowa the order of the Red Eagle. The company presented their captain with 5,000 marks.

Fighting Fire on Sea.

As a fire fighter the commander of the Bluecher has earned great distinction. As the captain of the steamship Rugia, from New York to Hamburg on May 2, 1889, with cotton in the hold, he led his men against the fiery demon that threatened not only an immense monetary loss but hundreds of lives as well. With revolver in hand Capt. Karlowa gave orders that while the boats should be made ready, he would shoot down the first person that attempted to lower one except by his direct command. One moment in the thickest of the fire, deep in the hold, the next on deck calming pale-checked passengers, with a calmness that had its desired effect, the captain succeeded in both preserving order and saving most of the cargo.

Quite contrary to the above chronicled events the tour just brought to a conclusion was like a gala trip across the Atlantic. The marvelous engines worked with the precision of a watch. The Bluecher is the pride of the Hamburg-American line, especially since the recent disablement of the Deutschland.

For more than 31 years Capt. Karlowa has sailed the vessels flying the pennant of the Hamburg-American line. Born in Brunswick, he went to sea when 15 years of age. From that bark "Miranda," which he commanded in 1860, to the Bluecher of today may be traced the evolution of ocean transportation.

Captain R. Karlowa of the Bluecher.

MT. CLEMENS

MT. CLEMENS, Aug. 23.—Fishing is very popular this week. Fifteen Pittsburghers, all guests at the Colonial, brought home a fine string of 100 perch from the Government channel one day this week. The party was planned and arranged by Charles Niemetta of the Colonial and G. B. Knox, Pittsburgh, and included, among others, Melchior B. Chaplin, G. Knox Chaplin, Arthur O'Leary and S. F. O'Leary, all of Pittsburgh. Lunch was served on board the yacht.

J. A. Davis and wife of Vandergrift, H. S. Duncan and Mrs. J. Evans, Pittsburgh, are prominent guests at the Colonial.

Dr. Frank Williams, Pittsburgh, and his mother, Greensboro, Pa., are registered at the Egnew.

A delightful trolley party was given by Charles M. Rothchild of Cincinnati to a number of Park hotel guests last week.

Over 3,000 baths are being given daily at Mt. Clemens.

The following guests from Pittsburgh and vicinity are registered at the Bath City hotels: Pittsburgh—James W. Jack, R. E. Bullon, John Stutien, Walter H. Stutien, John Batties, John M. Irvin, Jr., Harry R. Frazier, Alex E. Goss, R. W. Williams, John Till, John Riedel, Mrs. Pregher, Mrs. K. Beeker, Mrs. Prieler, Mrs. Till, Miss Riedel, A. B. Donaldy, Miss C. Sheridan, Robert D. Wallan, J. E. B. Haut, M. D. P. Fosnight, A. L. Root and wife, M. Schuloutz, H. M. Berman, H. Bicksell, Miss Ray Hartley, M. Weisberger, George H. Hillegan, Harvey J. Lang, Henry Reuter and wife, A. Staat, George B. Welsh, M. J. Flanerty, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Maxwell, L. Miller, J. E. Winaught, Rody Ickes, Nellie McGlinchey, John M. Conway, William L. Conway, Christ. Keally, Mrs. C. P. McCabe, D. M. Yetter, Ed. Kitchenstein, N. T. Todd, Charles Nelson, J. E. Mark, George J. Rudolph and wife, Mrs. J. A. Richter, Lillian E. Johns, Mary McCaffney, Sadie Johns, A. E. Benitz, Mrs. S. A. Scott, Mrs. F. B. Speer, Mrs. W. G. Hughes, Dr. W. G. Hughes, C. C. Brock, William Bunton, Pat Wartnett, John T. Burke, John O'Leary, John M. Porter, J. A. Donahoe, S. A. Scott, John T. Jones, A. G. Daff, Franklin B. Staub, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallace, Henry Sturm, C. P. McCoy, Edward Hann, John Porter, Harry Brobeck, Tom Carney, Emil Sparr, C. L. Thornburg, Charles W. Gray, H. Bicksel, Mrs. T. C. Heeling, Mrs. John H. Baer, Mrs. Emil Sparr, Miss Mamie Baer, Miss Florence Baer, Alda B. Douglass, J. Rosenthal, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Joseph McLaughlin, J. G. Feldkamp, William A. Siedle, R. L. Moyers, John F. McClelland, Adolph Klein, C. T. Earhart, Harry J. Lang, George H. Helligan, Jacob Adams, E. Z. Wainwright and wife, A. L. Hill and wife, C. M. Williams, C. L. Johnson and wife, C. F. Thompson and wife, Miss Rose Baer, N. Thomas Delaney, Philip Osterling, D. P. Osterling, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Aaron, Mrs. R. Rank, Matthias Bliss, Margaret Urling, Mary T. Urling, Mrs. George A. Urling, Clara Urling, C. J. Cassitz and wife, John Goettman and wife, Mrs. H. W. Urling, Master Raymond Urling, Master Alexander Urling, Miss Atwater, Miss Martha Atwater, George Stoebener, Jr., E. G. Stoebener, C. M. Bishop, J. B. Fleming, Miss Lou Belle Hunter, Mr. Glusmith, Mrs. George V. Dotterer, John E. Robinson, John L. Howden, Adolph Klein, Miss Jennie Poorbough, W. J. Brennen, Matthias Weiss, S. Jacobson, John Bennett, H. S. Gillis, D. W. Fisher and wife, D. L. Jones, David Davies, H. M. Berman, Morris Schwartz, J. Haller, M. Lewis, John Smith, H. R. Frazier, E. M. Rudolph, H. P. Arters, John M. Arters, Tell Richards, Mrs. E. G. Vogeley and wife, Mrs. E. Callaghen, Katherine V. Calleghen, O. R. Gregg, George Leech, A. McFadden, Miss Begg and maid, H. J. McComb, Mrs. Hernett, Mrs. Bennett, A. E. Goss, J. E. Roth.

Sharon, Pa.—P. A. Higgs, P. J. Jones.

Mannington, W. Va.—A. A. Prichard, E. C. Rose, G. T. Weible.

Fairmont, W. Va.—R. C. Nicholson, W. H. Carey.

Allegheny, Pa.—Bertha Dean, Rebecca Clark, M. Carlisle, August Arnold, John D. Davis, Mrs. E. Lofink, Miss Bessie Alexander, Mrs. L. Lofink, R. W. Williams, C. Ruppert, P. F. Duffey, Mrs. A. L. Long, J. C. Baggs, D. A. Maloney.

Brownsville — Willie Desber, Willie Wright, Willie Lucie, William H. Fisher, J. S. Lonhost, W. A. Wright, W. M. Lucus.

Washington, Pa.—Frank B. Vasey, M. Egan, David Iseman, Master Arthur Iseman, Florence Iseman, Miss Jackson, O. F. Shay.

Massillon, O.—J. W. Clark, William Nicewander, W. C. Adams.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—W. D. Moon and wife, H. M. Spence, P. E. Reilly, J. L. Ingram, N. F. Bishop.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—W. W. Jameson, Jr., W. W. Jameson, J. A. Legge.

McKeesport, Pa.—H. P. McMichael, Miss Kelley, Mrs. Donohue.

Youngstown, O.—J. K. Gerlich, J. F. Hynes, Thomas H. Jenkins, A. Sauber, James Dean, F. C. Young, G. O. Krichbaum, Joseph Gerlach, R. C. Brown, Beryl B. Reed, Lydia E. Sprague, M. C. Liddle.

Wapakoneta, O.—J. J. Connaughton, Louis Schmitt, Frank Ganther.

Sewickley, Pa.—Addison L. Altaffer, wife and daughter, Mrs. D. L. Neely.

New Martinsville, W. Va.—B. M. Welch, John Stenden, J. A. Bandi.

Sidney, O.—Philip Smith.

Alliance, O.—F. C. Banch.

Marietta, O.—Emma Luchs.

Carnegie, Pa.—Mrs. Henry Fitzgibbon, L. Blanch Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Harriet Fitzgibbon, H. S. Sloan.

Braddock, Pa.—Dr. Schooley and wife, Miss and Alfred Schooley, Joseph L. Ebner, M. Rosenbloom and daughter, William A. Wymand, J. A. Wymand, Jr.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Robert D. Cline, Mrs. Harry D. Travis, J. Wilson White, F. C. Williams, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Robert F. Williams, Fannie Shuey, Maggie Shuey.

Steubenville, O.—Ed F. Feist, R. Shank, William Racke, Thomas Lochm.

Scottdale, Pa.—M. A. Lambing.

Tarentum, Pa.—Mrs. George C. Negley, Mrs. Harvey Atkinson.

Findlay, O.—Mr. Philip M. Mitchell, J. L. McKelvy, P. B. Oliver, Julia Weaver, Nannie Francis.

Vandergrift, Pa.—J. A. Davis, Mrs. J. A. Davis, Melchoir G. Chaplin.

A TRIO OF FAMOUS OLD BALL PLAYERS.

CHARLIE GANZEL.

BILLY NASH.

TOM McCARTHEY

CHARLES W. GANZEL, catcher of the famous Boston battery of '89 to '97, is now a traveling salesman and lives in Malden, Mass. Billy Nash, who was manager of the Philadelphias in '97 and played third base for the Bostons for 12 years, has been umpiring for two seasons, but next year will don the togs again. He keeps a hotel in Buffalo. Tom McCarthy, who won a game for the Phillies against the Detroits in 1885 by making a three-base hit, and who afterward played in the St. Louis and Boston league teams, deserted the diamond in 1895 and now runs a bowling alley in Boston.

YOUNGEST PROFESSIONAL BARBER

ASHTABULA, O., Aug. 23.—Without doubt the youngest professional barber in the world wields his razor daily in this city. This young barber's name is Fred Guerini. He began his favorite occupation when he was but 10 years of age. He is now 12 years old. With his two years of experience he is pronounced a first-class tonsorial artist, and he likes his occupation today just as much as when he entered it.

Ashtabula's boy barber is employed in the shop of Ralph Grant at the harbor. He makes good wages and is content to follow the business for a number of years to come. The picture shows him at work upon one of the regular customers of the shop. It will be noted that he stands upon a box. It is necessary that he do so in order that he may easily reach his customer's face. The box is about nine inches high. It will also be seen that the lad wears knee pants, quite an innovation for a professional barber, in this country at least. While young Guerini shaves he also talks entertainingly to the man in the chair, and his work suffers none because he engages in conversation.

Fred Guerini,
Who is undoubtedly the youngest professional barber in the United States.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 23.—A recent Pittsburgh arrival at the Wilburton-by-the-Sea is John L. Dawes.

Richard M. Archer with Miss Harriet and Miss Alice Archer of Pittsburgh are enjoying the sea breezes at the Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. McCague of Pittsburgh with their family are occupying a suite of apartments at the Essex and Sussex. Mr. McCague has a number of handsome horses with him and is enjoying the drives around Spring Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Evans and Daniel Evans of Pittsburgh are in Spring Lake for the concluding weeks of the season.

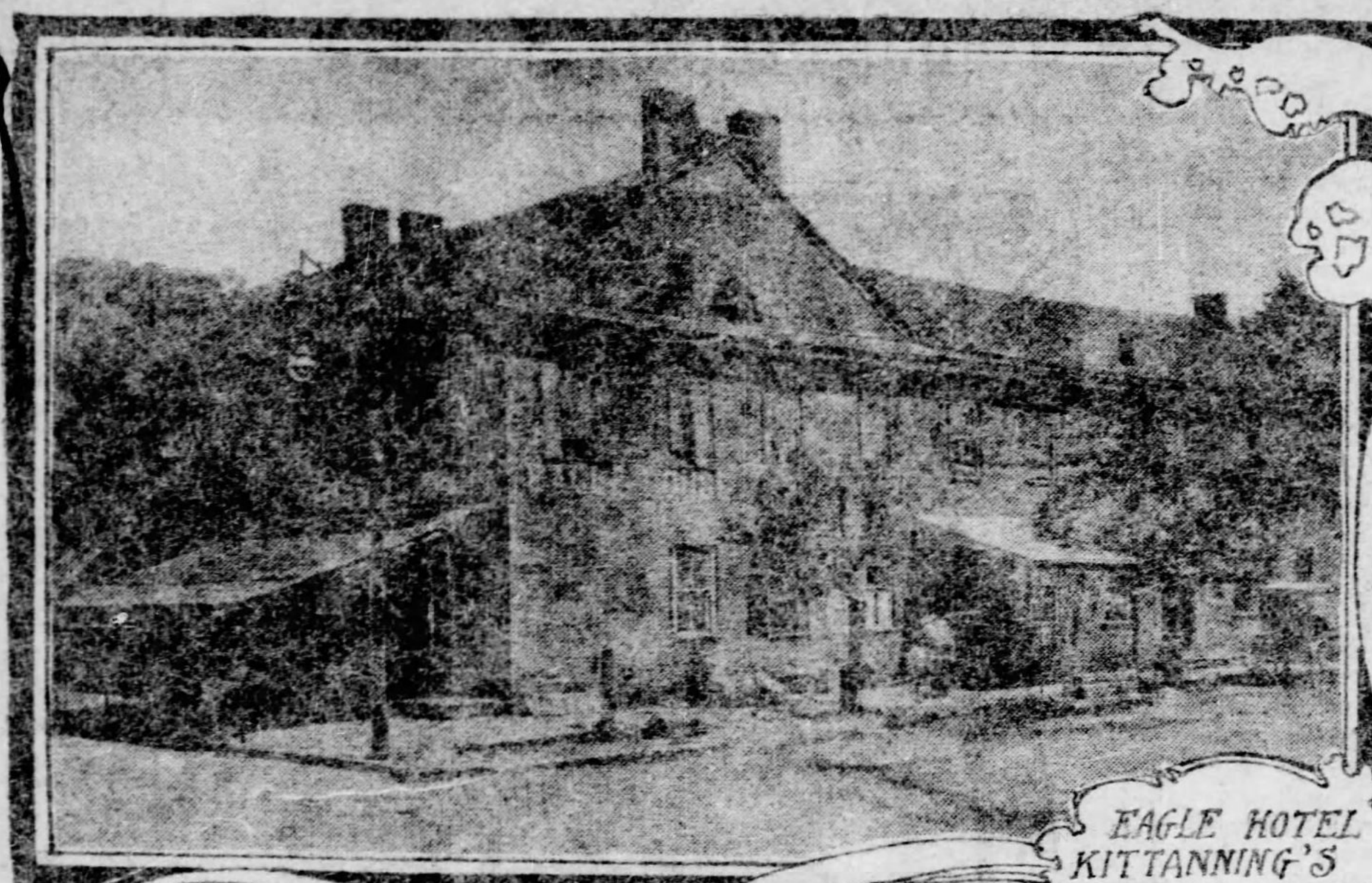
Miss Helen Whitman of Pittsburgh arrived at the Wilburton-by-the-Sea for a considerable stay this week.

James Darsie of Pittsburgh is spending a few days at the Wilburton.

The Rural Millennium.

The heart of the scientist is glad
Since at last he can send a wireless
"wire."
But suburbanites' heartstrings will flutter
like mad
When they can walk home through
mireless mire.

SLACKWATER WOULD MAKE KITTANNING BOOM



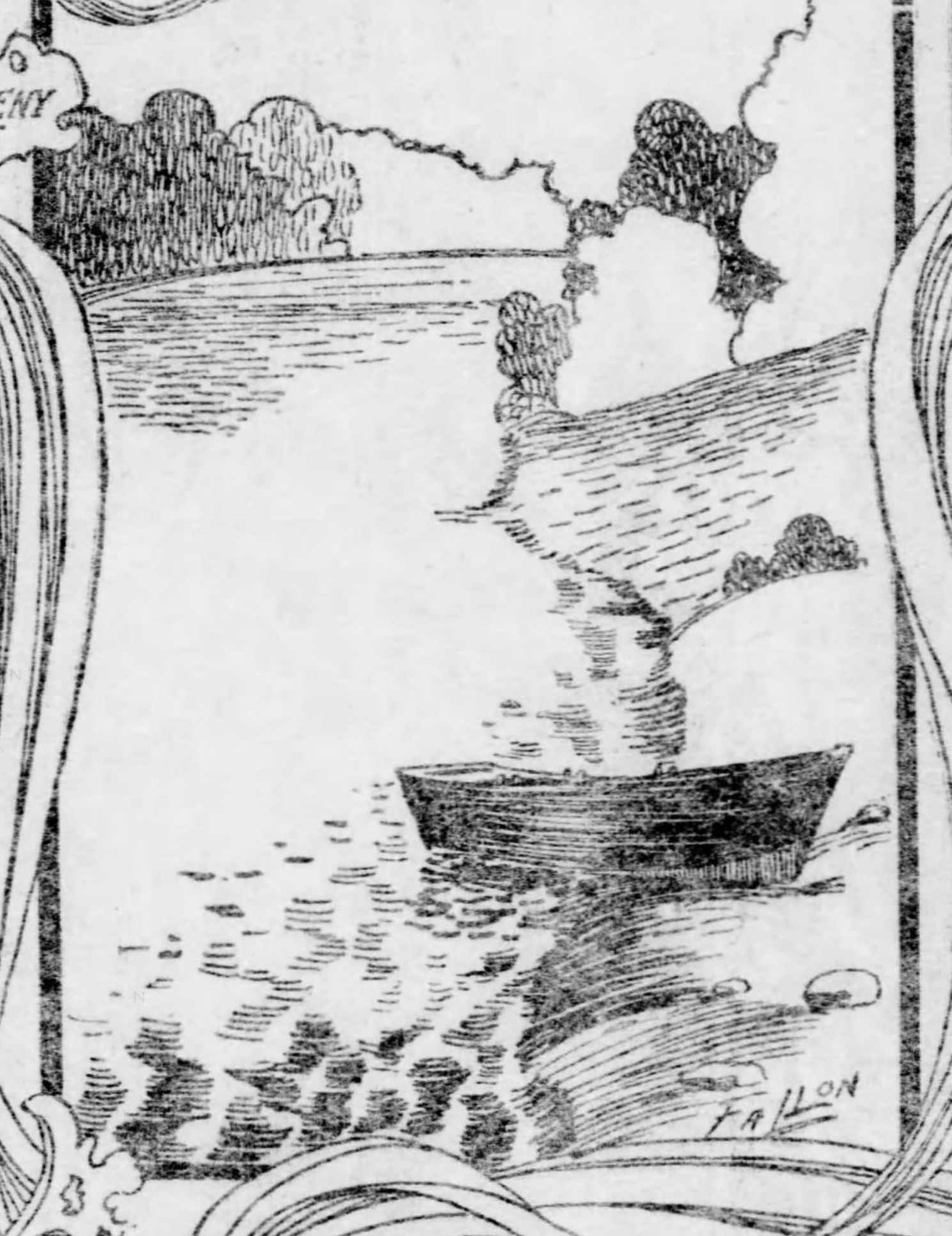
EAGLE HOTEL KITTANNING'S OLDEST LANDMARK

HON SAM'L B COCHRANE, PRESIDENT ALLEGHENY RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

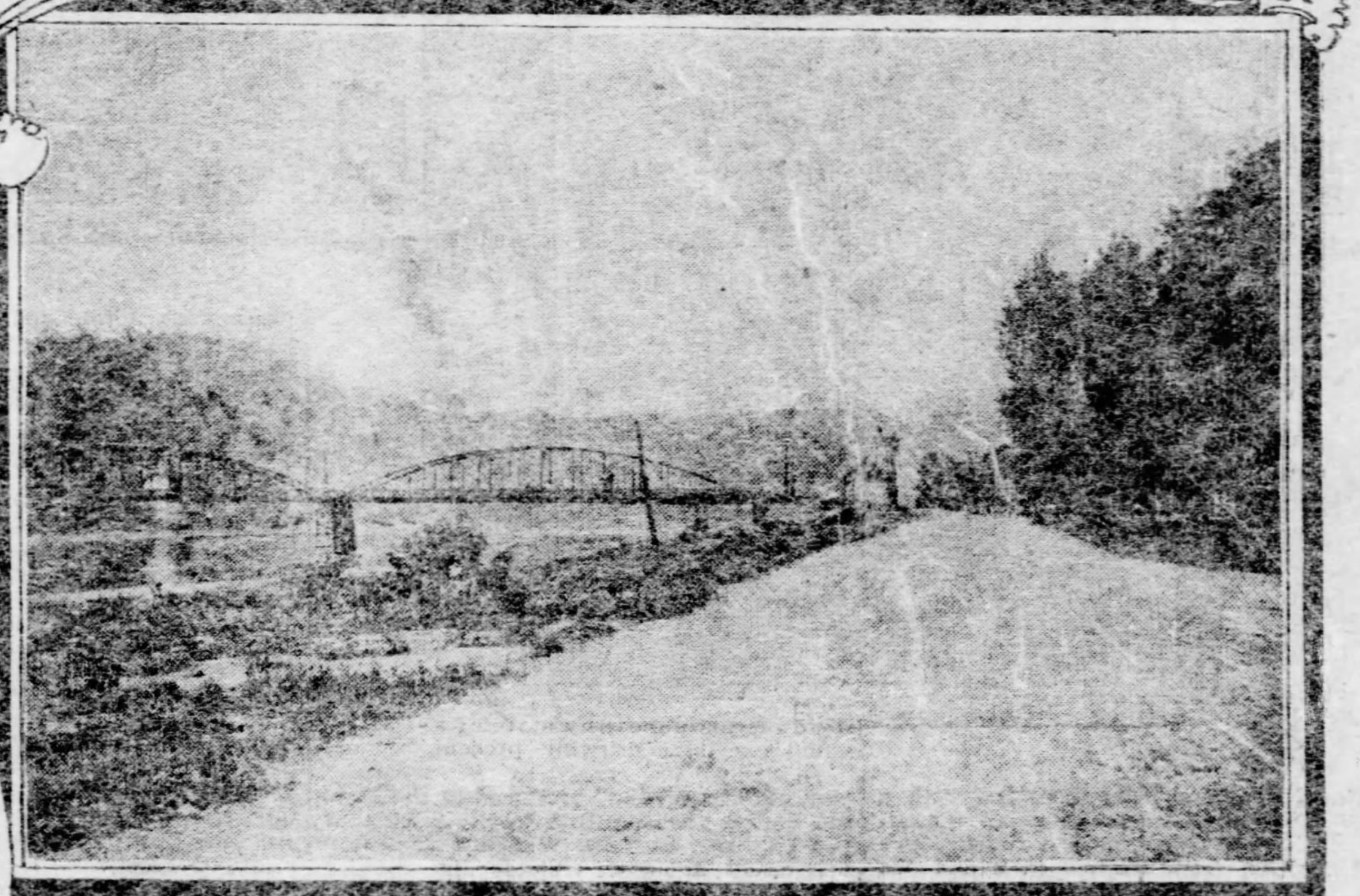
A BUSY CORNER.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

SAFE DEPOSIT BUILDING



ONE OF KITTANNING'S BUSY THOROUGHFARES.

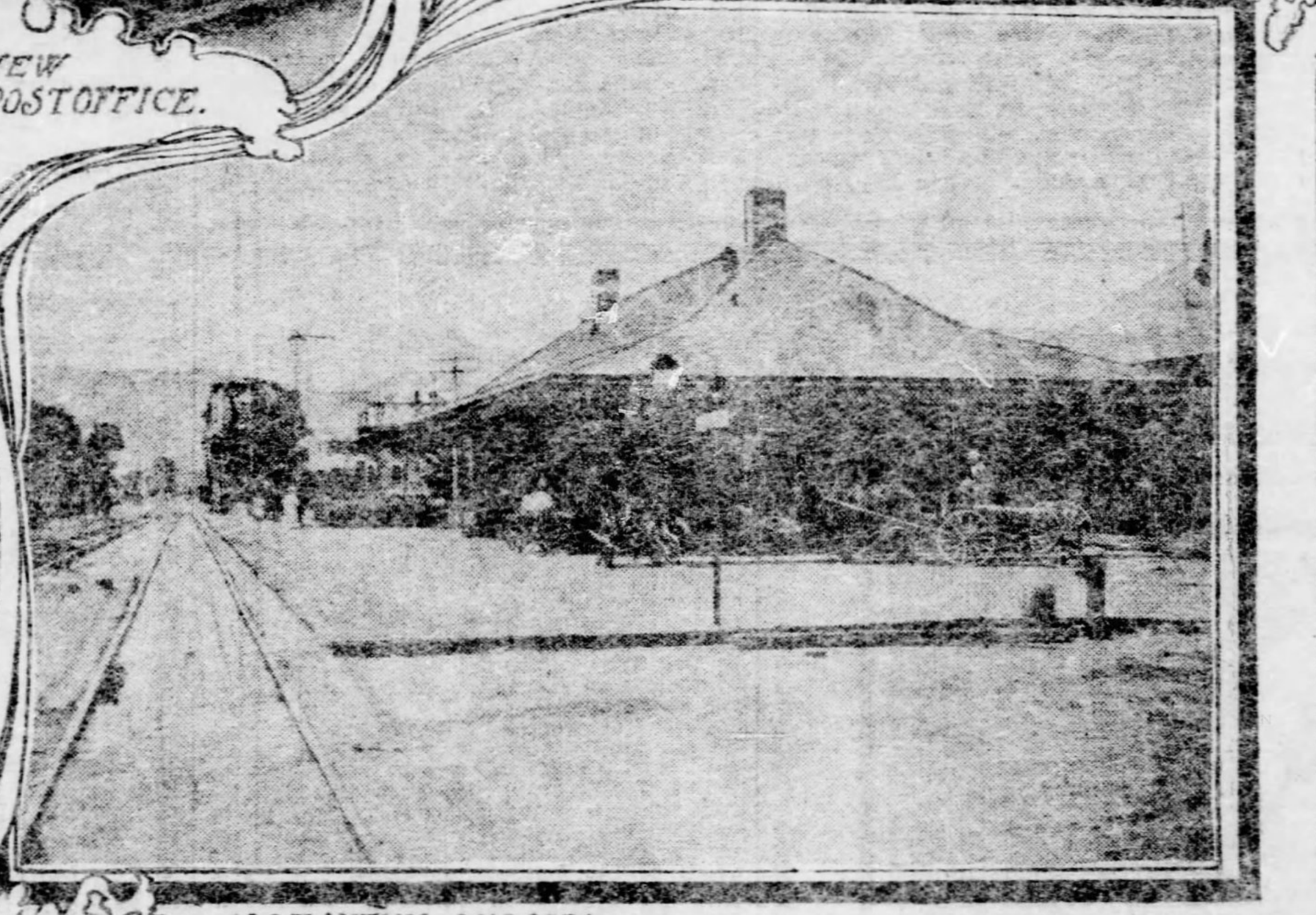


KITTANNING'S OLD STEAMBOAT LANDING.

W. R. HAMILTON
GROCERIES FLOUR

NEW POSTOFFICE.

VISTA ON THE ALLEGHENY NEAR KITTANNING.



ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY STATION.

WEALTH OF MILLIONS ARE TO BE RELEASED

Navigation of Allegheny River Will Centralize Thriving Industries.

ENTERPRISE IN THE OLD VALLEY

An Appropriation of One Million More by Congress Will Bring Steamboats to Kittanning's Wharf.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF OLD TIMES

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Gazette by JOHN P. COWAN.

KITTANNING, PA., Aug. 23.—A new era of prosperity will brighten the annals of this historic capital of the valley of the Allegheny.

The primeval wealth with which these rugged hills is stored is bound to be released and its golden flow will transform the ancient borough of Kittanning into one of the richest industrial centers in Western Pennsylvania. Slackwater navigation of the Allegheny river will work this wonderful change, and the day of the advent of slackwater is coming with no uncertain progress.

The story of the struggle made by the Allegheny River Improvement Association to get recognition in congress at first thought will not be regarded as the most encouraging premonition of Kittanning's coming greatness, but it is in the very records of the criticism, delay and the other discouraging features of this patriotic work that the prophecy of the glorious future can be read. Five years of agitation for a navigable river has borne good fruit—so good, in fact, that $1,000,000 more from the national government will enable improvements to be made which will allow craft of heavy tonnage to touch Kittanning's wharf. Then capital will smite the hills. From the dark caverns the wealth of millions which has been isolated for ages will give its magnificent reward. The event will mean a gala day in Kittanning.

A Happy Day Is Coming.

"And that gala day is coming as sure as fate."

The sanguine prophet was Hon. Samuel B. Cochrane, president of the Allegheny River Improvement Association. Mr. Cochrane has worked unremittingly in behalf of boating water in the Allegheny and at Washington has many times appeared before the congressional committee on rivers and harbors and made eloquent pleas for the improvements so long sought by the people of this district. Mr. Cochrane gave a correspondent for The Sunday Gazette an interesting outline of the work still to be prosecuted with vigor, and was in no wise discouraged by the tedious and vexatious delays in his undertaking.

"Two locks have been erected," said Mr. Cochrane. "Money has been appropriated for the completion of the dams and when congress sees its way clear to grant $1,000,000 more, the work of completing the series of locks and dams to furnish slackwater from Pittsburgh to Kittanning can go on. It is slow work, of course, and the lawmakers at Washington cannot be blamed for tardiness when we consider the immense amount of pressure that is made on the river and harbor committee from people in all parts of the country. Our course is to keep bravely at work and our turn will certainly come. When three more locks and dams shall have been built and provided for, our dream of navigation will be realized. This is the use we expect to make with our next appropriation."

Wealth Immeasurable.

At the next session of congress the association will renew its labors. There are good prospects for success. In anticipation of favorable action Kittanning already is preparing to put on metropolitan airs. A new postoffice has just been erected. Trolley lines are being extended. The Allegheny Valley railway will soon have double track between the old borough and Pittsburgh. New buildings will crown the landmarks of a century and new industries attracted by the fair prospects of the town will locate there. A few miles up the river where, at Tilden's rolling mill, the first T rails in the country were made, property has been optioned with a view of rehabilitating the former plant and building up one of the most extensive iron works in the country.

Coal, fire clay, timber, limestone and oil and gas are a few of the items in Kittanning's budget of natural wealth. A tract of coal land 20 miles long and 12 miles wide lies ready to be opened for the market. Only slackwater can accomplish this. The transportation rates charged on the railroads preclude any possibility of mining the immense store of black diamonds with profit, and it is not until operators will be able to take advantage of the river craft that the coal will be brought to the fireside and the furnace. The railroads, however, are by no means antagonistic to the navigation enterprise. The great number of new industries that would follow the wave of progress would increase the business of the rail lines a hundredfold.

Was Once an Indian Town.

Kittanning is the Indian name for cornfield and long before the white men reared their cabins in this beautiful valley, the Cornplanter tribe held high jinks here. Old Chief Jacobs may be called the first mayor of Kittanning. On the hillside near the site of the Armstrong county court house the red-skinned mayor had his office—a rude dugout of logs covered with sand. Surrounding its portals were the shanties of his minions. For years peace reigned. The huntsmen searched the woods for the deer and the wild turkey and the squaws raised bountiful crops of yellow corn. But trouble was in store for Chief Jacobs' administration, and on one unhappy day Kittanning's Indian mayor was suddenly "ripped" out of office. Col. Armstrong and his white soldiers came along, surrounded the town and the red men were forced to surrender. Every schoolboy is familiar with the story and can recite the history of Kittanning's growth from the first rude settlement to a thriving city of 15,000 people.

The river provided the only means of transportation to Pittsburgh and the lake country in the early days, and the pioneer merchants of Kittanning carried their produce to Pittsburgh in birchbark canoes. Later these gave place to large batteaux towed by horses and subsequently steamboats plied the streams during seasons of high water. The railroads came, however, and the steamboat trade lost its prestige.

Some Pioneer Steamboats.

The resumption of steamboat traffic has created much interest in the history of navigation on the river. Mr. Wylie, Reynolds, one of the best known residents of Kittanning, favored the correspondent of The Sunday Gazette with the following reminiscences:

"Among the first steamboats to ascend the Allegheny was the small sidewheel steamer the William D. Duncan, on which Capt. James P. Murphy of Freeport was pilot, and although various dates have been assigned for its trip it appears on the best authority to have arrived at Kittanning on February 22, 1822, in time to allow a number of excursionists who were on board to participate in a ball at the old Reynolds house. Leaving on the following morning the boat proceeded as far up as Oil Creek furnace above Franklin, near the mouth of Oil creek.

"In April, 1827, an experimental trip was made by the steamer Albion for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of navigating the entire length of the Allegheny. She was a boat of about 50 tons capacity designed for low water in the Ohio and drew but little more than 16 inches when freighted with her normal cargo. A large excursion party was on board and was joined at Kittanning by 120 persons, including 60 ladies who intended making a voyage to Franklin. However, the reputation of Kittanning for 'general hilarity' was so well sustained that the trip had to be abandoned on account of the eccentricity of some of the gentlemen on board.

The Allegheny's First Trip.

"The Pittsburgh Gazette of May 28, 1830, published a long account of the first trip of the Allegheny. She left Pittsburgh on her third trip on May 14, 1830, with 64 passengers and 25 or 30 tons of freight and arrived at Warren at 9 o'clock on the 19th, making the trip in three and a half days' running time. On the same evening the boat departed for Olean. At 9 o'clock on the next day she arrived opposite the Indian village of Cornplanter. Here a deputation of gentlemen waited on this ancient and well-known Seneca chief and invited him on board the new and—to him—wonderful visitor, a steamboat. He was in all his native simplicity of dress and manner of living, lying on his couch made of rough pine boards covered with deerskins and blankets. His habitation, a two-story log house, was in a state of decay, without furniture except a few wooden benches and rude bowls and spoons. The venerable chief was a lad at the time of the French and Indian war and fought at Braddock's defeat. He was a smart, active man, seemingly possessed of all his strength of mind and perfect health. The chief with his son Charles, 60 years of age, and his son-in-law remained on board until the boat had passed six miles up, when they returned to their homes in their canoes. At 11 a. m. on Friday, May 21, the Allegheny reached Olean Point. The boat experienced much trouble and delay in procuring wood, much of which was so green as to prevent the raising of a sufficient head of steam.

"In the three succeeding decades a score of boats plied the stream. It was the halcyon period in the commerce of the Allegheny.

"On the completion of the Allegheny Valley railroad to Kittanning," says Mr. Reynolds, "the steamboat trade began to decline, although some of the finest boats of the trade continued for several years. The Echo No. 2, the Leclaire No. 1, the Petrolia Nos. 1 and 2, the Peerless, Cottage, Urilda, Ida Rees and the Belle were steamers famous for their speed and accommodation. During the war a number of these last were subsidized by the government for service in the south and terminated their career as transports.

The First Steam Whistle.

"The Belle No. 1 was the first craft on the Allegheny to introduce the steam whistle, and her progress on the trip in which it was first used was a series of alarms to the quiet hamlets along the route whose denizens had never heard such unearthly sounds before. Capt. John Hanna was in command and when the steamer reached Red Bank he proposed to edify his old friend Bill Watterson with a few prolonged whoops. When the landing was made he asked Watterson if he had heard the whistle. Bill replied that he had not and treated the proposed surprise with such indifference that the captain pulled out quite incensed at the assumed stupidity of his old companion.

"I remember on one occasion when the Belle No. 2 and the Laclaire ran a race from Pittsburgh to Franklin, encountering heavy fogs every night. On the second night the fog closed in on them near Shippen's old furnace in Clarion county, and it became a matter of hazard between the respective pilots as to which would make the greatest venture. The Connor brothers were the pilots. James on the Belle and Matthew on the Laclaire, and their skill and daring was brought to a test. The Laclaire kept her lead throughout the entire race and intended to maintain it.

A Race in the Dark.

She pushed into the murky darkness until it was impossible for the pilot to see the jackstaff. She was hugging the shore as closely as possible and managed to make several miles through the enveloping mist, when her progress was arrested by an overhanging tree into which she crashed, tearing off part of her bulwarks and bringing her to a stop. She laid to and orders were given to have her fires slacked for the night. This had scarcely been done when the Belle was heard coming up under a full head of steam and not far distant. All hands were rung to duty and oil barrels tossed into the furnaces to raise steam quickly. Pushing out into the stream she made her way up a few miles further to await the Belle.

The darkness by this time had become so impenetrable that both boats laid to until morning. In the earliest twilight they started again, and in a narrow channel a short distance above, the Belle had so gained on her competitor that the Laclaire was compelled to lay in along side to prevent her passing. Side by side they went up the narrow stream, the reaction of the water preventing either from passing. They maintained this position, which was necessary to the Laclaire's success, until they should reach easier water. In the midst of the yelling crews and the excitement of the passengers, who were running from on boat to another, bantering jokes, a long ominous whistle was heard through the fog and presently the bow of a towboat came in view.

"The Belle whistled to pass to the right and the Laclaire to the left, and between the two signals the pilot of the towboat became confused, and, swinging around across the channel, the Laclaire still holding her position, struck and gave her a raking thrust that tore away a portion of her engine room and guard, and amid the yells of the male passengers, who had "fired" themselves up sufficiently to enjoy the spice of danger, and the screams of terrified women, who had crowded into the rear of the boat in the momentary expectation of a catastrophe, the disabled hulk floated away as rapidly as she had come, and the boats, with the flames still pouring out of their chimneys, pressed on like rival demons.

Some Old-Time Captains.

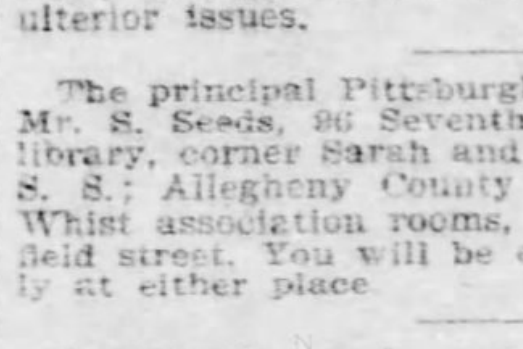
"Later in the day the Belle swung loose and passing around an island a short distance below Franklin had gained an advantage that she maintained coming a short distance in the lead at Franklin. It was a famous and somewhat expensive race.

"Among the famous steamboat captains in the past who were prominent on the Allegheny were John and William Hanna of the Belles, Zeke Gordon of the Clara Fisher and John H. Reynolds of the Cornplanter. Their boats were rivals for speed and reputation, and their accommodations, considering the times, were unsurpassed for good living and courteous attention. They generally made a trip to Warren in the early spring and on their arrival were greeted with enthusiasm by the citizens and a dance on the boat was an event of interest to the beaux and belles of the upper waters.

"The Cornplanter and the Belle No. 2 were two of the fastest boats that ever plied on the river and made an average speed of from nine to ten miles against a strong current. The Cornplanter made the run from Pittsburgh to Franklin in 15 hours and 10 minutes and stopped at all her landings."

It is a misdemeanor to permit artesian well water to run to waste in Riverside county, Cal.

CHECKERS



Reference Board.

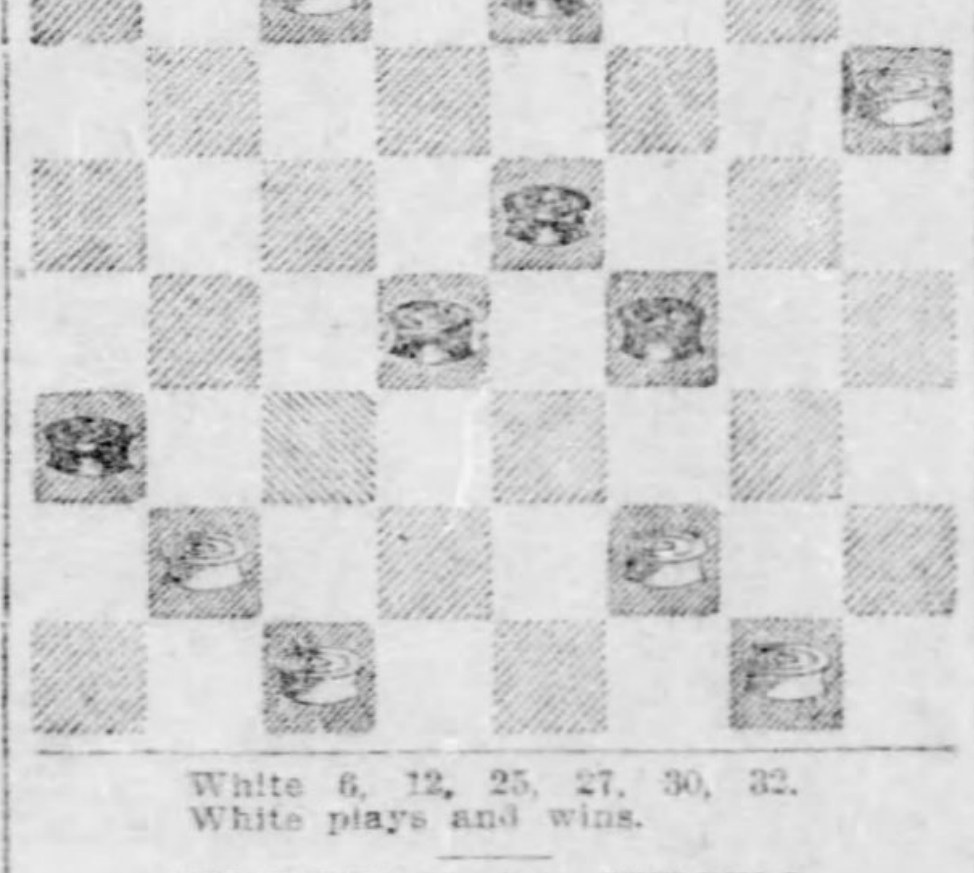
Black pieces occupy squares 1 to 12; white 21 to 32. Commence by black moving first. A game of checkers is interesting; teaches caution, assists the memory and softens the temper. Checkers is the pastime of the home and should be learned, ordinarily, by all. The novice in the game of checkers sees only the instant result of his hasty move, but as he gains insight into the game he finds another and another consequence involved; and he learns to sacrifice many a supposed advantage for the sake of ulterior issues.

The principal Pittsburgh checker resorts are Mr. S. Seeds, 96 Seventh avenue; Mechanics' library, corner Sarah and Twenty-first streets, S. S.; Allegheny County Chess, Checker and Whist association rooms, Lewis block, Smithfield street. You will be entertained thoroughly at either place.

Contributions of news items, problems, games, criticisms, solutions, etc., are respectfully solicited. Address all communications to H. F. McAteer, 16 Ledlie street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who has charge of this department and who furnishes checker books, pamphlets, boards, pieces, catalogues, etc.; also chess and whist current literature at reasonable prices. Among the best and cheapest books always kept in stock are Lee's Guide to the Game of Draughts, 50 cents. Gould's 1,000 Problems and Gould's Match Games, each, $1.25; 150 "All Sorts and Conditions of Problems," Leggett, 50 cents; Gossip's Chess Players' text book, 75 cents; the "Principles of Chess," Mason, fourth edition, $2. These are highly recommended to all grades of players.

PROBLEM NO. 84.

James Wyllie, The "Hero Laddie."
Black 3, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21.



White 6, 12, 25, 27, 30, 32.
White plays and wins.

SOLUTION 82—DR. PURCELL.

Black 3, kings 22, 26; white 21, 29, kings 2, 4.
Black plays and draws.

22-18a	2- 6	15-11	5- 1	2- 7	21-17
21-17b	22-18	29-25	2- 7	1- 5	10- 6
26-22	6- 1	11- 7	1- 6	7- 2	17-14
17-13	18-15	25-21	7- 2	13- 9	6-13
18-14	1- 5	7- 2	6- 1	14-10	14-10

(a) This corrects "Draughts World" Gem. 407, at eighth move, where Mr. D. G. McKelvin of Glasgow, Scotland, plays 26-23, allowing whites to win.

—W. M. Purcell, M. D.

(b) 2-6, 18-14, 29-25, 14-18, 6-9, 26-23, 9-13, 18-22, 25-18, 23-14, drawn.

—W. M. P.

SOLUTION 83—MR. HEFTER.

Black 2, 4, kings 18, 19.
White 11, 13, 14, king 8.

14- 9	9- 6	13- 6	6- 2	8-12	2- 7
18-14	2- 9	14-19	10- 7	7-16	Draw

THE PUZZLED SHOPMAN.

It is related that a Scotch lady recently went to London, and, rather too familiar with her country's mode of expression, inquired at a linen draper's store for a table cloth of a "dam-drod" pattern. The Cockney shopman, amazed at such a question, and from a lady, answered: "Why, ma'am, we have a pattern very broad, but—a—a, none quite so broad as that."

"ALMA" GAME.

J. V. Ferguson, North Leith, Scotland.

11-15	23-14	9-18	(1)31-27	8-12	10- 7
23-19	16-23	24-19	16-23	18-15	30-26
8-11	27-11	15-24	27-18	2- 6	7- 2
22-17	10-17	22-15	12-16	30-25	26-23
3- 8	21-14	4- 8	25-22	23-26	18-14
(a)26-23	8-15	28-19	16-19	25-22	drawn
11-16	25-22	7-11	(c)22-17	26-30	
(b)17-14	6- 9	15-10	19-23	22-18	
9-18	29-25	11-16	17-13	(d) 5- 9	

(a) Something new. I don't remember to have seen any play on this move.

(b) 25-22 brings it into the regular "Alma."

(c) If 30-26, then 5-9 and black has a strong position, if not a win.—J. V. F.

(d) 30-26 seems to win for black at this point.—Editor.

VARIATION 1.

The following variation sustains the draw:

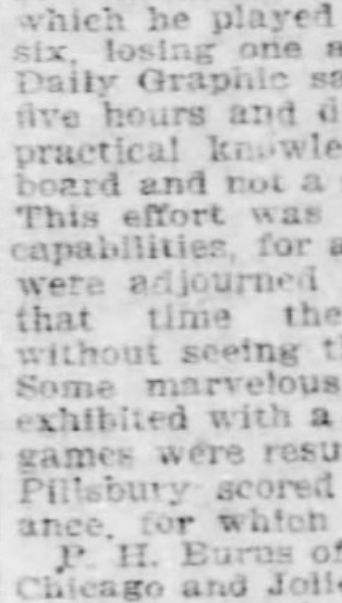
31-26	25-22	26-23	28-19	19-15	15- 8
16-23	9-14	11-15	1- 5	17-22	22-26
26-19	30-26	32-28	22-18	10- 7	18-15
5- 9	8-11	15-24	14-17	2-11	drawn

This "Cross" game was recently played in New York city between H. B. Reynolds of Syracuse and C. Van Loon of Poughkeepsie.

Black, Mr. Reynolds. White, Mr. Van Loon.

11-15	18- 9	7-11	28-19	(a)11-15	30-14
23-18	5-14	13- 9	14-18	19-16	10-17
8-11	22-17	6-13	13-26	12-19	25- 2
27-23	15-18	24-20	2- 6	22-17	W. wins
4- 8	26-22	15-24	32-27	13-22	
23-19	11-15	22- 6	(b) 3- 7	27-23	
9-14	17-13	1-10	26-22	19-26	

(a) 10-14, 22-15, 11-18, 30-26, 6-9, 25-22, 18-25, 29-22, 8-11, 27-23, white wins.—C. V. Loon.



(b) 11-15 forms the stroke position illustrated in diagram. White plays and wins: 19-16, 12-19, 26-23, 19-26, 30-7, 3-10, 21-17, 13-22, 25-4.—Van Loon.

Through the kindness of Mr. William Lewis of the Providence Journal we were able to promptly announce the finish of the New England championship match between James W. Sheffield of Providence, and Thomas Dumont of Fall River, Massachusetts. A peculiar thing happened in the nineteenth game, the the second that Sheffield won. The pieces were: Sheffield 4, kings 14, 17; Dumont 25, kings 15, 27. Dumont with great deliberation moved 25-22; of course Sheffield captured 17-26. Dumont followed with 27-31, and did not realize his error until Sheffield moved 14-18 and the exchange was made. Dumont was certain the places were even. But this inadvertence lost the match and $100.

Everybody in Great Britain seems to be anxious for a return match between Charles F. Barker, American champion, and Richard Jordan, champion of the world. We are just as anxious on this side, but a feasible plan is long working out. Of course, the games should be contested in Edinburgh, or wherever Richard Jordan desires.

Dr. August Schaefer has closed New York checker headquarters and gone to the Catskill mountains. No checker players up there, but he is liable to find a wildcat or two.

Harry Pillsbury's latest feat in England was 16 blindfold, simultaneous games of chess which he played with great accuracy; winning six, losing one and three draws. The London Daily Graphic says: "Mr. Pillsbury played for five hours and during all that time retained a practical knowledge of the position on every board and not a single false move did he make. This effort was by no means the limit of his capabilities, for after two hours' play the games were adjourned for half an hour, and during that time the young American performed, without seeing the board, the 'Knight's Tour.' Some marvelous feats of memory were then exhibited with a pack of cards. Thereafter the games were resumed, the result being that Mr. Pillsbury scored a highly creditable performance, for which he was loudly applauded."

P. H. Burns of Joliet, Ill., writes: "Since the Chicago and Joliet electric line has been started I have had quite a number of Chicago checker players call to see me this week. Mr. Evans, Doyle, Bryson and several others have left their scalps in Joliet."—Inter-Ocean.

This is Mr. Burns who "broke into prominence" a year or two ago by announcing he had defeated L. S. Head. When informed of the circumstance Mr. Head was sure the gentleman was mistaken and things were made even hotter for him than his name indicates.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH.

In Summer, when the days are long,
  The Roses and the Lilies talk;
They hear a murmur like a song,
  As 'neath the trees young lovers walk.

They wonder what the words may be
  That make the girl's cheeks like a rose;
And what he says—that gallant he—
  To stir her heart from its repose.

Ah, Roses, you have not the spell;
  And, Lilies white, you must forego
The language in which lovers tell
  The secrets only lovers know.

To be a flower were joy enough,
  If Summer lasted all the year;
But Autumn comes, and winds are rough—
  Roses and Lilies disappear.

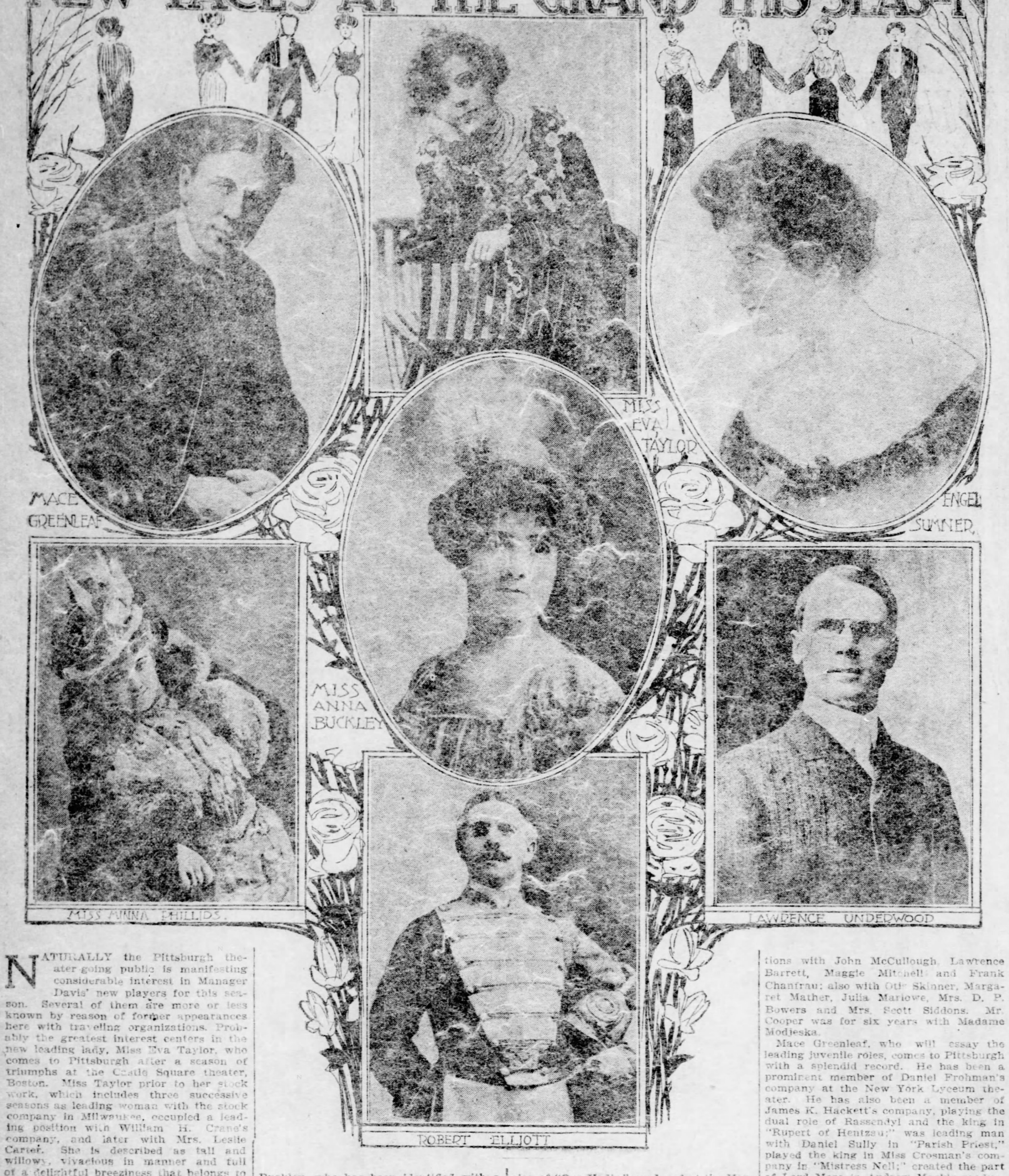
'Tis lovers who outlive the year,
  And triumph over Winter's snow;
If love be true, they need not fear,
  Though mocking seasons come and go.
    —Louise Chandler Moulton in Smart Set.

A SEA-SONG.

Yeo ho! Down below! Is your spirit aglow
  With the scud and the spume and the fret of the sea?
The salt air is keen on your brown cheek, I ween,
  And the heart in your bosom's a-dancing with glee!
Then up with the sail to the freshening gale,
  And joy to our sailing—right seamen are we;
At the first gleam of morning we'll laugh at the warning
  Of the jolly red sun peeping up from the sea.

Our hearts are in tune to the magical rune
  Of the life-giving wind as it strains at the sheet;
The wild airs will scatter our troubles—what matter!
  When the brine's in our nostrils the world's at our feet.
Then up with the sail to the freshening gale,
  And joy to our sailing—right seamen are we;
We will sing to the daring of hardy seafaring,
  And welcome a fight with our brother, the sea!
    —Helen Turner in Harper's Magazine.

NEW FACES AT THE GRAND THIS SEASON



NATURALLY the Pittsburgh theater-going public is manifesting considerable interest in Manager Davis' new players for this season. Several of them are more or less known by reason of former appearances here with traveling organizations. Probably the greatest interest centers in the new leading lady, Miss Eva Taylor, who comes to Pittsburgh after a season of triumphs at the Castle Square theater, Boston. Miss Taylor prior to her stock work, which includes three successive seasons as leading woman with the stock company in Milwaukee, occupied a leading position with William H. Crane's company, and later with Mrs. Leslie Carter. She is described as tall and willowy, vivacious in manner and full of a delightful breeziness that belongs to the west. She has an olive skin, dark hair and gray eyes, a quick smile and a manner that is charming.

Miss Minna Phillips, who will essay the roles next to Miss Taylor, is an English actress, comparatively new to this country. She made her debut two years ago at Daly's theater, New York. Prior to that she played leading business with Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Mr. George Rignold in London. It is expected that Miss Phillips will serve as an excellent substitute for Miss Gardner.

For Miss Ballou's place a very competent woman has been secured in Miss Anna Buckley, who has been identified with a number of the leading road organizations. She created the part of the funny slave in "The Girl from Paris," in which she will be remembered in Pittsburgh for her excruciatingly funny rendition of "Sister Mary Jane's Top Note." She has also essayed the title role in "Lady Slavey" and June in "Blue Jeans." She is a young lady of petite figure with magnetic personality. She possesses a pleasing speaking voice and is an excellent singer.

Miss Engel Summer, who will take Miss Barclay's place, has played character business with Wilton Lackaye's company, originated Acte in Jeannette Gilder's version of "Quo Vadis," produced at the Herald Square theater, New York; originated the title role in "The Widow Goldstine;" originated Madame Nicole in Homer Lynd's success, "Gringoire," now running in London. Miss Summer is a prominent members of the Professional Women's league.

Robert Elliott, who will play the heavies, has had leading parts with Madame Modjeska, Joseph Haworth, and Marie Burroughs. He also followed Mr. Sothern in "The Prisoner of Zenda," en tour.

James Cooper, who will play the same parts heretofore essayed by Mr. Yearance, is an old-time actor who has held positions with John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett, Maggie Mitchell and Frank Chanfrau; also with Otis Skinner, Margaret Mather, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. D. P. Bowers and Mrs. Scott Siddons. Mr. Cooper was for six years with Madame Modjeska.

Mace Greenleaf, who will essay the leading juvenile roles, comes to Pittsburgh with a splendid record. He has been a prominent member of Daniel Frohman's company at the New York Lyceum theater. He has also been a member of James K. Hackett's company, playing the dual role of Rassendyl and the king in "Rupert of Hentzau;" was leading man with Daniel Sully in "Parish Priest," played the king in Miss Crosman's company in "Mistress Nell;" created the part of Lord Mora in Andrew Mack's production of "Tom Moore," and has played prominent parts in "Way Down East" and "Lover's Lane."

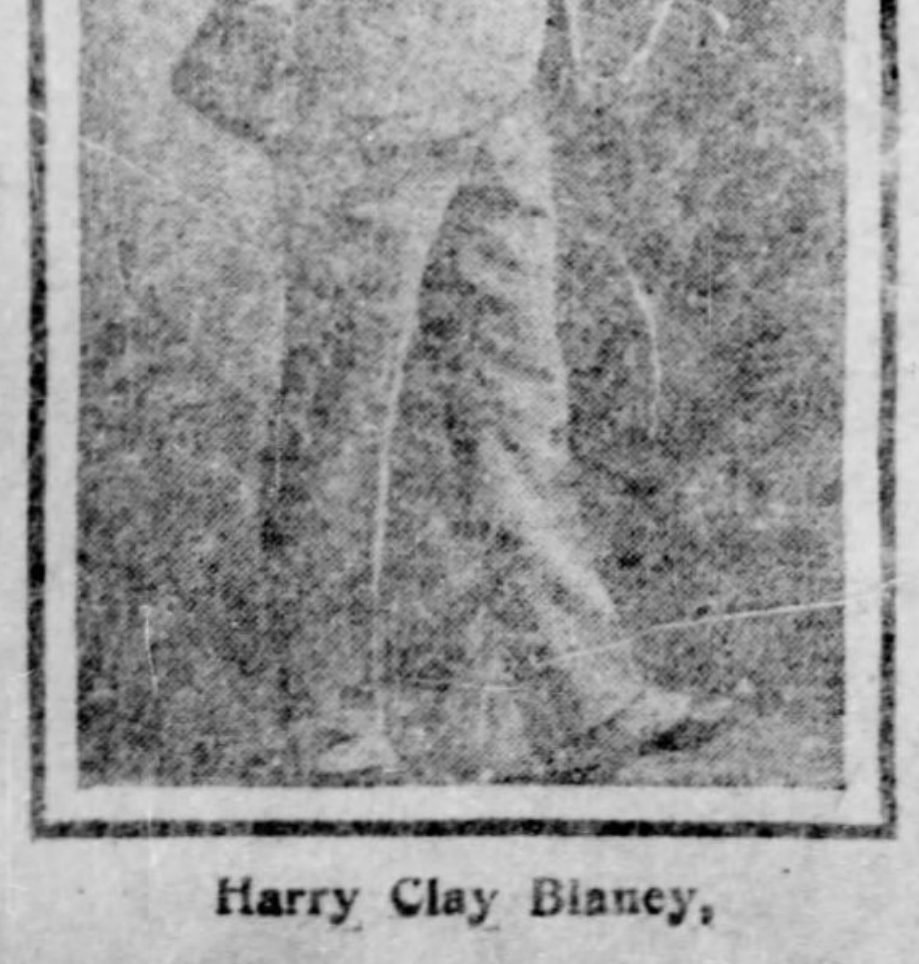
Laurence Underwood, who will supplant Mr. Eggenton, was for two seasons with Warde and James, later with Kathryn Kidder and Joseph Haworth. The members of last season's company who have been retained this year include Mr. Ingersoll, Miss Gale, Mr. Abbe, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Harris, Mr. Martin, Mr. Meighan and Mr. Wighaman. The house staff, both on the stage and in front, is the same as last season. The orchestra will continue to be under the direction of Oscar Radin.

August in the Pittsburgh Theaters

COOL nights and an array of entertainments in the local house built mostly "for fun," have served to make theater going not only tolerable, but delightful, this week. The "preliminary season" has had an excellent send-off, and unless all signs fail the theaters will enjoy even greater prosperity than that of the phenomenal season of 1901-02. The Duquesne garden will close its season with a fine performance of Gounod's "Faust" this week. Manager Conant is naturally jubilant over the success that has attended his efforts to furnish bright, enjoyable light opera and take care of the thousands of people who naturally turn to the spacious and cool garden for summer amusement. Inserted in the programs of every performance of The Geisha last week was a card from the management which indicates something of the success of the season, and at the same time reveals the purpose of the management to celebrate its own good fortune in a rather unique way. We quote the paragraph bearing on these subjects:

"The average weekly attendance at the garden has been, during the past 12 weeks, 14,500 persons. Saturday evening, on the conclusion of "Fra Diavolo," the twelfth week, 174,220 persons had passed through the turnstile. At this rate the two hundred thousandth person should register at the Saturday matinee, August 30. To the person registering this number (200,000) at the matinee of "Faust," concluding the 14-weeks' engagement, the management will give a magnificent watch and chain."

Of course, should the sale of seats for "Faust" this week push the average high enough to register the 200,000th visitor earlier than the Saturday matinee, the lucky ticket holder will get his prize, no matter at what performance he may have made his appearance. At the Grand opera house there is a general condition of topsy turveyness, but promise is made that out of the chaos there will be evolved a new and beautified house, changed almost beyond recognition, but with added attractions. Mr. Louis Dean and Stage Director Huffman are both back from their vacations and are giving their time exclusively to preparation for the opening of the stock company season September 1, when a practically new company will be seen in J. I. C. Clarke's play, "Her Majesty." Of the Grand's new ventures there will be more said as they fully materialize. An innovation at the Alvin will be the opening of the season on Saturday night instead of Monday, as heretofore. Kellar, the magician, will, as on several former occasions, be the opening attraction Saturday night, August 30. Manager Williams promises an extraordinarily fine vaudeville bill for his opening on September 1. At the houses already open the attractions for this week are popular and of their specific merits the managers tell in the notices below.



Harry Clay Blaney,

Mamie Remington, Duquesne Garden.

Empire—"Gypsy Jack."

A romantic melodrama, "Gypsy Jack," will be the attraction at the Empire theater this week, beginning tomorrow night. It is a production of rare merit, having won popular favor in England to such an extent that at present it is in the third year of its run in that country, while on this side of the water its success both last season and this has been of the most phenomenal kind. It has plenty of thrilling situations and is full to the brim with the best kind of fun. The story of the piece takes for a theme the adventures of a lad who has been stolen and adopted by gypsies. The queen, who is his grandmother, is taken sick, and dying, makes a confession in which she informs him he is the rightful son and heir of Sir John Dexter, a wealthy nobleman. Jack sets about establishing his claim and in doing so runs afoul of his father's solicitor, Mr. Skinner, who is plotting to marry his son to Dorothy Dexter, the niece of the earl, who is supposed to be the next of kin, and in this way become owner of the vast estates which would become the property of Dorothy when Sir John died.. After a rather troublous career Jack finally gets the best of his enemies, fastens the murder of the girl and Sir John on the Skinners and comes into his own. "Gypsy Jack" will be handsomely mounted with special scenery, and there is a strong cast. Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be given.

Bijou—"Across the Pacific."

Lovers of melodrama and good, clean fun will find that "Across the Pacific," which comes to the Bijou for a week's engagement commencing with tomorrow's matinee, is one of the most stirring plays that has ever been seen in Pittsburgh. The piece abounds in thrilling climaxes and realistic scenic effects and has war scenes of the most absorbing interest. The fight between the United States regulars and the Filipinos in the jungles of the Philippines and the defense of blockhouse No. 1, in which a real gatling gun is used, are the most realistic ever attempted. The character of Willie Live, a newspaper correspondent, is again enacted by Harry Clay Blaney, and among the supporting company are Miss May Bretonne, Frances Desmonda, Kitty Wolfe, Julia Morton, Cora Denton, Gertrude Foster, William Desmond, Harry Fenwick, Chinese Johnnie Williams, Frank E. McNish, Frank Sanford, D. B. Hanngs, Fred Preston, John Saunders, Joseph Hyde, August Heidman, Earl De Pay, Roy De Pay, Major Mort Epler, James Goodrich, Milton Claflin, Fred Egener, Earl Dickson, Paul Dodger, Henry Griswold, Harry Charlton, Ben Gregory, James Doran, Harry King, Dave Lewis and others. An entire new scenic investiture has been furnished for this season, the management desiring to make this the most successful season of this splendid play.

Miss Lucil Rogers, Empire.

Duquesne Garden—"Faust."

Commencing tomorrow night at Duquesne garden, the summer stock opera company will appear in Gounod's meritorious work, "Faust." This will be the closing week of the season, or grand finale, and the individual members of the company will be seen in unusually strong roles. The closing performance of the successful season of light and grand opera will terminate next Saturday night and the members will disperse and join various companies for the winter season. "Faust" is an opera out of the ordinary and gives unusual scope for the use of electrical effects and scenic environment.

Thomas H. Persse, the tenor, will be heard in the title role and will doubtless give a good account of himself, as the role is one admirably suited to his voice and one which he sung often before. Mephistopheles has been assigned to John Dunsmure, the famous basso of the English Grand Opera Company, who has been specially engaged. His rendition of the part is said to be the best in America. Valentine will be sung by Winifred Goff—an ideal character of his and one which he made famous with such opera companies as the Grau and English Grand Opera Company. Mr. Goff also has been specially engaged for this unusual production. Edith Mason will be heard in the role of Marguerite, a character which gives her unusual scope and opportunity. Mary Carrington, who has a host of admirers, will alternate in the role with Miss Mason after Monday night. Miss Bessie Tannehill, the contralto, will be cast in the role of Siebel, and will be given a better opportunity than she has had since her return to the stock opera company. Charles H. Drew, the stage director, will also have an important role.

In the Palm garden the special attractions will be Mamie Remington and her four pickanninnies in up-to-date coon songs and comedy, and Miss Sallie Fisher, the favorite vocalist of the Garden patrons, who has been re-engaged for another week.

Academy—"Jolly Grass Widows."

Fulton's "Jolly Grass Widows" is the attraction at the Academy for the week commencing Monday night. The mere announcement is an assurance to the regular patron of an up-to-date production. Fulton's Grass Widows Company needs no introduction and as yet no disappointments have been recorded against it. The performance fairly overruns with the biggest and brightest acts obtainable from the higher class vaudeville houses. The olio is composed of some of the brightest acts in the country. They are as follows: Hafford and Worth, Jake W. Moore, Charles Burkhart, Rice and Walters, Jennie Curtis, Harry Seebach, Monroe and Marshall, McFarland and Murray, Paulo and Dika and Carrie Fulton. "The Widow's Wedding Night" is the title of the opening part, and "The Sign of the Red Light" brings the performance to a close. In both these pieces, Mlle. Dika, Parisian beauty, and Carrie Fulton, winsome soubrette, play the principal parts. "Before the Dawn," a spectacular and dramatic review in three scenes, is the grand feature of the performance.

The Grand has a remarkable repertoire of plays for the new season. One of the biggest productions will be that of "The Great Ruby," the big success from the Drury Lane theater London, which enjoyed a long run at Daly's theater New York. The piece has never been seen in Pittsburgh.

An Edition de Luxe of Duss

The office boy has trundled in his mail basket and one envelope has been fished forth, far fatter than the usual, even from that plentiful feeder, the Duss press agent's typewriter. Opening disclosed not typewritten matter, but a printed book, bound in a sort of snuff yellow wall paper with a hole cut in the front cover to let the countenance of the bandmaster beam through. The vignette of a trumpet and drum appears in a corner in red ink, suggesting Eugene Field, at first, but on closer inspection one sees also a trombone and a palm branch; alas, a inevitable and unmistakable union! Special editions, from Laurence Sterne to Edward Rowland Sill have gratified a book loving public. But at last the acme is attained—an edition de luxe of Duss.

Within, scattered through a score of pages of press notices, are 23 pictures of Duss, leading one to the inevitable conclusion that he has a kodak concealed in every bass horn in his band. There is Duss in repose, in action, in contemplation, in sadness (once), in joy, as Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," riding with the Valkyries, in what Sentimental Tommy called "the attitude of all geniuses about to have their photographs taken," as "the hatred killer."

But the picture of Duss seraphic is easily the best. It shows a two-thirds figure in profile, the left hand holding the baton and the score of "Palm Branches," the right hand supporting the raised chin. The eyes have a look as far away as economy. Even the well boiled bosom of the shirt cannot conceal the identity of the portrait with those colored glass photographs of celestial choir boys which are the adornment of the pianos in all the homes of our best families.

On the rear cover is an economized Doric pillar, adorned with a wreath of laurel, and bearing the one word, "Duss."—New York Tribune.

PREPARATIONS FOR OPENING AT THE GRAND.

A Play New to Stock Work and a Practically New Company Will Inaugurate the Season at This House.

Bedecked in a beautiful new fall gown of the very latest mode, the Grand on Monday, September 1, will throw wide its doors and with a right royal welcome bid the public enter for the first play of the season. During the summer vacation many important improvements have been made in the house, but of these Manager Davis prefers not to particularize in advance, but rather to take the public by surprise. Suffice to say that the house is a real joy, with its new embellishments. The season will begin with a holiday matinee Labor Day. By special arrangement with William A. Brady Manager Davis is enabled to present "Her Majesty," which Mr. Brady will send en tour shortly with a company of his own.

J. I. C. Clarke, author of "Her Majesty," took for the theme of his play Elizabeth Knight Tompkins' pretty story of the same title. The leading character, Honoria, will be essayed by Miss Eva Taylor, the Grand's new leading lady.

At the Avenue.

Manager John Harris announced yesterday that the rejuvenated Avenue theater will be ready for the public on Monday, September 29. What were formerly the lobbies to the Grand opera house and the Avenue theater and the offices of these amusement enterprises are being thrown into one capacious auditorium. It is here the public will be first received. Once there they will be regaled with a choice vaudeville performance in which the most unique acts of this particular style of entertainment will predominate. Five or six acts will be given on the ground floor prior to the commencement of the greater performance in the main theater. This latter entertainment will consist of the highest class acts in vaudeville, and with the preliminary performances downstairs will make a practically continuous show, with the exception of an intermission for supper. The general admission is to be 10 cents, as originally announced, and the price of reserved seats will be correspondingly low. A complete orchestra under competent leadership is to be employed, something that few continuous performance theaters afford.

Theatrical News.

Dockstaders minstrels will follow Kellar at the Alvin.

"The Road To Ruin" is the Bijou attraction for September 1.

McFarland and Murray, premier Irish comedians and dancers, are with the "Jolly Grass Widows" at the Academy.

Lincoln J. Carter's latest play "Alaska" will be presented at the Empire theater for a week commencing Monday, September 1.

"A Hot Scotch Major," a new musical comedy by William Gill and George Totten Smith is an early booking at the Empire.

Harry Seebach, champion bag puncher of the world is with Fulton's "Jolly Grass Widows." He will meet all comers at the Academy next week and $25 will be presented to any one whom he does not defeat.

"The White Slave which comes to the Bijou in two weeks has not been acted here for two years. The revival will tell the old pathetic story in the same way, but up-to-date scenic effects have been introduced.

The subscription sale of seats at the Grand will open at the box office tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. This is for patrons who engage the same seats for each week of the season. The single sale of seats will begin Thursday, August 28.

Fin Reynolds of this city has been engaged to support Adelaide Thurston in "At Cozy Corners," a new comedy which was successfully produced last season. A character part has been written especially for Mr. Reynolds, and it will be a creation.

Young French Singer's Success

Patrons of the Duquesne Garden last week were much impressed by the work of a young woman whose face was new to Garden visitors and whose name on the programme was unfamiliar. The young woman is Miss Victoria Blumee, a French girl, and her playing of the role Juliette in "The Geisha" was one of the excellent things connected with the revival of the Daly importation. Miss Blumee has had varied and excellent stage training, first as a pupil in her native land and afterward in the dramatic company supporting Sarah Bernhardt in her American tour. Miss Blumee has played engagements with the Lulu Glaser Opera Company and the Pabst Stock Company at Milwaukee. Next week, as evidence of her versatility, she is cast for Martha in "Faust."

GRAND
HARRY DAVIS, Prop & Mgr.
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Beautifully Embellished and Improved.
AFTERNOONS—2
EVENINGS—8
HANDSOMEST FAMILY THEATER IN AMERICA.
The Opening of the Season, BEGINNING WITH LABOR DAY MATINEE
WEEK OF Sept. 1st
INITIAL APPEARANCE OF THE
1902—NEW STOCK COMPANY—1903
Exceptional Combination of Players, Selected With Extraordinary Pains Regardless of Monetary Outlay.
In a Lavish Scenic Production of J. I. C. Clarke's Romantic Play,
"HER MAJESTY"
Dramatized from Elizabeth Knight Tompkin's Story.
SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF SEATS
for those reserving the same seats for each week of the season, will open at the box office Monday, August 25, at 9 A. M.
SINGLE SALE OF SEATS,
for the first week—"Her Majesty"—will open Thursday, August 28, at 9 A. M.

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK
BAR GAIN MATS MONDAY WED & SAT
BEST RES'V'D SEATS 25 & 50
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SUNDAY
AUGUST 24
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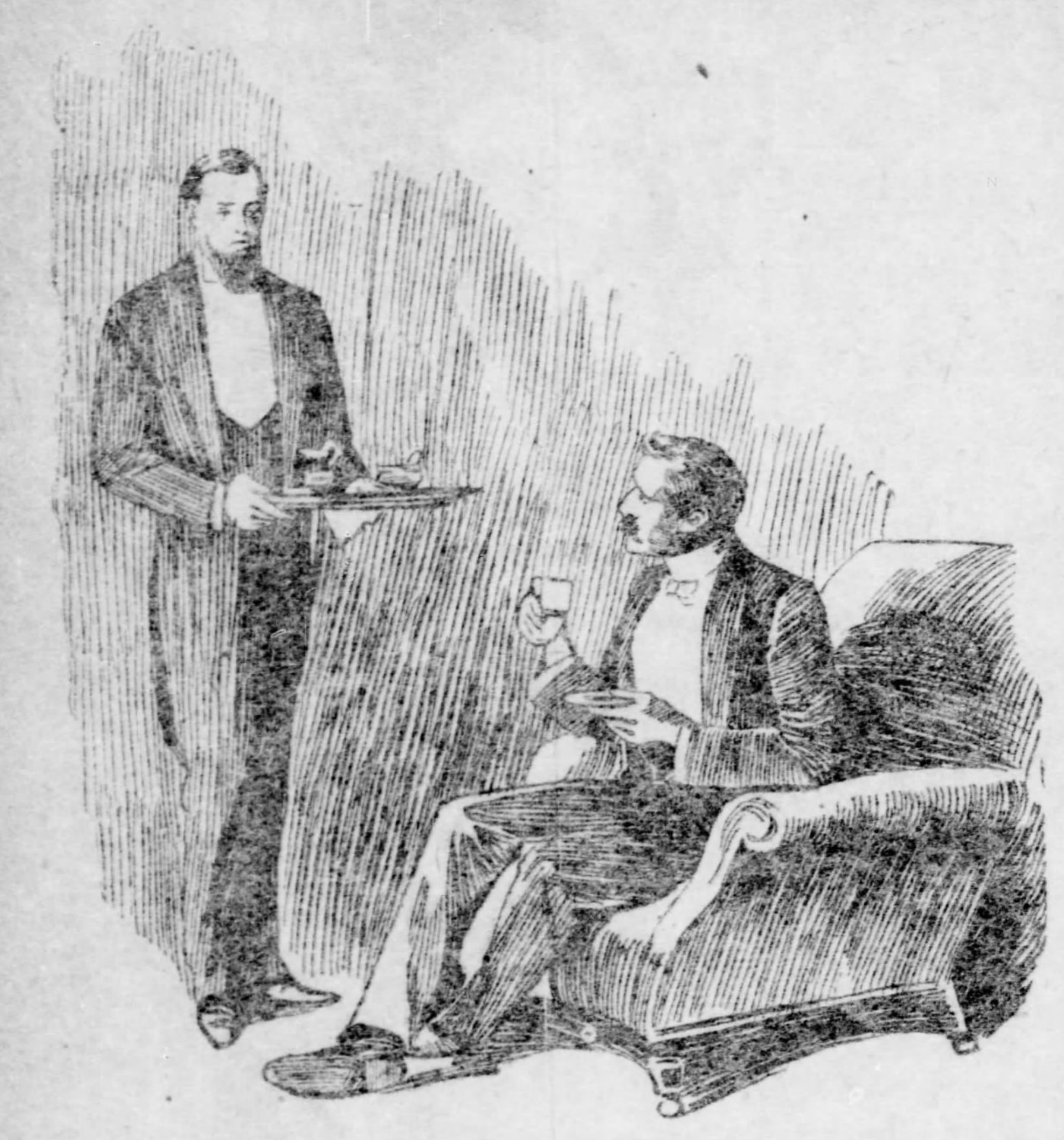
THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

By SIR A. CONAN DOYLE

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)



"You Know That There is Another Man, Then?"

EIGHTH INSTALLMENT

(Continued from last Sunday.)

IX.—CONTINUED.

MY blood ran cold in my veins, for there was a break in his voice which told of the sudden horror which had seized him.

"What do they call this sound?" he asked.

"Who?"

"The folk on the country side?"

"Oh, they are ignorant people. Why should you mind what they call it?"

"Tell me, Watson. What do they say of it?"

I hesitated, but could not escape the question.

"They say it is the cry of the Hound of the Baskervilles."

He groaned and was silent for a few moments.

"A hound it was," he said, at last, "but it seemed to come from miles away, over yonder, I think."

"It was hard to say whence it came."

"It rose and fell with the wind. Isn't that the direction of the great Grimpen mire?"

"Yes, it is."

"Well, it was up there. Come now, Watson, didn't you think yourself that it was the cry of a hound? I am not a child. You need not fear to speak the truth."

"Stapleton was with me when I heard it last. He said that it might be the calling of a strange bird."

"No, no, it was a hound. My God, can there be some truth in all these stories? Is it possible that I am really in danger from so dark a cause? You don't believe it, do you, Watson?"

"No, no."

"And yet it was one thing to laugh about it in London, and it is another to stand out here in the darkness of the moor and to hear such a cry as that. And my uncle! There was the footprint of the hound beside him as he lay. It all fits together. I don't think I am a coward, Watson, but that sound seemed to freeze my very blood. Feel my hand!"

It was as cold as a block of marble.

"You'll be all right tomorrow."

"I don't think I'll get that cry out of my head. What do you advise that we do now?"

"Shall we turn back?"

"No, by thunder; we have come out to get our man, and we will do it. We after the convict, and a hell-hound, as likely as not, after us. Come on! We'll see it through if all the fiends of the pit were loose upon the moor."

We stumbled along slowly in the darkness, with the black loom of the craggy hills around us, and the yellow speck of light burning steadily in front. There is nothing so deceptive as the distance of a light upon a pitch dark night, and sometimes the glimmer seemed to be far away upon the horizon and sometimes it might have been within a few yards of us. But at last we could see whence it came, and then we knew that we were, indeed, very close. A guttering candle was stuck in a crevice of the rocks which flanked it on each side so as to keep the wind from it, and also to prevent it from being visible, save in the direction of Baskerville hall. A boulder of granite concealed our approach, and crouching behind it we gazed over it at the signal light. It was strange to see this single candle burning there in the middle of the moor, with no sign of life near it—just the one straight yellow flame and the gleam of the rock on each side of it.

"What shall we do now?" whispered Sir Henry.

"Wait here. He must be near his light. Let us see if we can get a glimpse of him."

The words were hardly out of my mouth when we both saw him. Over the rocks, in the crevice of which the candle burned, there was thrust out an evil yellow face, a terrible animal face, all seamed and scored with vile passions. Foul with mire, with a bristling beard, and hung with matted hair, it might well have belonged to one of those old savages who dwelt in the burrows of the hillsides. The light beneath him was reflected in his small, cunning eyes which peered fiercely to right and left through the darkness, like a crafty and savage animal who has heard the steps of the hunters.

Something had evidently aroused his suspicions. It may have been that Barrymore had some private signal which we had neglected to give, or the fellow may have had some other reason for thinking that all was not well, but I could read his fears upon his wicked face. Any instant he might dash out the light and vanish in the darkness. I sprang forward, therefore, and Sir Henry did the same. At the same moment the convict screamed out a curse at us and hurled at us a rock which splintered up against the boulder which had sheltered us. I caught one glimpse of his short, squat, strongly-built figure as he sprang to his feet and turned to run. At the same moment by a lucky chance the moon broke through the clouds. We rushed over the brow of the hill and there was our man running with great speed down the other side, springing over stones in his way with the activity of a mountain goat. A lucky long shot of my revolver might have crippled him, but I had brought it only to defend myself if attacked, and not to shoot an unarmed man who was running away.

We were both swift runners and in fairly good training, but we soon found that we had no chance of overtaking him. We saw him for a long time in the moonlight until he was only a small speck moving swiftly among the boulders upon the side of a distant hill. We ran and ran until we were completely blown, but the space between us grew ever wider. Finally we stopped and sat panting on two rocks, while we watched him disappearing in the distance.

And it was at this moment that there occurred a most strange and unexpected thing. We had risen from our rocks and were turning to go home, having abandoned the hopeless chase. The moon was low upon the right, and the jagged pinnacle of a granite tor stood up against the lower curve of its silver disc. There, outlined as black as an ebony statue on that shining background, I saw the figure of a man upon the tor. Do not think that it was a delusion, Holmes. I assure you that I have never in my life seen anything more clearly. As far as I could judge, the figure was that of a tall, thin man. He stood with his legs a little separated, his arms folded, his head bowed, as if he were brooding over that enormous wilderness of peat and granite which lay before him. He might have been the very spirit of that terrible place. It was not the convict. This man was far from the place where the latter disappeared. Besides he was a much taller man. With a cry of surprise I pointed him out to the baronet, but in the instant during which I had turned to grasp his arm the man was gone. There was the sharp pinnacle of granite still cutting the lower edge of the moon, but its peak bore no trace of that silent and motionless figure.

I wished to go in that direction and to search the tor, but it was some distance away. The baronet's nerves were still quivering from that cry, which recalled the dark story of his family, and he was not in the mood for fresh adventures. He had not seen this lonely man upon the tor and could not feel the thrill which his strange presence and his commanding attitude had given to me. "A warder, no doubt," said he. "The moor has been thick with them since this fellow escaped." Well, perhaps his explanation may be the right one, but I should like to have some further proof of it. Today we mean to communicate to the Princetown people where they should look for their missing man, but it is hard lines that we have not actually had the triumph of bringing him back as our own prisoner. Such are the adventures of last night, and you must acknowledge, my dear Holmes, that I have done you very well in the matter of a report. Much of what I tell you is no doubt quite irrelevant, but still I feel that it is best that I should let you have all the facts and leave you to select for yourself those which will be of most service to you in helping you to your conclusions. We are certainly making some progress. So far as the Barrymores go we have found the motive of their actions, and that has cleared up the situation very much. But the moor with its mysteries and its strange inhabitants remains as inscrutable as ever. Perhaps in my next I may be able to throw some light upon this also. Best of all would it be if you could come down to us. In any case you will hear from me again in the course of the next few days.

X.

Extract from the Diary of Dr. Watson.

SO far I have been able to quote from the reports which I have forwarded during these early days to Sherlock Holmes. Now, however, I have arrived at a point in my narrative where I am compelled to abandon this method and to trust once more to my recollections, aided by the diary which I kept at the time. A few extracts from the latter will carry me on to those scenes which are indelibly fixed in every detail upon my memory. I proceed, then, from the morning which followed our abortive chase of the convict and our other strange experiences upon the moor.

October 16.—A dull and foggy day with a drizzle of rain. The house is banked in with rolling clouds, which rise now and then to show the dreary curves of the room, with thin, silver veins upon the sides of the hills, and the distant boulders gleaming where the light strikes upon their wet faces. It is melancholy outside and in. The baronet is in a black reaction after the excitements of the night. I am conscious myself of a weight at my heart and a feeling of impending danger—ever present danger, which is the more terrible because I am unable to define it.

And have I not cause for such feeling? Consider the long sequence of incidents which have all pointed to some sinister influence which is at work around us. There is the death of the last occupant of the hall, fulfilling so exactly the conditions of the family legend, and there are the repeated reports from peasants of the appearance of a strange creature upon the moor. Twice I have with my own ears heard the sound which resembled the distant baying of a hound. It is incredible, impossible, that it should really be outside the ordinary laws of nature. A spectral hound which leaves material footmarks and fills the air with its howling is surely not to be thought of. Stapleton may fall in with such a superstition, and Mortimer also; but if I have one quality upon earth it is common sense, and nothing will persuade me to believe in such a thing. To do so would be to descend to the level of these poor peasants, who are not content with a mere fiend dog, but must needs describe him with hell-fire shooting from his mouth and eyes. Holmes would not listen to such fancies, and I am his agent. But facts are facts, and I have twice heard this crying upon the moor. Suppose that there were really some huge hound loose upon it; that would go far to explain everything. But where could such a hound lie concealed, where did it get its food, where did it come from, how was it that no one saw it by day? It must be confessed that the natural explanation offers almost as many difficulties as the other. And always, apart from the hound, there is the fact of the human agency in London, the man in the cab, and the letter which warned Sir Henry against the moor. This at least was real, but it might have been the work of a protecting friend as easily as of an enemy. Where is that friend or enemy now? Has he remained in London, or has he followed us down here? Could he—could he be the stranger whom I saw upon the tor?

It is true that I have had only the one glance at him, and yet there are some things to which I am ready to swear. He is no one whom I have seen down here, and I have now met all the neighbors. The figure was far taller than that of Stapleton, for thinner than that of Frankland. Barrymore it might possibly have been, but we left him behind us and I am certain that he could not have followed us. A stranger, then, is still dogging us, just as a stranger dogged us in London. We have never shaken him off. If I could lay my hands upon that man, then we might find ourselves at the end of all our difficulties. To this one purpose I must now devote all my energies.

My first impulse was to tell Sir Henry all my plans. My second and wisest one is to play my own game and speak as little as possible to anyone. He is silent and distrait. His nerves have been strangely shaken by that sound upon the moor. I will say nothing to add to his anxieties, but I will take my own steps to attain my own end.

We had a small scene this morning after breakfast. Barrymore asked leave to speak with Sir Henry, and they were closeted in his study some little time. Sitting in the billiard room I more than once heard the sound of voices raised, and I had a pretty good idea what the point was which was under discussion. After a time the baronet opened his door and called for me.

"Barrymore considers that he has a grievance," he said. "He thinks that it was unfair on our part to hunt his brother-in-law down when he, of his own free will, had told us the secret."

The butler was standing very pale, but very collected before us.

"I may have spoken too warmly, sir," said he, "and if I have I am sure that I beg your pardon. At the same time, I was very much surprised when I heard you two gentlemen come back this morning and learned that you had been chasing Selden. The poor fellow has enough to fight against without my putting more upon his track."

"If you had told us of your own free will it would have been a different thing," said the baronet, "you only told us, or rather your wife only told us, when it was forced from you and you could not help yourself."

"I didn't think you would have taken advantage of it, Sir Henry—indeed I didn't."

"The man is a public danger. There are lonely houses scattered over the moor, and he is a fellow who would stick at nothing. Look at Mr. Stapleton's house, for example, with no one but himself to defend it. There's no safety for anyone until he is under lock and key."

"He'll break into no house, sir. I give you my solemn word upon that. But he will never trouble anyone in this country again. I assure you, Sir Henry, that in a very few days the necessary arrangements will have been made and he will be on his way to South America. For God's sake, sir, I beg of you not to let the police know that he is still on the moor. They have given up the chase there, and he can lie quiet until the ship is ready for him. You can't tell on him without getting my wife and me into trouble. I beg you, sir, to say nothing to the police."

"What do you say, Watson?"

I shrugged my shoulders. "If he were safely out of the country it would relieve the taxpayer of a burden."

"But how about the chance of his holding someone up before he goes?"

"He would not do anything so mad, sir. We have provided him with all that he can want. To commit a crime would be to show where he was hiding."

"That is true," said Sir Henry. "Well, Barrymore——"

"God bless you, sir, and thank you from my heart! It would have killed my poor wife had he been taken again."

"I guess we are aiding and abetting a felony, Watson. But, after what we have heard, I don't feel as if I could give the man up, so there is an end of it. All right, Barrymore, you can go."

With a few broken words of gratitude the man turned, but he hesitated and then came back.

"You've been so kind to us, sir, that I should like to do the best I can for you in return. I know something, Sir Henry, and perhaps I should have said it before, but it was long after the inquest that I found it out. I've never breathed a word about it yet to mortal man. It's about poor Sir Charles' death."

The baronet and I were both upon our feet. "Do you know how he died?"

"No, sir, I don't know that."

"What then?"

"I know why he was at the gate at that hour. It was to meet a woman."

"To meet a woman! He?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the woman's name?"

"I can't give you the name, sir, but I can give you the initials. Her initials were L. L."

"How do you know this, Barrymore?"

"Well, Sir Henry, your uncle had a letter that morning. He had usually a great many letters, for he was a public man and well known for his kind heart, so that everyone who was in trouble was glad to turn to him. But that morning, as it chanced, there was only this one letter, so I took the more notice of it. It was from Coombe Tracey, and it was addressed in a woman's hand."

"Well?"

"Well, sir, I thought no more of the matter, and never would have done had it not been for my wife. Only a few weeks ago she was cleaning out Sir Charles' study—it had never been touched since his death—and she found the ashes of a burned letter in the back of the grate. The greater part of it was charred to pieces, but one little slip, the end of a page, hung together, and the writing could still be read, though it was grey on a black ground. It seemed to us to be a postscript at the end of the letter, and it said: 'Please, please, as you are a gentleman, burn this letter, and be at the gate by 10 o'clock.' Beneath it were signed the initials L. L."

"Have you got that slip?"

"No, sir, it crumbled all to bits after we moved it."

"Had Sir Charles received any other letters in the same writing?"

"Well, sir, I took no particular notice of his letters. I should not have noticed this one only it happened to come alone."

"And you have no idea who L. L. is?"

"No, sir. No more than you have. But I expect if we could lay our hands upon that lady we should know more about Sir Charles' death."

"I cannot understand, Barrymore, how you came to conceal this important information."

"Well, sir, it was immediately after that our own trouble came to us. And then again, sir, we were both of us very fond of Sir Charles, as we well might be considering all that he has done for us. To rake this up couldn't help our poor master, and it's well to go carefully when there's a lady in the case. Even the best of us——"

"You thought it might injure his reputation?"

"Well, sir, I thought no good could come of it. But now you have been kind to us, and I feel as if it would be treating you unfairly not to tell you all that I know about the matter."

"Very good, Barrymore; you can go." When the butler had left us Sir Henry turned to me. "Well, Watson, what do you think of this new light?"

"It seems to leave the darkness rather blacker than before."

"So I think. But if we can only trace L. L. it should clear up the whole business. We have gained that much. We know that there is someone who has the facts if we can only find her. What do you think we should do?"

"Let Holmes know all about it at once. It will give him the clue for which he has been seeking. I am much mistaken if it does not bring him down."

I went at once to my room and drew up my report of the morning's conversation for Holmes. It was evident to me that he had been very busy of late, for the notes which I had from Baker street were few and short, with no comments upon the information which I had supplied, and hardly any reference to my mission. No doubt his blackmailing case is absorbing all his faculties. And yet this new factor must surely arrest his attention and renew his interest. I wish that he were here.

October 17th.—All day today the rain poured down, rustling on the ivy and dripping from the eaves. I thought of the convict out upon the bleak, cold, shelterless moor. Poor devil! Whatever his crimes, he has suffered something to atone for them. And then I thought of that other one—the face in the cab, the figure against the moon. Was he also out in that deluge—the unseen watcher, the man of darkness? In the evening I put on my waterproof and I walked far upon the sodden moor, full of dark imaginings, the rain beating upon my face and the wind whistling about my ears. God help those who wander into the great mire now, for even the firm uplands are becoming a morass. I found the black tor upon which I had seen the solitary watcher, and from its craggy summit I looked out myself across the melancholy downs. Rain squalls drifted across their russet face, and the heavy, slate-colored clouds hung low over the landscape, trailing in grey wreaths down the sides of the fantastic hills. In the distant hollow on the left half hidden by the mist, the two thin towers of Baskerville Hall rose above the trees. They were the only signs of human life which I could see, save only those prehistoric huts which lay thickly upon the slopes of the hills. Nowhere was there any trace of that lonely man whom I had seen on the same spot two nights before.

As I walked back I was overtaken by Dr. Mortimer driving in his dog-cart over a rough moorland track, which led from the outlying farmhouse of Foulmire. He has been very attentive to us, and hardly a day has passed that he has not called at the hall to see how we were getting on. He insisted upon my climbing into his dog-cart and he gave me a lift homewards. I found him much troubled over the disappearance of his little spaniel. It had wandered on to the moor and had never come back. I gave him such consolation as I might, but I thought of the pony on the Grimpen Mire, and I do not fancy that he will see his little dog again.

"By the way, Mortimer," said I, as we jolted along the rough road, "I suppose there are few people living within driving distance of this whom you do not know?"

"Hardly any, I think."

"Can you, then, tell me the name of any woman whose initials are L. L.?"

He thought for a few minutes.

"No," said he. "There are a few gypsies and laboring folk for whom I can't answer, but among the farmers or gentry there is no one whose initials are those. Wait a bit, though," he added, after a pause. "There is Laura Lyons—her initials are L. L.—but she lives in Coombe Tracey."

"Who is she?" I asked.

"She is Frankland's daughter."

"What! Old Frankland, the crank?"

"Exactly. She married an artist named Lyons, who came sketching on the moor. He proved to be a blackguard and deserted her. The fault from what I hear may not have been entirely on one side. Her father refused to have anything to do with her because she had married without his consent, and perhaps for one or two other reasons as well. So, between the old sinner and the young one the girl has had a pretty bad time."

"How does she live?"

"I fancy old Frankland allows her a pittance, but it cannot be more, for his own affairs are considerably involved. Whatever she may have deserved, one could not allow her to go hopelessly to the bad. Her story got about and several of the people here did something to enable her to earn an honest living. Stapleton did for one and Sir Charles for another. I gave a trifle myself. It was to set her up in a typewriting business."

He wanted to know the object of my inquiries, but I managed to satisfy his curiosity without telling him too much, for there is no reason why we should take anyone into our confidence. Tomorrow morning I shall find my way to Coombe Tracey, and if I can see this Mrs. Laura Lyons of equivocal reputation a long step will have been made toward clearing one incident in this chain of mysteries. I am certainly developing the wisdom of the serpent, for when Mortimer pressed his questions to an inconvenient extent I asked him casually to what type Frankland's skull belonged, and so heard nothing but craniology for the rest of our drive. I have not lived for years with Sherlock Holmes for nothing.

I have only one other incident to record upon this tempestuous and melancholy day. This was my conversation with Barrymore just now, which gives me one more strong card which I can play in due time.

Mortimer had stayed to dinner, and he and the baronet played ecarte afterward. The butler brought me my coffee into the library, and I took the chance to ask him a few questions.

"Well," said I, "has this precious relation of yours departed, or is he still lurking out yonder?"

"I don't know, sir. I hope to heaven that he has gone, for he has brought nothing but trouble here! I've not heard of him since I left our food for him last, and that was three days ago."

"Did you see him then?"

"No, sir, but the food was gone when next I went that way."

"Then he was certainly there?"

"So you would think, sir, unless it was the other man who took it."

I sat with my coffee cup half way to my lips and stared at Barrymore.

"You know that there is another man then?"

"Yes, sir; there is another man upon the moor."

"Have you seen him?"

"No, sir."

"How do you know of him, then?"

"Selden told me of him, sir, a week ago or more. He's in hiding, too, but he's not a convict as far as I can make out. I don't like it, Dr. Watson—I tell you straight, sir, that I don't like it."

He spoke with a sudden passion of earnestness.

"Now, listen to me, Barrymore! I have no interest in the matter but that of your master. I have come here with no object except to help him. Tell me, frankly, what it is that you don't like."

Barrymore hesitated for a moment, as if he regretted his outburst, or found it difficult to express his own feelings in words.

"It's all these goings-on, sir," he cried at last, waving his hand towards the rain-lashed window which faced the moor. "There's foul play somewhere, and there's black villainy brewing, to that I'll swear! Very glad I should be, sir, to see Sir Henry on his way back to London again!"

"But what is it that alarms you?"

"Look at Sir Charles' death! That was bad enough, for all that the coroner said. Look at the noises on the moor at night. There's not a man would cross it after sundown if he was paid for it. Look at this stranger hiding out yonder, and watching and waiting! What's he waiting for? What does it mean? It means no good to anyone of the name of Baskerville, and very glad I shall be to be quit of it all on the day that Sir Henry's new servants are ready to take over the hall."

"But about this stranger," said I. "Can you tell me anything about him? What did Selden say? Did he find out where he hid, or what he was doing?"

"He saw him once or twice, but he is a deep one, and gives nothing away. At first he thought that he was the police, but soon he found that he had some lay of his own. A kind of gentleman he was, as far as he could see, but what he was doing he could not make out."

"And where did he say that he lived?"

"Among the old houses on the hillside—the stone huts where the old folk used to live."

"But how about his food?"

"Selden found out that he has got a lad who works for him and brings him all he needs. I daresay he goes to Coombe Tracey for what he wants."

"Very good, Barrymore. We may talk further of this some other time." When the butler had gone I walked over to the black window, and I looked through a blurred pane at the driving clouds and at the tossing outline of the wind-swept trees. It is a wild night indoors, and what must it be in a stone hut upon the moor. What passion of hatred can it be which leads a man to lurk in such a place at such a time! And what deep and earnest purpose can he have which calls for such a trial! There, in that hut upon the moor, seems to lie the very center of that problem which has vexed me so sorely. I swear that another day shall not have passed before I have done all that man can do to reach the heart of the mystery.

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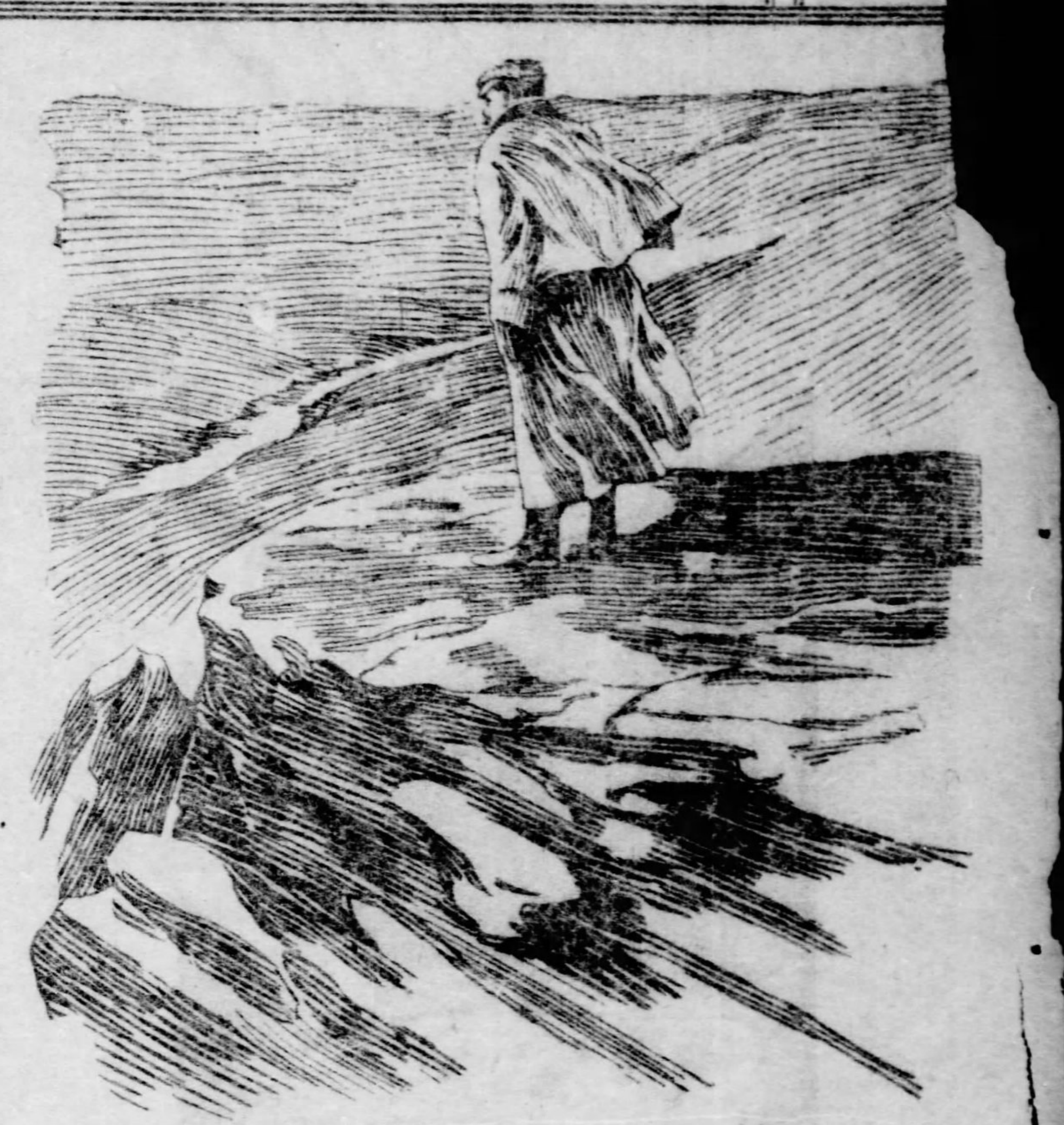
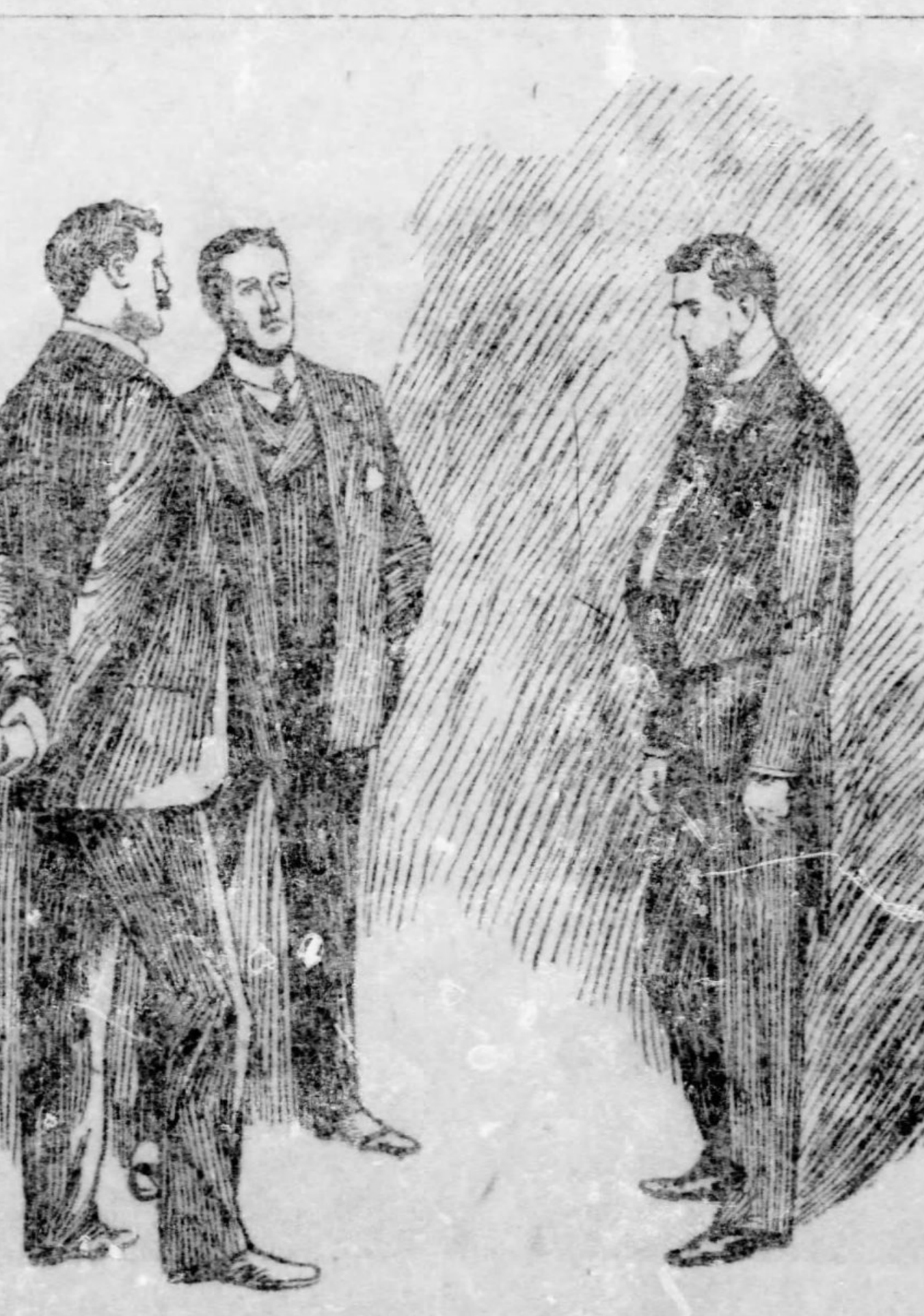


"From Its Craggy Summit I Looked Out Myself Across the Melancholy Downs."



"The Butler Was Standing, Very Pale but Very Collected, Before Us."

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY

Specially Compiled for The Pittsburgh Gazette by Wm. A. Armstrong.

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4. Address all communications to William Armstrong Crozier, Genealogist, 1662 Wilton avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Origin of the Nobility of England.

ONE of the first official acts of William of Normandy, after his accession to the throne of England, was to assume actual possession of all the land, which he divided into 700 baronies or great fiefs, and these were subdivided into about 60,000 knight's fees. The baronies were apportioned among his Norman followers who had assisted him in his enterprise, on condition of their performing certain offices—such as giving personal service when required; providing and equipping men for the field and executing other duties connected with the royal household.

The tenants-in-chief from the crown who held lands of the annual value of £400 were styled barons; and it is to them, and not to the members of the lowest grade of the nobility (to whom the title at present belongs), that reference is made when we read of the barons of the early days of England's history.

Many of the baronies conferred by the conqueror were of immense extent, and frequently comprised baroniae in Baronils, by the original tenants in capite from the crown making concessions to some of their vassals, in the some manner as they themselves held their possessions from the king. These secondary lords afterward came likewise to be styled barons. Hence arose the titles, greater and lesser barons.

At the death of William I. there were about 400 baronies in England; but so generally did the process of subinfeudation prevail that during the succeeding century the number was enormously increased. King John, fearing that the barons would become too powerful in the kingdom, attempted to check the practice but he was too irresolute, or too weak to accomplish it. Edward I. vigorously carried out the intentions of his predecessor, and by the most severe enactments abolished the continuance of a custom which from experience he had learned was fraught with much danger to the crown. Henry III., however, had some years before struck a fatal blow at the power of the barons, all of whom hitherto had been privileged to assemble for the purpose of assisting the king in the affairs of state; but Henry determined that the privilege should be accorded but to certain whom he selected. Writs were therefore dispatched in the king's name to a chosen number of barons, including some of the lesser degree, or those who did not hold in capite from the crown, and the writ thus issued constituted the receiver and his heirs general peers of the realm, to the exclusion of many of those who had hitherto enjoyed that privilege; and proof of tenure per baroniam was no longer required.

Of all the original baronies by feudal tenure not one remains—the earldom of Arundel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk in right of his tenure of Arundel castle, is the solitary exception, and this the duke holds by favor of a special act of parliament passed in the reign of Charles I.

In the reign of Richard II. barons were created not only by writ of summons, but by patent, by which the succession was restricted to the male heirs of the grantee, and in this manner commoners are usually elevated to the peerage at the present day.

The Powell Family.

I.

William Powell, born in England about 1670, settled in Philadelphia, Pa.

II.

John Powell of Philadelphia, born in England, died in 1748, married Margaret ——.

III.

Malachi Powell of Allegheny, Pa., born in Powell Valley, Pa., 1741, died in Freeport, Pa., 1826, married Sarah Hackett and had John, David, Malachi, James, William, Samuel, Joseph, Betsey and Sarah.

IV.

Samuel Powell of Pittsburgh, E. E., born there in 1790, died in Allegheny, 1856, married 1814, Isabella, daughter of George and Hannah (Sinky) Hosack, and had Sarah, George, Malachi, Hannah, Samuel, James, John, David, Isabella and Elizabeth.

V.

David Powell of Pittsburgh, born in Allegheny, April 28, 1831, married May 3, 1866, Agnes B., daughter of John and Eleanor (Boyd) Sleeth, and had Robert C., Margaret J., Mary A., David, George M. and John S.

Answers to Correspondents.

Nellie A. T., Pittsburgh.—Commence at the bottom and build up; that is, begin with your father and the immediate descendants, then with your grandfather and great-grandfather in same way. If you know where your family originally came from, ascertain if the records are available. Consult the wills and the marriage registers for any blanks in your family tree, also search the town and county histories. You may find it uphill work and will probably encounter many discouragements, but it will repay you in the long run. The charges of a genealogist vary according to the difficulty of the work and the location and accessibility of the records.

Mrs. W. C. I. Tidioute, Pa.—Robert Arthur was living in Turbit township, Northumberland county, Pa., in 1778 and 1781. Previous to that he received a grant of land in Cumberland county August 4, 1762, of 100 acres. This had formerly been Lancaster county. He served in the revolutionary war from Northumberland county, enlisting in 1778. I do not find any mention of his brother Charles.

O. V., Belle Vernon, Pa.—You may find what you require in the Frye (Virginia) genealogy, printed in 1880, or the Richmond, Virginia, Standard, volume III. There is a tradition that the Fry's came from Pennsylvania. The family use a coat of arms.

F. H. G., Allegheny.—Thank you for the interesting data sent. I will publish it in a future number of The Gazette. It will no doubt be appreciated by the genealogical readers.

E. B. H., Pittsburgh.—The genealogy of the Morgan family has just been published by the Shakespeare Press, Westfield, N. J. You can procure a copy from them. I do not know the price.

N. L., Pittsburgh.—No crest is given with the arms in the standard authorities.

R. M., Pittsburgh.—A trip here for the purpose you wish would be thrown away, as the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical society are closed until September 15. To join the above society you would have to be vouched for by two members in good standing.

C. A. B., Oil City.—For information in regard to the Huguenot Society of America, address Mrs. James M. Lawton, 105 E. Twenty-second street, New York City.

Lightning and Human Life

Written for Sunday Gazette by PROF. T. J CHAPMAN.

A STUDY of the casualties from lightning, as they are presented by the recent report of the national weather bureau, reveals some interesting facts. Your chance of being struck by lightning varies greatly in different parts of the country, and is better in Pennsylvania than in any other state in the union. There may not be much comfort in this; yet the probability even here is very remote. You are more likely to be elected to a good office. During a period of five years the greatest number of deaths in a single state occurred in Pennsylvania, the number being 186. Next to Pennsylvania came Ohio with 135 fatalities in the same five years; then, strangely enough, followed Indiana, Illinois and New York, each with 124.

In the year 1900 in the United States 713 persons were killed by lightning. In the single month of July in that year 202 persons were killed. The statistics go to show that it is much more dangerous out of doors during a thunderstorm than in the house. Of 562 persons killed, where the circumstances were recorded, 348 were out of doors and 214 were within. Of those killed within doors 158 were in houses and 56 were in barns, and of those killed outside 291 were in the open and 57 were under trees. Besides those killed by lightning in the year mentioned 973 persons were injured by it.

The region west of Denver is comparatively free from lightning casualties, there being but one person killed to each 10,000 square miles of territory; at this rate Pennsylvania's record would be only 20 or 25 persons, instead of 186. In Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas the rate of fatalities is about two to 10,000 square miles; in Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina it is about four; and in another area which includes Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, except Maine, where the rate is only about two, the death rate from lightning is over five to each 10,000 square miles.

The danger from lightning in the cities is less than in the country. One would suppose that so many lofty buildings and high pointed spires would attract the lightning and render life less safe; but the metallic roofs, steel frames, countless overhead wires and railroad tracks relieve the electric tension during thunderstorms; yet Prof. Henry of the weather bureau remarks that "should a cloud with a tremendous store of energy quickly approach, all the wires in 10 cities would not prevent it from discharging right and left until its store of energy had been dissipated."

There is no place of entire safety in a thunderstorm, but some places are much more dangerous than others. For instance, it is almost sure death to go under a tree at such a time. Trees are not often struck and men are not often struck, but the tree plus the man seems to present an almost certain target for the flying electricity. Only a short time ago, as many will recall, a gang of Italian workmen in the East End, Pittsburgh, ran under a tree for shelter and all were either killed or more or less injured. Trees under which cattle or sheep take refuge are frequently shattered in the same manner. Barns also, especially if they contain human beings, seem much more liable to be struck than dwelling houses. The whole number of barns in which persons have sought refuge from thunderstorms as compared to the whole number of dwelling houses containing people is extremely small, yet, as we have seen, the ratio of deaths in barns to those in houses was more than one to three.

A few years ago a man at work in a field in this neighborhood, as will be remembered, sought shelter from a sudden thunderstorm in a large dry goods box that lay there. A place apparently safter from lighining stroke than a mere box lying out in an open field could scarcely suggest itself; yet the box plus the man inside presented a point of attraction that was fatal to the human occupant. On the other hand, a locomotive rushing along through the open air, leaving a trail of smoke and steam and a current of hurrying air behind it, and presenting a score of metallic points, all of which are supposed to be special invitations to the electric fluid, would seem to be certainly marked out for destruction, and yet perhaps there is no record of a locotive's being struck by lightning, though they are running to and fro through thunderstorms every day in the week.

Recently 110 workmen on a railroad shop in this state took refuge from a thunderstorm in an empty store house. They left the back and front doors open, and a bolt of lightning passed through. Every man in the room was knocked down and a number of them were rendered unconscious. There is no accounting for the vagaries of the electric fluid when it cuts loose.

Yet dangerous as the lightning seems to be, "the total number of deaths and injuries," says a recent writer, "is so small in proportion to the population that if ordinary well-known precautions are taken none need be—as so many are—in bondage all their lifetime through fear of being struck by lightning." Franklin recommended as the safest place possible, if not one of absolute security from lightning stroke, a hammock or swinging bed suspended by silk cords equally distant from the walls on every side, and from the ceiling and floor above and below.

Resuscitating the Drowned.

The conviction is deepening that seaside and other water resorts should have better means for resuscitating drowned persons. In the experiments of Dr. Laborde of Paris, a vigorous dog was chloroformed until respiration ceased, when traction of the tongue for 15 minutes revived the animal, but on another trial until complete asphyxiation occurred, the tongue traction, purposely delayed five minutes, had no perceptible effect at the end of two hours. Yet another half-hour brought signs of life, complete recovery following. To ensure persistence in life-saving efforts, Dr. Laborde has improved his automatic apparatus, an electric motor serving to give continuous traction of the tongue for three hours.

"What is your impression of society asked the old-time friend.

"Well," answered Mr. Goldpurse, wouldn't like to have you mention it mother or the girls, but my impression that society is a place where a man w has worked his way up in the world fro nothing to a million is likely to ge sneered at because he can't play ping-pong."

OUR SUMMER HOUSE.

We're settled in the new home,
  Goodness me; it's very fine;
There's a vista, poets call it,
  From the windows where we dine.
There's a big, wide stoop around us
  With its fluted colums great—
But to reach us from the highway
  You must swing the iron gate.

There's a fish pond near the stable,
  Full of trout and pollywogs,
Comes a sound from it at midnight,
  Like the chorus of the frogs.
Say, a chimney's built outside us
  Almost reaching to the top
Of the fashionable fir-tree,
  But I always liked the pop'.

In the stables are the ponies;
  My! it almost makes me sob
When I gaze on that peculiar
  Nag they call the English cob.
God meant horses should be horses,
  With their tails and manes full swing.
Dash the man who first docked ponies;
  Tails were made to flirt and fling.

Ah! up-to-date new fashion
  Has crept in the house as well;
There's a chef down in the kitchen,
  In the hall a butler swell.
All our life has grown big-headed
  Since we got these things to grace—
From a trout pond in the barnyard
  To a mortgage on the place.
—Horace Seymour Keller

Indian Man-Trailers of the Great American Desert..

A HOPI (MOQUI) INDIAN RUNNER
APACHE SCOUT OF SUPERSTITION MOUNTAINS ARIZONA.
A MOQUI INDIAN RUNNER

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Aug. 19.—Upon recommendation of Gov. Murphy of Arizona, sheriffs of the various counties throughout the territory are empowered to swear in two Moqui, Apache or Piute Indians for each county as deputy constables. The duty of these Indians will be to aid the officers of the law in trailing horse and cattle thieves across the desert. This is the first time that the "red man" has ever been a regularly employed officer of the civil government, though he has, indeed, played a conspicuous part in the police department of the military in which he has been drafted to combat hostile redskins in times past. The Indians to be sworn in as deputies will receive the regular deputy's pay of $3 a day and expenses while in active service. The prospect of this remunerative employment is sufficient to keep the red men steadily on hand so that in cases of emergency their services may instantly be called into requisition by officers of the law. The action of the governor in regularly enlisting the services of these human bloodhounds is expected to have a widely deterrent effect on crime. There is but little doubt that the horse and cattle stealing which for years past in Arizona has exceeded any depredations of the previous six years will sensibly moderate.

The Moqui and Piute Indians are exceedingly friendly to the whites and for many years have rendered conspicuous service on special occasions. Although the Moquis are agricultural and peaceful by nature, they are even superior to the crafty Piutes in desert trailing. The bucks of both tribes possess remarkable powers of endurance and fortitude. They can travel over the desert in the burning sun at a pace which would soon kill off the strongest white man, however accustomed he were to the terrible fatigues of such a journey. They will travel for several days with the most meager allowance of water, and they are possessed of powers of observation that would put Cooper's famous Chingachgook to shame.

A Moqui or Piute runner will cover from 60 to 80 miles a day. In two days he will overtake a man on horseback who has had 36 hours' start. It is very rare than one of these desert bloodhounds ever loses a trail or becomes confused. He will run over beds of chalk and gravel hardly seeming to look to the ground. He devines as if by instinct the position of a water hole, and often leaves the trail entirely, taking a cut-off over an easier route, and arrives at the goal close upon the fugitive. Born and brought up in the desert, the Indian runner is in his native element and pursues his way with a sagacity and hardihood which the oldest "desert rat" can never acquire. Every year some old-timer and desert prospector perishes upon the desert. Although familiar with the country and accustomed to its hardships, the white man cannot inure himself completely to the scorching heat, and sooner or later the desert claims its own. Sometimes a white man will almost rival the Indian in trailing, but he is constitutionally incapable of ever becoming acclimated to this hostile country.

The training of the Moqui Indian runner begins in childhood and lasts through life. The Moqui Indian villages in Arizona are located upon high buttes or mesas, often inaccessible save by the approach which they have carved in its precipitous sides, and commanding a sweeping view of the surrounding country. The distance of these villages to the more fertile country where the Indian cultivates his scanty crops is often as great as from 20 to 30 milees, or even more, and as the Moquis are essentially domestic they leave each morning before dawn for the fields, returning at night to the village. The Indian spends but a few hours at work, the middle of the day being devoted to a prolonged siesta. In this manner have grown a race of runners, lithe, hardy, vigorous, spare of limb, deep of flank and broad chested. The Piutes and their close cousins, the Apaches, on the other hand, are nomadic by nature and war-like by inclination; while not possessing the endurance of the Moquis or the power to subsist for many days on scanty vegetable fare, they are far more resourceful in the subtleties of war. An Indian runner will cross the desert with a load in better time than a man on horseback could accomplish the same journey.

For many years the special police have availed themselvees of "Lo's" services in districts where he could readily be brought into requisition. A good trailer is always in demand to hunt up lost cattle or horses. Of late the Indian has demanded a higher value for his services, but now it is in the power of every county in Arizona to have one of these capable deputies on hand.

INDIGO, THE OLDEST DYE KNOWN TO MAN

Industry Which Began in Egypt and Babylon Is in Its Decline in Central America.

By JOHN L. CASPAR.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

Street Scene in St. Vicente, the Center of the Indigo Trade.

ST. VICENTE, SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 18.—Probably the oldest dye-stuff known to man is indigo. It might be too much to say that Noah's garments were colored with it when he took his historic cruise; but it is hardly to be doubted that Joseph's coat of many colors owed at least a good part of its brilliance to the use of this common article. Indigo has been found in the Egyptian pyramids; in the ruined cities of Babylonia; and in the shops and the houses of Pompeii. It is a product of many different plants; is found in nearly all countries, and has for untold ages been used by the savage and the enlightened alike.

And yet at the present time indigo is produced, in commercially important quantities, in but two sections of the globe—Central America and India, in the neighborhood of Bengal. These are the last strongholds of an industry that was once world-wide. The chemist has succeeded in improving on the round-about process of nature to such an extent that the indigo farmer, like the cochineal raiser, has been almost driven from the business.

That it still survives in India and Central America is due in both cases rather to the demand of native tribes, who will accept no substitute, however excellent, than to the requirements of civilization; although a considerable quantity is still exported for special purposes to the United States and Europe.

Nature's Bountiful Provision.

It is said that there are 150 species of indigo-producing plants known to the botanists. But one is cultivated in Central America, and that is known scientifically as "isatis tinctoria," but popularly as giquislete. It is a shrubby annual, growing two to three feet in height, with pennate leaves of a dull bluish green. It is the nearest approach to a weed native to these latitudes, and, together with wild ginger, gives considerable trouble to the owners of fruit plantations. It produces long, beautiful racemes of pale red flowers, which in turn give way to hundreds of tiny seeds.

The indigo planter sows his seed about the first of April, in drills one foot apart. From that time forward constant weeding and hoeing are necessary to keep down the growth of ginger, reeds, ferns and grasses that would otherwise retard the growth of the crop and further injure it by the necessity of being cut with it.

By the last of June or the first of July the plants begin to blossom and the first crop is harvested. The plants are cut off close to the ground with a short, sharp machete, tied in bundles and carried to the steeping vats. Almost immediately new shoots start from the old roots and in two months more another but smaller crop is secured. Still a third crop is cut in November, after which the roots die.

Extracting the Color.

The bundles of freshly-cut giquislete are packed in huge vats. It is then weighted down with heavy wooden beams and large stones, and enough water is let in to just cover it. In 10 to 12 hours fermentation begins, so much gas being released that the great bubbles rising to the top give the water the appearance of boiling.

In a short time the water becomes light green in color, when it is drained off by pipes running from the bottom of the vat into another placed at a lower level. More water is then run into the upper vat, and this becomes green like the first.

In the second vat the green liquid is violently agitated by being beaten with rods, or sometimes by paddles run by power, in order to "separate the grain," as they express it. Agitation causes the liquid to change its color from green to a bright blue, and to deposit a sediment in the bottom of the vessel. After being allowed to settle for some hours, the sediment is drawn off into a third vat at a still lower level, from which it is pumped into a boiler.

After being slightly heated the liquid is again allowed to settle, clear water rising to the top. As much of this as possible is skimmed off and the residue is then brought to the boiling point. It is then poured upon a very fine cloth stretched over a wooden framework and allowed to drip. When drained to the consistence of thick cream it is removed and subjected to enormous screw pressure, causing it to become about as hard as cheese. It is then cut by brass wires into cubes three inches square, and when these are dried and polished they are ready for market.

Decline of an Industry.

The finest indigo is packed in "serons," which are rude shapeless cases made of dried ox skins. It is claimed that no other method of packing for shipments prevents deterioration of quality so well as this, well made serons being perfectly airtight and moisture proof.

Twenty years ago the exports of indigo from Central America exceeded 3,500,000 pounds, valued at approximately $2,750,000. Exact statistics of production at the present time are unobtainable, but probably the exports are not more than one twentieth of what they were at the period above stated. The reason is to be found, not in a falling off in the demand for indigo dyes, but in the discovery of a method of compounding these dyes in the laboratory at a less expense than that necessary to extract them from the giquislete.

Twenty years ago or thereabouts, Dr. Bayer of Munich discovered a method of extracting indigo from coal tar, and from that time forward the cultivation of giquislete has steadily declined. The artificial product is almost identical, chemically, with the natural, and is secured at little expense from what was formerly regarded not merely as useless but as a nuisance.

The evolution of coal tar from its former position as a waste product to its present commercial importance must in fact be regarded as one of the most wonderful triumphs of the new chemistry. Not only are a great variety of dyes obtained from it, but it is largely used in the manufacture of printer's ink and black varnish. Saccharin—much sweeter than sugar and harmless in the worst case of diabetes, where the use of sugar would mean death—is obtained from the same uncompromising source; as are also many perfumes, flavoring extracts and drugs.

However, the advance of science cannot convert the native Central American to the use of any substitute for natural giquislete dyes; and until the native races of Aztec, Toltec and Indian descent become entirely extinct this branch of tropical agriculture will remain of considerable local importance.

The brilliantly colored garments affected by the inhabitants of the interior towns and villages form one of the most attractive and picturesque features of the country. The effects are always striking, often startling, and not infrequently highly artistic. These garments are nearly always of native woven cloth and are sometimes draped in a style that would make the fortune of a northern fashion innovator could he but imitate it.

It is a fact little known in the north that before the period of the civil war the production of indigo was a very important industry in Georgia and South Carolina. Many southern plantations raised nothing but indigo, disregarding even King Cotton in favor of the dye plant. Most of these plantations were destroyed by the contending armies, and the others were abandoned in favor of the cultivation of the necessities of existence. The abolition of slave labor was regarded as precluding the possiblity of profit so that the industry was never resumed.

The species of plant was not the same as that grown here, as this will not thrive farther north than the latitude of Durango, Mexico. The wild plants are still common throughout the gulf states, but it is said that not a pound of vegetable indigo has been produced in the United States since the war.

FIRST SCIENTIFIC NEWS FROM MARTINIQUE

UNTIL a few days past the daily newspapers had ceased to give any word of the still active volcanoes on Martinique and St. Vincent. Public attention had been directed toward royal pageantry and the home-coming of successful generals, and only the scientific expeditions sent out by the United States and England had been watching the two terrible menacers of the human race in the Windward islands. When the trilling reports in the newspapers ceased the volcanoes themselves had by no means stopped flinging up their clouds of steam, dust and ashes into the air, as will be seen from the account written by Dr. Hill of the United States expedition. The expedition is stronger in men of scientific attainments than any which has previously studied such an outbreak of volcanic energy at first hand, and the results of its investigations will therefore have much weight. Some preliminary statements have already appeared in the American National Geographic Magazine, and from it the following extracts (from Dr. Hill's statement), are taken:

Extent of Destruction of St. Pierre.

"The zone of the catastrophe in Martinique forms an elongated oval, containing on land about eight square miles of destruction. This oval is partly over the sea. The land part is bounded by lines running from Le Precheur to the peak of Mont Pelee, thence curving around to Carbet. There were three well-marked zones:

"(1) A center of annihilation, in which all life, vegetable and animal, was utterly destroyed. The greater northern part of St. Pierre was in this zone.

"(2) A zone of singeing, blistering flame, which also was fatal to all life, killing all men and animals, burning the leaves on the trees, and scorching, but not utterly destroying, the trees themselves.

"(3) A large outer non-destructive zone of ashes, wherein some vegetation was injured."

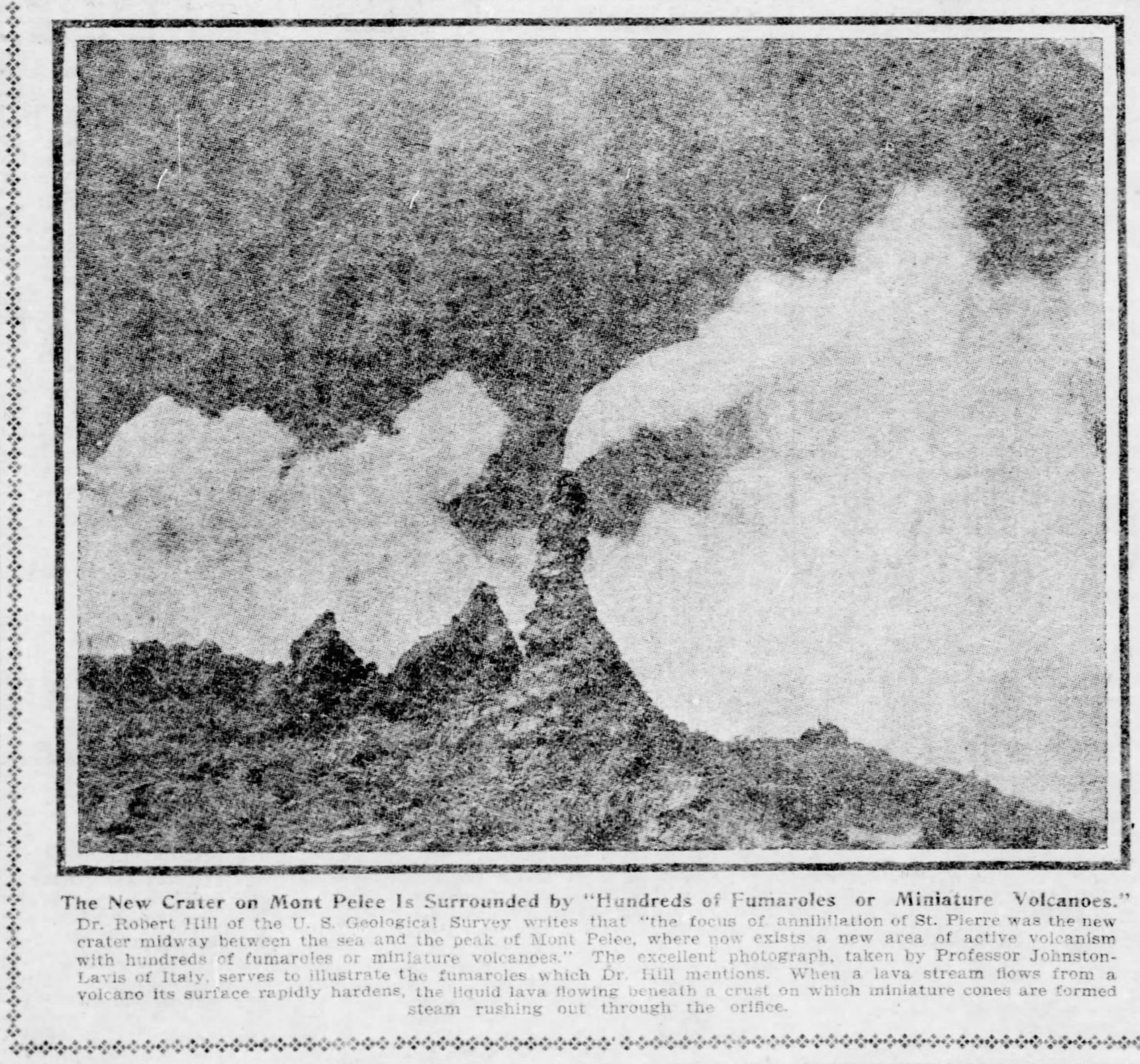
Vomiting Hot Black Mud.

"The focus of annihilation was the new crater, midway between the sea and the peak of Mont Pelee, where now exists a new area of active volcanism with hundreds of fumaroles or miniature volcanoes. The new crater is now vomiting black, hot mud, which is falling into the sea. Both craters, the old and new, are active. Mushroom-shaped steam explosions constantly ascend from the old crater, while heavy ash-laden clouds float horizontally from the new crater. The old one ejects steam, smoke, mud, pumice and lapilli, but no molton lava. The salient topography is unaltered. The destruction of St. Pierre was due to the new crater. The explosion had great superficial force, acting in radial directions, as is evidenced by the dismounting and carrying for yards the guns in the battery on the hill south of St. Pierre and the statue of the Virgin in the same locality, and also by the condition of the ruined houses in St. Pierre. According to the testimony of some persons there was an accompanying flame. Others think the incandescent cinders and the force of their ejection were sufficient to cause the destruction. This must be investigated."

Lightning-Like Bolts.

"My attempt to examine the crater of Mont Pelee has been futile. I succeeded, however, in getting very close to Morne Rouge. At 7 o'clock on Monday evening, May 26, I witnessed from a point near the ruins of St. Pierre a frightful explosion from Mont Pelee and noted the accompanying phenomena. While these eruptions continue no sane man should attempt an ascent to the crater of the volcano. Following the salvos of detonations from the mountain, gigantic mushroom-shaped columns of smoke and cinders ascended into the clear, starlit sky and then spread in a vast black sheet to the south and directly over my head. Through this sheet, which extended a distance of 10 miles from the crater, vivid and awful lightning bolts flashed with alarming frequency. They followed distinct paths of ignition, but were different from lightning in that the bolts were horizontal and not perpendicular. This is indisputable evidence of the explosive oxidation of the gases after they left the crater. This is a most important observation and it explains in part the awful catastrophe. This phenomenon is entirely new in volcanic history. I took many photographs, but do not hesitate to acknowledge that I was terrified.

"Nearly all the phenomena of these volcanic outbreaks are new to science, and many of them have not yet been explained. The volcano is still intensely active, and I cannot make any predictions as to what it will do."



The New Crater on Mont Pelee Is Surrounded by "Hundreds of Fumaroles or Miniature Volcanoes."

Dr. Robert Hill of the U. S. Geological Survey writes that "the focus of annihilation of St. Pierre was the new crater midway between the sea and the peak of Mont Pelee, where now exists a new area of active volcanism with hundreds of fumaroles or miniature volcanoes." The excellent photograph, taken by Professor Johnston-Lavis of Italy, serves to illustrate the fumaroles which Dr. Hill mentions. When a lava stream flows from a volcano its surface rapidly hardens, the liquid lava flowing beneath a crust on which miniature cones are formed steam rushing out through the orifice.

A Fresh Eruption on July 9.

A telegram from Fort de France to the minister of the colonies in Paris on June 26 announced that there is "a constant improvement in the condition of the volcano," but on Thursday, July 10, telegraphic reports confirmed Dr. Hill's opinion, the following telegram being received at Paris from Fort de France: "A terrible eruption occurred here yesterday, lasting from half-past seven until midnight. The population were seized with panic. The damage is unknown. The telegraph wires were burnt by the electric discharges. Fears are entertained for the safety of the English mission, which is anchored at the Carbet. The members of the French scientific mission left yesterday for Guadeloupe." Another telegram states: "A volcanic cloud charged with electricity appeared in the sky yesterday evening. It was intensely black and seemed to be constellated with luminous points. There was also lightning accompanied by loud thundering. The atmosphere was distressingly warm. The population were frightened but calm."

Members of the United States expedition have ascended the Soufriere in St. Vincent from the west side. The account states that "The ascent was exceedingly difficult owing to the mud that covered the mountain side, but the ground was cold. After a tiresome scramble up the slippery hill the rim of the old crater was reached about mid-day. There was no trace whatever of vegetation, but there had been no change in the topographical outlines of the mountain on that side, and the old crater retained its tragic beauty. The great mass of water that formerly lay serenely about 500 feet below the rim of the crater had disappeared, and the crater appeared to be a dreadful chasm more than 2,000 feet deep. With the aid of a glass water was made out at the bottom of this abyss.

Colored Sunsets.

In a letter to Nature, which has since the eruptions been devoting many columns to the volcanic outbreak, Dr. William J. S. Lockyer writes from the Solar Physics Observatory that "the recent fine weather has enabled one to observe the sunsets and after-glows under very favorable circumstances, and the most striking feature observed was the predominance of the beautiful salmon-color tinge which became most intense when the after-glow was brightest. Practically none of the sunsets observed were strikingly red, but the yellow, purple and pinkish tinges were most general. The sunsets of June 22 and 26 and the sunrises of June 27-29 were those which showed the salmon tint to the greatest advantage."

A surprisingly yellow sunset occurred on July 9 from 8 to 8:10 p. m.

Mosquitoes Like Dark Blue.

The color of the clothing taken for the summer vacation is likely to become of importance in securing protection against insects. Colors prove to have a decided influence on mosquitoes, at any rate, and in the experiments made a person dressed in white flannel was unmolested, while another in dark-grey was quickly attacked. Dark blue was most attractive.

The number of mosquitoes entering boxes lined with other colors diminished in this order: Dark red, brown, scarlet, black, slate grey, olive green, violet, leaf green, blue, pearl grey, pale green, light blue, ochre, white and orange. None entered yellow lined boxes.

It is probable that other winged insects are similarly affected, and it is suggested that an attractive color may be made to lure flies, etc., to destruction, and that nets and screens to keep them off should be yellow.

Where He Roosts.

Hewitt—I go to bed with the chickens.

Jewett—I shouldn't think you'd like sleeping in a hen coop.

Casey—Well, ye can't prevint what's past an' gone.

Cassidy—Shure, ye could av ye only acted quick enough.

Casey—How could ye?

Cassidy—Shtop it befoor it happens.

IN THE MIDST OF PANAMA'S RUINS

Pen Picture of the Famous Canal. Moral and Material Ruin Wrought by Greed for Gold.

By WINIFRED PERCIVAL.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

IN a figurative sense Panama has been on the tongues of the whole world lately and for the past 20 years. It has shaken one nation to its very foundations and may yet upset the greatest republic the world has ever seen. Wonderful stories have been told in the past ten years of the magnificence that reigned in Panama during the days of the canal under the French regime. But now all is dead and has been for many years. Things occurring this present week, however, may do much towards restoring its old liveliness. There is much of interest hitherto untold about this great enterprise which promised so much in profit and which paid so much in ruins.

At present the isthmus is overspread with peace, but the peace of death. There is a straggling, stagnant ditch stretching from Colon along which slimy serpents, rich in color, sneak their ways through dark and deadly jungle, venomously hissing at the peasants' cry of France that the serpents' pestilential promenade may yet be changed to an avenue of progress.

The pride and the pocket of one great nation has already been touched, the surplus of those who have sweated on the little farms of that nation have vanished, great names have been challenged, and the world at large for the past 10 years has been justly asking for fair statements of the whole affair.

How It All Begain.

If the Suez canal, 87 miles in length, cost $96,000,000, was it not easy for the people to believe that the Panama isthmus, 47 miles in width, might be cut for $120,000,000?

They did believe it and gave over their little moneys, but great in the aggregate, and thus it was in 1879 Count Ferdinand de Lesseps and suite stepped ashore at Colon from lands of triumph. Picturesque Panama spread her gayly-colored wings, made all the music possible, and golden days were flush with bands and banners. The guests of honor from la belle France accomplished in two hours what had cost Balboa weeks of deadly marching. They had crossed on a good roadbed from Colon to Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The many surveys of the past were gathered up for reference, the line was put in charge of division engineers. De Lesseps and friends finished their lunch, took a train across for the final "exploration," the 12 o'clock whistle blew, and labor lifted pickaxes by the thousands. Then comes that eight years' orgie, besides which Belshazzar's feast was a pale-colored pink tea.

President Grant's Prophetic Words.

In the meantime many men spoke doubtfully of the project, but their words were lost in the delirious din. Gen. Grant was one of these men. He was an engineer, and more than this, he had studied the situation years before from an actual examination of the ground. He saw things stripped of charming contour and misleading leafage, as they were concretely in skeleton, in fact. His words of [illegible] recalled now as they were in 1883 because of their marvelous coincidence with the facts.

"Considering the engineering difficulties," said Gen. Grant, "attending the diversion of the Charges river and the necessary construction of an artificial lake to hold its floods, together with the tunnelling or open cuts, the cost of the canal cannot be less than $400,000,000, and would be probably much more."

Compare this prophetic estimate with the figures. The cost of the canal up to March 8, 1890, when the doors were closed, is given by Achille Monchicourt in his report as liquidator as 1,313,418,840.18 francs, or $262,683,768. There have been many projects for finishing the canal with estimates of cost. A late project advocated with authority, warmth and force by the eminent engineer, M. Bunan-Varilla, in his recent work on the "Past, Present and Future of Panama," puts the cost of completion at 720,000,000 francs, or $144,000,000. Accept these, for the moment, as true, and add them to the figures of the liquidator, and there practically result the figures of Gen. Grant, made over 20 years ago.

It seems, however, that Grant was connent of an isthmian canal. He was only protesting against false figures. "For," said he, "if it is not accomplished by America, it will undoubtedly be accomplished by some of our rivals in power and influence."

Engineer Eads, the famous patron of Tehauntepec, gave his opinion at the same time. Referring to the meeting of eminent engineers in Paris, he said that the cost of the canal was estimated at 1,200,000,000 francs, but that subsequently by careful estimate this amount was reduced to $168,000,000, without including interest during construction.

"In a locality," continued Mr. Eads, "where the rainfall is incessant and enormous, it is not probable that such a work can be completed in less than 20 years, but if we assume that it can be done in 10, the interest at 5 per cent during this time would add $84,000,000 to this estimate, making a grand total of $262,000,000."

Finger of Decay Everywhere.

Many of the small cottages have fallen to pieces. There are magazines and workshops which have fallen to decay. There is a large hospital on the sea beach at Colon, and two very large "palaces," which were built at immense expense, and which were never more than partly occupied.

In Panama over $5,000,000 were spent in erecting the hospitals, the costliness of which was enhanced by the expenditure incurred in clearing and cutting the hillsides in such a manner as to enable the buildings to be erected.

Many thousands of dollars were also expended in purchasing the building, which was converted into the general office. Horses and carriages without number were purchased for the use of the "chefs" and "sub-chefs," many of whom "had scarcely entered a carriage before." Thousands of dollars were unnecessarily spent in the maintenance and care of the stock. The grooms were paid high salaries for doing nothing.

The buildings on both sides of the canal all along the line have nearly fallen to pieces. The warehouses, dredges, steam chalongs, clappets and locomotives are kept in order at a cost of about $30,000 a month. There is a dredge with the endless chain of buckets. They were a new thing, never had been tried, and proved a failure. But the director-general did not think of getting a few at first with which to experiment. They were ordered by the thousands of dollars' worth, which were burying money in the morasses where the dismantled wrecks now lie.

To every such purchase there was added an additional 25 per cent, allowed as commissions to the officials. Thus it was that vessel load after vessel load of magnificent machinery was purchased, but never used. To save demmurrage, it was often dumped from the ship into the water, and the vessel sent back to France and Belgium for more machinery.

All Colon is built on made ground, and some of this machinery now lies buried under the house built on the point for Count de Lesseps. I have it from an authoritative source that there was $50,000,000 worth of machinery that was never used, and that as much as two ships full and many schooners full were shipped back to Belgium and sold for old iron.

Little Magnificence Left.

I am frank to say, however, that there is little surface show on the isthmus of the cyclone of carnival and corruption that swept over it. For example, the so-called palace of the De Lesseps is a common affair. It could be put up in the states, I should say, for $10,000 easily. Yet I am told it cost over $100,000. Then the company's office is by no means impressive. The Panama hospitals, out on the side of Mt. Ancon, just overlooking the city, are long frame buildings with cots much like those in the common Chimbarazo hospital of war times in Virginia. The terraces cut about the hill are flung at any one who fails to see the money in the monument.

An uninformed stranger would say at first glance that the management had pinched themselves and that the poor De Lesseps was housed in far too lowly a manner for one so lordly. But when I say that the Panama railroad now charges $5 in gold as fare across 47 miles of isthmus, and that it was formerly $25, the reader can understand what was claimed during flush times.

The only real work which has been completed on the canal is from Fox river to Gatun, a distance of eight miles. That at La Boca (the mouth of the canal on the Pacific side) Culebra, Obispo, Paraiso and Bohio Solado, is utterly out of proportion to the millions of dollars spent upon it. Some ships could have navigated there 10 or 12 years ago, but at this date that stretch of the proposed canal has filled up rapidly and will require the expenditure of an enormous sum of money in order to render the channel fit for navigation.

Bounds of Reason Overstepped.

Of course, in the first days of the canal high wages were largely unavoidable, but that reason was overleaped is amply evidenced. A significant story is told by the millions of broken bottles that cover the face of the earth, sweep the beaches and line the banks of the canal at La Boca and other places. Heaps of bottles that a score of years have not been able to remove. Panama is a junkman's paradise, from the bottle standpoint. These bottles, unlike the crazy buildings referred to elsewhere, are easily seen to represent something. That they were of noble brands there is no doubt. At La Boca there are enough champagne bottles to fill a ship and on the beach at Panama care must be taken not to put the feet on upturned edges as the pebbles are not thick. The wine represented by these broken bottles I candidly believe would keep New York on one continous blooming bat for the period of one year, and leave a little bit over for a Prince Henry celebration for Pittsburgh and Boston. Therefore, it is little wonder, after all, that debauch followed the deadly depression of the climate, where idleness even now is almost the only thing that is compatible with tolerable strength. What a wrench it must have been for De Lesseps and his followers to have been snatched from the Avenue de l'Opera to the Plaza Cathedral.

What a spasmodic, desperate attempt this was to kill ennui and enervation by bringing in at any cost flash and fandango, high mettled steeds, princesses whose blushes had the new life of morning, and whose kisses went only with sparkling wine. They tried hard to bring Paris with them. Paris came as far as it could and then another Sodom was set like a diamond in the midst of the sea. Corruption hovered over everything. The actual bodies of the debauchees crumbled with decay under the torch of the most foul and criminal of diseases, whose mark even now is stamped upon a very large proportion of those who remain.

The isthmus is narrow, with a town on either side, and a filling in of pestilential swamps. In the days of the canal the two little towns at night were, as far as the people were concerned, as brilliantly cosmopolitan as Paris or New York. They were steaming with the breath of fine wine and the carnival of lord and lady; were pulsing with the issues of "two asides" or "three asides" of the gaming table; were rich lipped with sensual laughter that floated in warm waves over plaza and palm, rich in gloom against moonlight that moved the blood to madder escapade. In such places were the grandees, the chefs, the contractors sheltered at night when the thrill of the town was on. During the day they were prone in the cool retreats of the dredges, reckless under the amorous touch of absinthe, trained to fraud and conscious of its toleration, face to face with nameless, naked brutes in human shape that, ill of fever, reeled and died before the earth they themselves had thrown up had lost its freshness. Corruption lay like a pall over body and soul, and consciences lay deadened under this pall.

Cost of the Panama Scandal.

The total amount received by the contractors for real or alleged work was $92,000,000. Of this amount $20,000,000 represents labor alleged to have been paid for. The American Dredging Company's charges amounted to $14,000,000. This amount included an unexplained indemnity item, which nothing has ever appeared to justify, and which amounted to nearly $2,250,000. Another American firm's account for operations and plant amounted to $3,000,000. The books of this firm were so irregularly kept that the admitted balance of profits amounting to $1,500,000 must be accepted with reserve. It is calculated that the total traceable profits of the contractors was near $16,000,000.

A Trip Over the Isthmus.

To one simply taking a flight across by train the effect of the air is stifling. It seems to be tepid and rich and pregnant and pulsing under the slow moving enveloping effluvia.

There is none of that champagne of canal days left in the air. Frequently an April rain will come and go. Then the sun will steam and carpet the marshes with a clinging, odorous mist.

Everything seems to be in covenant with death. The growth is lush and the exudescence of bog is seemingly fathomless with excess of life germ. Not a bird can be seen; a note would die of ennui among these jungles before it had made its way out of the songster's throat. A fresh breath of the Pacific at Panama after the crossing is, indeed, as the drop of water would have been upon the tongue of Dives.

The Crown Prince of Portugal.

This portrait of the youthful Crown Prince was taken on the occasion of his recent visit to represent his father at the coronation. The Prince, Louis Philippe, Duke of Braganza, was born at Lisbon in March, 1887. His father is a kinsman of the King and honorary colonel of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. His mother, who was born at Twickenham, is the sister of the Duke of Orleans.

"Bug."

Bug originally meant goblin. The Welsh word bug means a ghost. The Hebrew word, which in psalms xc., 5, is represented by "terror," was in the early translations rendered bug, the verse being: "Thou shalt not be afraid of any bugs by night."

At last arrangements have been made for the construction of the Cape to Cairo railroad. It is to built through the Congo Free State to the upper waters of the Nile. The road from Stanley Falls to Albert Nyanza will supply the missing link. The old German route is abandoned.

A SAILOR'S SUMMONS.

Something white came up last night,
  It was the mist, I wist, or rain,
It wheeled about, flashed in and out,
  And beckoned 'gainst the window pane.
It was a bird, no doubt—no doubt
  And will not come again.

And something beat with slow repeat,
  And heavy swell, the old sea-wall,
And shrill and clear and piercing sweet,
  I thought I heard the boatswain's call.
The sails were set, and yet, and yet,
  It may have been no boat at all.

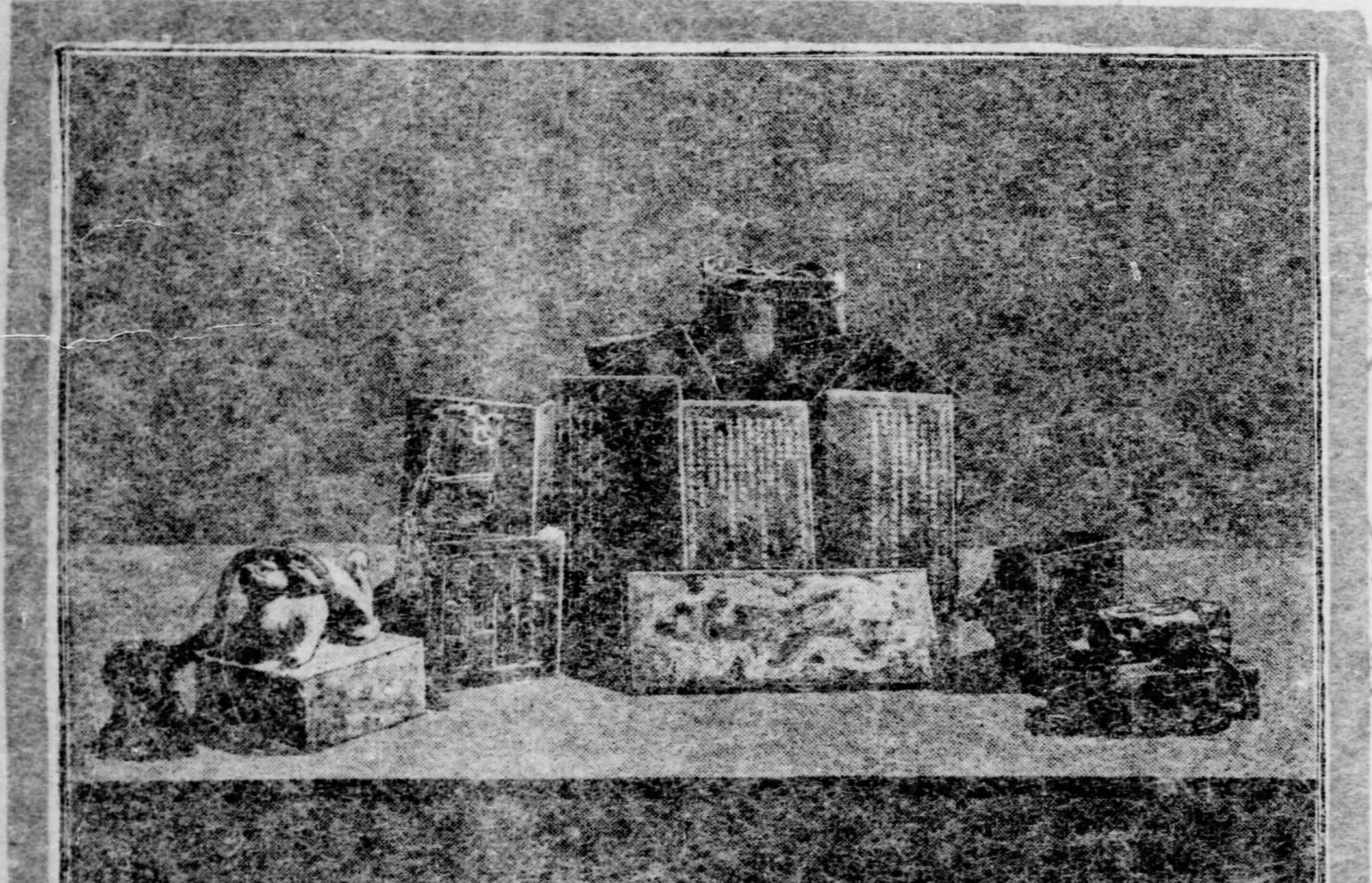
But if tonight a sail should leap,
  From out the dark and driving rain,
You must not hold me back nor weep,
  For I must sail a trackless main,
To find and have, to hold and keep,
  What I have sought so long in vain.

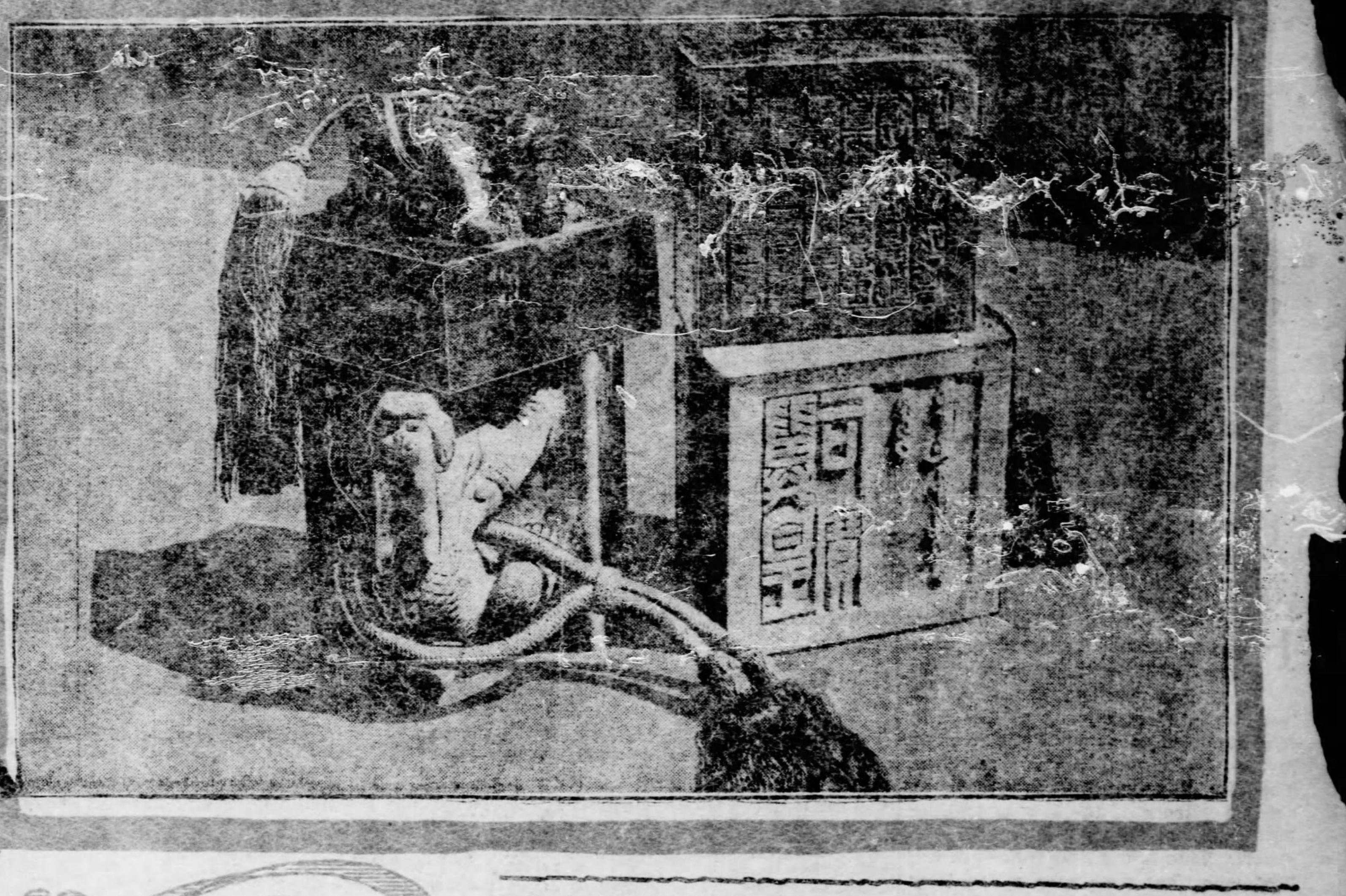
I need no chart of sea nor sand,
  Nor any blazing beacon star,
My prow against wild waves shall stand
  Until it cuts the blessed bar,
And I run up the shining strand
  Where my lost youth and Mary are.

—Flavia Rosser in August National.

SACRED TABLETS LOOTED IN PEKING

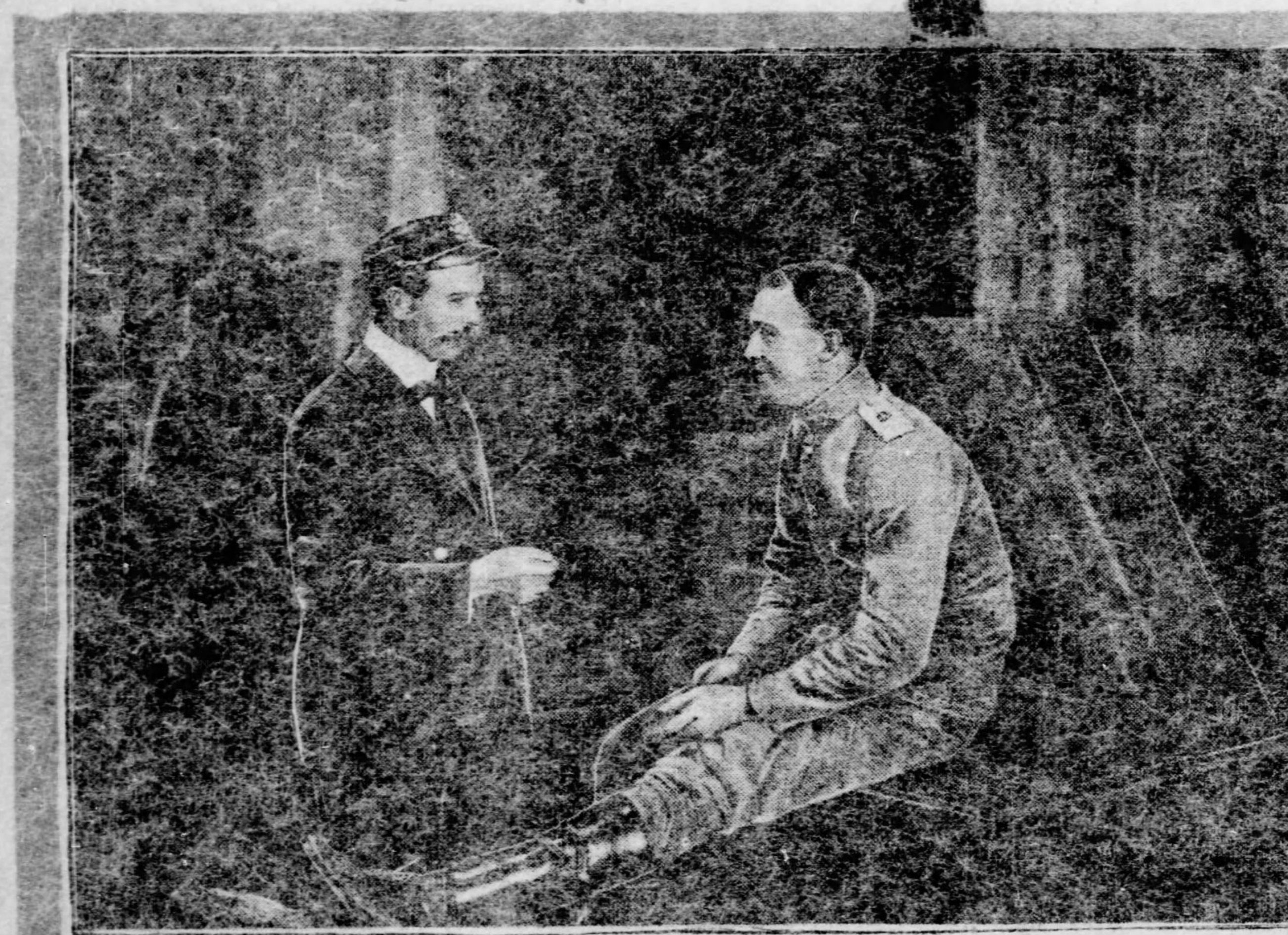
BY M. C. Craft.





THE CAPTURED IMPERIAL SEALS.

THE CAPTURED JADE TABLETS



LIEUT. J. B. SCHOEFFEL.

SEIZURE OF RICH CHINESE LOOT

By M. C. CRAFT.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

FIVE imperial jade seals of the Chinese government and 12 sacred jade tablets from the imperial temple in Peking were recently seized by the customs officers in San Francisco and are now awaiting final disposition in the vaults of the treasury department. The seals and 10 of the tablets were part of the baggage of First Lieut. John B. Schoeffel of the Ninth infantry and the other two tablets were in the possession of a civilian who also returned on the transport Sherman. The jade was not on the manifest of the ship nor was it declared as part of the baggage of either man. The jade belonging to Schoeffel was among the company baggage of the Ninth infantry and Schoeffel allowed it to be taken away without protest, and was apparently, the coolest man on the deck after it had been seized.

Although all baggage from the Phillipines is given strict examination, the customs officers had been warned to look out particularly for this particular company, as the word had been passed about that it had a great deal of loot in its possession.

Lieut. Schoeffel took part with his company, M of the Ninth infantry, in the advance on and capture of Peking by the allied forces in 1900. That campaign was chiefly remarkable for its loot. Schoeffel says that he purchased the jade from a Chinese for $50. The Chinese was very mysterious in his actions and anxious to sell. Schoeffel packed it away in the same box in which it was seized and had it with him in Manila for two years. The Chinese government has offered large rewards for these very articles and all foreign governments have been asked to watch for them. The sacred tablets from the imperial temple are the most important. Each tablet is a history of the reign of one emperor and is of enormous value, both in point of age and sentiment, as they have never been duplicated. Both the tablets and the seals are of the purest jade, flawless and hightly carved and polished. The carving is the work of an artist. The seals are heavy, about five inches square and two inches thick, and have elaborate handles in the form of dragons with five toes, which indicates that they belong to the royal family. The tablets are about one foot long by four inches in width and are half an inch thick. The seals have fine yellow silk cords attached to them and the tablets are protected by silk mats of yellow, another evidence of their imperial character. The tablets have been translated by Consul General Ho Yow.

BIRDS AND DOGS WHO KEEP SHOP

Intelligent Animals Who Mind Their Masters' Business While Away.

Anyone passing along a certain side street in Birmingham, England, not so very long ago might have been witness to the rather funny sight of a full grown man dashing out of a dingy drug store pursued by an angry magpie, which was venting its wrath in loud screams, much flapping of wings, and by viciously pecking for all it was worth at the last-retreating head.

As soon as the man had placed a yard or so between himself and the shop door, however, the magpie quickly flew to the ground and hopped back to the shop in evident high glee at the success of its enterprise. An inquiry at the druggist's elicited the information that "Mag" was simply performing what it took to be its duty. The bird, it seems, is usually caged, but has been cute enough, more than once, to release the hasp of its prison door in its master's absence, and to make a tour of the bottles, etc., forming the stock in trade

The entrance of a always calls forth "Mag's" anger, whether caged or otherwise, and on this occasion, being quite free, it demonstrated its feelings to such an extent that the innocent stranger thought it best to retire.

This is not the only case of a bird acting in the capacity of shopkeeper. Tit-Bits tells of a most intelligent parrot which is kept at the pay desk of a small restaurant, and has been taught to call out "Here you are" to every customer who leaves the place. The only drawback is that Polly, when in festive mood, occasionally draws the attention of customers to the pay desk upon their arrival as well as their departure, but so far the diners have not yielded to his soft enticings to pay twice. Polly, however, takes things in a very philosophical manner, and is quite content that his work is accomplished when he has uttered the three magic words at the top of his voice.

In London there are several instances of dogs acting as shopkeepers in their masters' absence. At a certain hardware store off one of the city thoroughfares the proprietor thinks nothing of going across the road for five or ten minutes to have a chat with a friend.

The retriever, it seems, has learned his business very well. It is very simple. He just prevents anyone removing anything from the shop in his master's absence. Many a time has the storekeeper gone back to find people detained by his pet, who would not even allow them to take away their own property. A man has come in with a basket, laid it on the counter, waited a minute or so and—no one appearing—has prepared to leave. But Carl would have none of it.

He would allow him, of course, to go away, but not with the basket, and his attitude is so threatening that few have ever cared to try conclusions with the excellent set of teeth which he reveals to good purpose when growling. The hardware man and his dog are, needless to say, almost inseparable, and several large offers of money have failed to induce the man to part company with his chum.

But perhaps the most interesting of animal shopkeepers in the whole of London is Jocko, a monkey, whose particular business is to mind the trunks and portmanteaus placed inside the premises of a Mr. T. Goff. When Jocko's day's work is done he peacefully reclines on a sofa in the back parlor, with a small dog—his particular chum—for a pillow. Jocko is only 2 years old, but he has learned many things in his short career. One of them is the policy of "trust nobody," so that any luckless individual attempting to touch a trunk while he is on duty as shopkeeper has to face two-foot-something of active indignation.

DRILLERS STRUCK ICE NEXT TO HOT WATER

Astonishing Experience While Boring an Artesian Well Out West.

By ANDREW J. BEMIS.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

INDIO, CAL., Aug. 18.—California has been well named the "land of mystery." Even the "old settler," who is supposed to be astonishment-proof, is constantly meeting with surprises which leave him in a state of bewilderment. The latest exposition of nature's freaks comes out of the desert not many miles from Indio.

Not far from this place, two or three years ago, an enterprising company drilled a hole into the earth in search of water. The experiment proved even more successful than was anticipated, for not only was water discovered in abundance, but it required no machinery to lift it to the surface, as it flowed copiously from the iron casing and caused the surrounding desert to "bloom as the rose."

As a consequence of this artesian well Indio has become a famous melon-growing district, and the once barren and worthless territory has become worth many hundred dollars an acre.

These are the circumstances which led certain capitalists to pre-empt a few sections of desert land a few miles southeast of Indio and to start the drill downward in search of the one thing necessary to make their land valuable—water. The drill in its downward course passed through about 400 feet of parched and dormant soil and then into the rock foundations of the continent. About 200 feet of the granite had been pierced when the drill dropped into a cavity and a strong blast of icy-cold air rushed up through the casing in a refreshing contrast to the superheated air of the desert.

The drillers lowered the tools without encountering resistance of more than 30 feet when solidity was again obtained and drilling proceeded. However, a surprise was in store for the drillers, for when the bailer was lowered it was drawn from the well full of particles of ice which the drill had chopped from the congealed mass below. More than 200 feet of solid ice was penetrated before the drill reached rock again and 300 feet below an abundant vein of water was found which, upon being cased to, yielded, with the aid of the pump, a goodly and inexhaustible supply.

It was flowing wells the company most desired to find, however, and the drilling machinery was moved 1,200 feet to the north and east and the drill again sunk into the earth.

The drillers naturally looked to encounter the ice strata again, but in this they were disappointed. The matter of surprise, however, was forthcoming, for at about the level of the ice strata in the first well they encountered a flowing stream of water which came seething, steaming and boiling from the earth at a temperature sufficiently high to hard-boil eggs in six minutes.

The close proximity to each other of such extreme conditions is unaccountable unless, as suggested by one of the drillers, they were located over a subterranean ice factory and the second well tapped the boiler of the concern.

OCEAN MAY SWALLOW A CALIFORNIA TOWN

Volcanic Disturbances Have Fractured the Rockribbed Coast, and Waves Seep Through.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Aug. 18.—The "rock-ribbed continent" has a fractured rib. The fracture is a matter of 80 miles long and extends from Encinitas on the Pacific coast to the great salt fields of the Colorado desert, which lie in the Salton basin 300 feet below sea level. The recent volcanic disturbances have filled the people of this region with horror and alarm, for if the fracture widens the waters of the Pacific ocean will rush in upon them.

It has long been suspected that the fracture existed, and when, a few years ago, the basin began to fill with water, it was for a time conjectured that the seam supposed to exist had opened and that the sea was rushing in. It was later learned that the Colorado river had broken through the bank and a portion of it was deflected to the Salton sea. The break was mended and the fierce sun soon drank the newly-made lake dry again.

The Salton salt field is one of the peculiar phenomena of the west. It is a treacherous marsh embracing 1,000 or more acres of land which lies 300 feet below sea level. Here forms, as often as removed, crusts of salt varying from six to 16 inches in thickness. The great plain has the appearance of a field of snow, so white is it. Several years ago a company took possession of the field and began harvesting salt therefrom. From 10 acres of the most prolific portion are annually taken 2,000 tons of the saline product. As fast as the salt is removed the brine wells up from the earth and the fiery desert sun quickly drinks up the moisture, leaving layers of the salt crystals in place of the brine.

The theory of the fracture and the seepage of the water of the ocean has recently had a strange confirmation. The salt fields are well in the earthquake belt and tremors are of frequent occurrence. Not long ago a slight shock was felt which extended along a line from the salt fields to the coast at a point near Encinitas. Immediately the water began boiling up from the earth and in a few hours the entire salt area was a foot or two under water. There was no mistaking the source of inundation this time and the residents of the desert town of Salton became very much alarmed over the situation.

Water has a curious habit of seeking its level and if an opening had been made to the ocean it was pretty evident that Salton would soon be 300 feet under water. For 20 odd hours the water continued to rise an inch or more an hour, and then came another quake—mild, to be sure, but beneficial withal, for lo! the waters ceased to spring up and the lake rose no more. It is evident that the 80-mile crack is again closed up.

It will be a matter of but a few days ere the sun will evaporate the water and now the salt harvesters are wondering if the salt springs will have been destroyed, or if there will still be sufficient seepage to replenish the oft-removed layers of salt.

By the Sad Sea.

Ida—How funny this place is this year! There are a dozen men and only one girl.

May—Yes, and they are all of one family.

Ida—One family?

May—Yes, she promised to be a sister to all of them.

EARTHQUAKE GAVE AMPLE WARNING

Many Craters Formed and Waters of a New Lake Poured Into Them.

(Special Telegram to Sunday Gazette.)

IMPERIAL, CAL., Aug. 18.—Forty miles south of Imperial is a weird and mysterious region to which has been given the name of "The Volcanoes." This territory, about a square mile in extent, contains hundreds of small craters which have been constantly emitting steam, noxious gases and hot mud, and is in fact a first-class imitation of a certain region known in modern euphemism as Sheol. The antics of these volcanoes are blamed for the seismic disturbances that have laid Los Alamos in ruins.

A cloud of steam hung constantly over the entire place and the fetid air was repeatedly agitated by explosions, some like that of a giant firecracker, others equal to that produced by the discharge of a cannon. These discharges were followed by spoutings of mud from the cones or craters, and by the emission of greater volumes of the deadly gases.

A prospector who returned to Imperial from The Volcanoes just before the earthquake reports some interesting changes which he says have taken place there—changes which may prove disastrous to that locality.

The Cocopah river, which skirts the volcanic plain, has recently changed its course and a portion of the volcanic region is now submerged. A lake half a mile wide and seven or eight miles long has been formed by the deflection. It seems apparent that the water of this lake is pouring down the throats of the submerged craters into the fiery furnaces below, for explosions are becoming more frequent and violent and the waters of the lake are almost up to the boiling point. When the explosions take place jets of water are shot high into the air and frequently flames shoot above the surface of the lake, lighting up the country at night for a long distance around.

The Cocopah Indians, who inhabit that neighborhood, are fleeing, and it is thought by some that the steam generated by the waters of the lake will result, in time, by a gigantic explosion and the formation of an active volcano on a grand scale.

Several earthquakes have been apparent at various Southern California points recently and some believe them traceable to the changes taking place in the volcano belt.

INDUSTRY'S FOUNDER DIED IN DIRE POVERTY

Man Who Planted First California Navel Orange Lost Fortune in Lawsuits.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

RIVERSIDE, CAL., Aug. 18.—Luther O. Tibbetts, one of California's best-known citizens, is dead. Seventy millions of persons are eating the fruits of his enterprise, yet he died a charity patient in the Riverside hospital, where he was taken a year ago. Millions of dollars are annually brought into this state in consequence of experiments of Mr. Tibbetts, yet he had not a penny of his own when he died. Such are some of the tricks of Fortune.

Luther Tibbetts was the father of the navel orange industry of California, and he was at one time the wealthiest of Riverside's citizens. His wealth, it is to be regretted, was foolishly dissipated in unnecessary lawsuits with his neighbors and the local water companies. In view, however, of his being the founder of the navel orange industry, his grateful townspeople will erect a suitable monument to his memory. This will stand at the end of Magnolia avenue, a street eight miles long and equaled for beauty nowhere in the world.

It is on this street that the original trees planted by Tibbetts now stand. All of the tens of thousands of navel orange trees now in bearing in California came from two trees planted and brought to bearing by the late Luther Tibbetts.

In November of 1873 there were received by the agricultural department in Washington, D. C., from the United States consul at Bahia, Brazil, 12 small orange plants of a variety which had attracted the attention of the consul because of the superior quality of the fruit and the fact that it was seedless. Mr. Tibbetts was at that time an attache of the agricultural department, and he learned of the qualities attributed to the fruit. He conceived the idea of introducing the variety to California.

Twelve plants were few and the area of the United States large, but Mr. Tibbetts took advantage of his acquaintance and personal friendship with Ben Butler and Thomas B. Reed, both of whom were then members of congress, and he enlisted them in his cause and through their influence obtained three of the plants, which he at once sent home with directions for their disposal upon arrival. The plants, which were but 18 inches in height, were packed in damp moss and sent by mail. They arrived in good condition and were planted by Mrs. Tibbetts in the back yard of their Riverside home.

One of the plants died, but the other two lived and thrived, and a year later the young trees bore 16 oranges, the first navel oranges raised in the United States.

The fruit attracted much attention from orange growers in the state and many ranches obtained cuttings therefrom. For a time the fruit was known as the "Riverside navel orange," but as it became diffused throughout the state this name was objected to as conveying the impression that Riverside was the only orange-growing section, so the name was changed to "Washington navel," by which appellation it is still known.

With the exception of one tree, still growing in the horticultural gardens in Washington, none of the original 12 plants survive, other than the two still thriving in the Tibbetts back yard.

Beside the tablet to be erected at the head of Magnolia avenue will stand one of the two original navel orange trees, a fitting companion to the memorial stone.

COMING TO AMERICA TO HELP POOR IRISH

A Committee of Philanthropists Who Would Discourage Emigrants From Erin.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, August 16.—Prominent Irishmen, both laymen and ecclesiastics, are at present giving special thought to the conditions under which Irish emigrants—men and women alike—have to seek a livelihood in America, and particularly of the social and moral degradation to which young Irish girls are exposed in the large cities and towns of the states.

Michael Davitt, M. P., is mainly responsible for directing attention to the subject, and he is at the head of a movement now on foot in Ireland, as a result of which a representative committee will proceed to America in October next to inquire into the whole matter.

The heads of the church in Ireland, assisted by public men experienced in the conditions of labor obtaining in America, will appoint the committee, which will commence its work in New York and then proceed to the factory towns of New England and Fall River, and continue its investigations in the coal fields and iron works of Pennsylvania and Illinois. No town or city showing any extensive Irish population will be left untouched. Information will be sought in every available quarter. Statistics will be compiled and a report issued embodying the views of each member of the committee and carefully setting forth the result of his observations.

It is supposed that the committee will take six months to complete its investigations, and each member will be obliged to pay his own expenses, as no fund can be provided for such a purpose under the present poverty-stricken condition of the country. An appeal is being made to enlist the sympathy of men and women outside of Ireland in the project, and it is believed that one or two English society ladies who take an active interest in improving the condition of the humble members of their sex will accompany the deputation, if they do not become actual members of the committee.

Joseph Devlin, M. P., one of the delegates who accompanied William Redmond, the Irish leader, on his recent organizing expedition to the states, has returned to Ireland with unfavorable impressions as to the chances for his countrymen there.

Seen yesterday at the house of commons, Mr. Devlin said:

"It is useless to deny that the vast majority of our people are far worse equipped for taking part in the great industrial battle in the states than the Germans, while as hewers of wood and drawers of water they cannot compete with the Poles and the Italians, because these can live on food upon which even the most abstemious Irish peasant would find it impossible to do American work. If the average Irish workingman could get an idea of what he must do in the states in order to earn a bare living, he would rather risk an expedition to the other world than cross the Atlantic."

New Armor.

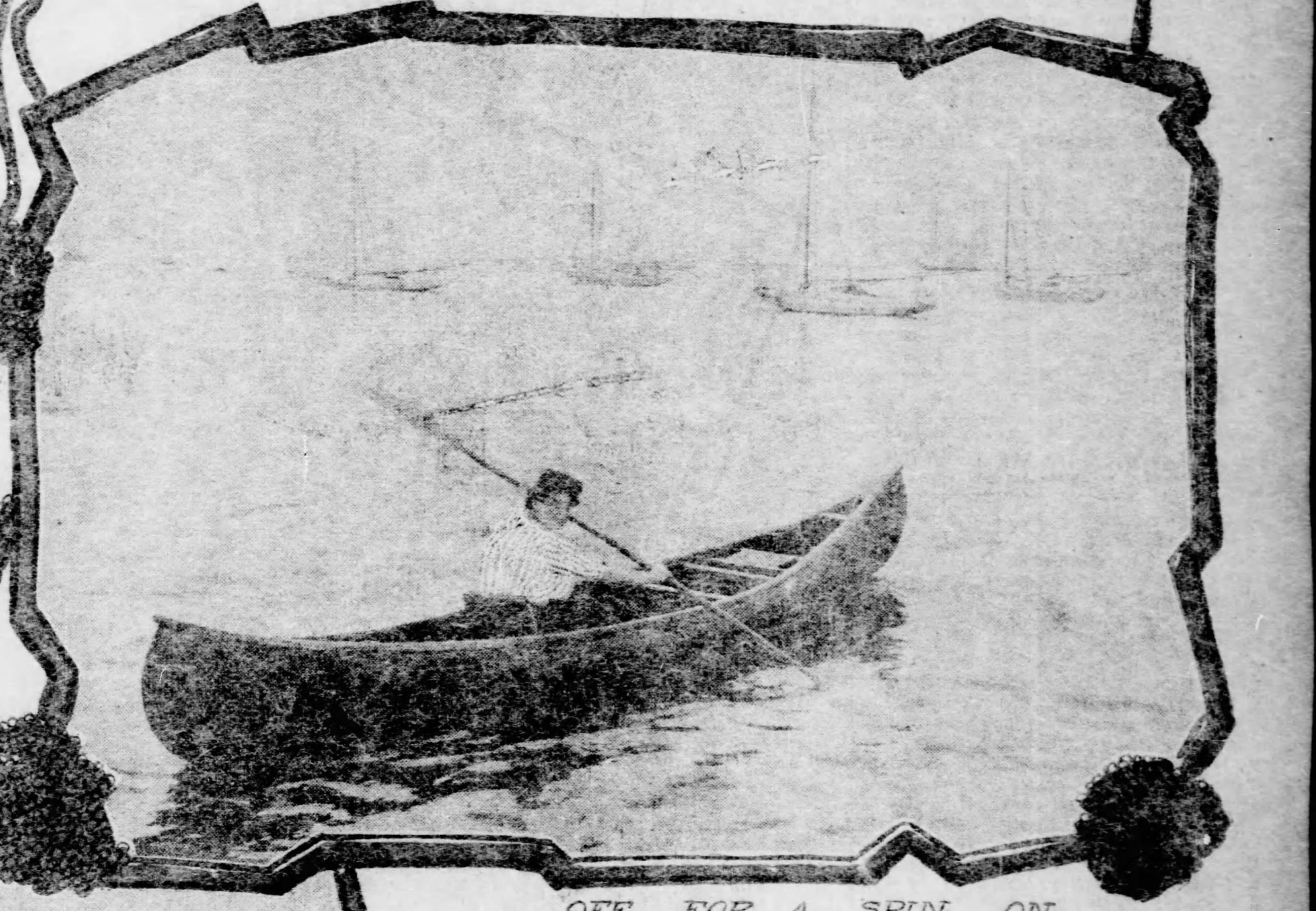
An "armored waistcoat, price 32 shillings, carriage paid," has been invented by a French tradesman at Charleville, who recommends it specially for the use of ambassadors and members of parliament, journalists and others exposed to danger.

SHE PADDLES HER OWN CANOE

ATHLETIC GIRL WILL PARTICIPATE IN THOUSAND ISLANDS MEET OF AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION

"WHO'LL SIT IN FRONT"

A JOLLY RIDE IN PROSPECT.



OFF FOR A SPIN ON THE LAKE

A LITTLE TIRED AT RETURN

THE CANOE GIRL

THE SPIRIT OF THE CANOE GIRL.

FEMININE INTEREST IN MODERN AQUATICS

Women Paddlers From a Dozen States Will Control the Association—A Sport Outclassing Golf, Tennis, Ping-Pong or Wheeling.

By M. M. STRICKLER.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

THE girl who goes in for athletics has taken to canoeing and will be much in evidence at all inland resorts and at the meeting of the American Canoe association at Thousand Islands.

From the lakes of Michigan and Wisconsin to the streams of Maine, from the inland resorts of New Jersey to the rivers of northern Quebec, the canoe girl is preparing to be present at the annual meeting of the American Canoe association.

For the first time in the history of the association the annual meeting, which is to be held this week in the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river, will be largely governed by the will of the lady canoeists.

The members are to come from such widely separated points as Chicago, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Lowell, Mass.; Buffalo, New York city, Toronto, Ottawa, Ont., and a dozen of smaller cities.

Canoeing as a sport for women began attracting general interest last season. During the present summer interest in the pastime has steadily increased. At present the sport is rapidly outclassing golf, tennis, swimming, bicycling and even that newest craze, ping-pong.

The Early Morning Pull.

Every girl dwelling in the lake countries this season, as a part of her regular daily mode of life, takes an early morning pull at the oars or wrestles with the gracefully carved two-headed paddle.

A five-mile trip before breakfast is common for these aquatic sportswomen. In the Thousand Islands country the favorite canoeing waters are alive with swift moving shells on every clear morning. Lively competition results as to which fair wielder of the blade can cover the longest distance in the shortest space of time.

As a result of this feminine invasion of the boating pastime, canoe club houses in the Adirondacks, in the Wisconsin lake district and in Maine are rapidly increasing in numbers. In appointment these club houses surpass a luxury not thought of five years ago. Some of the finer houses contain all the apartments usually found in the swell summer cottage. Everywhere the results of feminine tact and adornment have added to the appearance of the buildings.

In deference to the increased interest in canoeing and the demand for canoeing supplies, most of the big department stores have given artistic displays in their windows. The displays include the finest grades of canoes, paddles, boathooks, boat rests and seats. Some of the canoes have silver trimmings.

In other windows are boating costumes for women. For the most part these costumes consist of walking skirts, sweaters, waists, leggings, heavy boots and chic caps. In price they range from figures within reach of all enthusiasts to values suited to the millionaires.

What a Canoe Girl Wears.

Since the arrival of the extremely warm weather, however, the favorite canoe costume of the girl aquatically inclined consists of heavy-soled Oxfords, a heavy walking skirt, waist and no cap. Garbed in this costume the fair rowers swarm in the canoeing district of northern New York each morning for their daily exercise.

This year, however, the favorite resorts in the New England river districts did not begin to attract their quota of the city sportswomen until within the past fortnight.

Since the middle of July a sight witnessed almost daily at the big railroad stations in the east has been the departure of these canoeing parties for the wilder points in the Maine woods. These parties, as a rule, consist of entire families, often with two or three guests. The paraphernalia consists of canoes, tents, trunks, kitchen utensils, dogs, fishing rods and hammocks, and banjoes are often seen tucked away in some part of the baggage. The equipment is sufficient for from four to six weeks' stay on the rivers.

Principal Canoe Clubs.

At the annual meeting of the association on the St. Lawrence the following organizations will be represented by delegates:

The Knickerbocker Canoe club, New York City.
The Buffalo Canoe club, Buffalo.
Irondequit Canoe club, Rochester.
The Deowainsta Canoe club, Rome, N. Y.
The Yonkers Canoe Club, Yonkers, N. Y.
The Mohican Canoe club, Albany.
The Red Dragon Canoe club, Philadelphia.
The Newton Boat club, Newton, Mass.
The Dedham Boat club, Dedham, Mass.
The Vesper Boat club, Lowell, Mass.
The Tatassit Canoe club, Worcester, Mass.
The Toronto Canoe club, Toronto, Can.
The Britannia Bay Canoe club, Ottawa, Ont.
The Detroit Boat club, Detroit, Mich.
The Mahnawant Canoe club, Milwaukee, Wis.

Other canoe clubs are entering daily for the events. E. C. Britton of Gananoque, Ont., is to act as commodore of the meeting.

Special events have been arranged for the ladies who shall attend the meeting. The most interesting of these events, of course, will be the races to be run by the women themselves. These races will be long and short distance events, tests of endurance and skill. Fancy stroke competitions will also take place. Handsome prizes have been offered for each of the events. Excursions to the nearby points of interest have also been planned. At night the buildings are to be illuminated and dancing parties and dinners will be given.

Oarsmen to Contest.

The convention will mark the height of the season's sport. During its progress the best skill of the fair oarswomen will be exhibited. Experts who have followed the rowing records of those who will take part in the sport predict that many of the season's honors will go to the fair cotnestants from Wisconsin and Michigan. Women in these states have made wonderful progress in the canoeing art during the past 12 months, and those competent to judge say the fair women of the east will have more than a match to beat their sisters from the west. Meanwhile the many contestants are putting forth their best energies at training in order that they may make the best possible showing when the pistols of the starters are fired during the last week in August.

There is no doubt but that the meeting of the American Canoe association this year will be the largest in the history of the organization. For weeks past preparations for the event have been going on and a large number of new members have been entered on the membership rolls in anticipation of the interesting event.

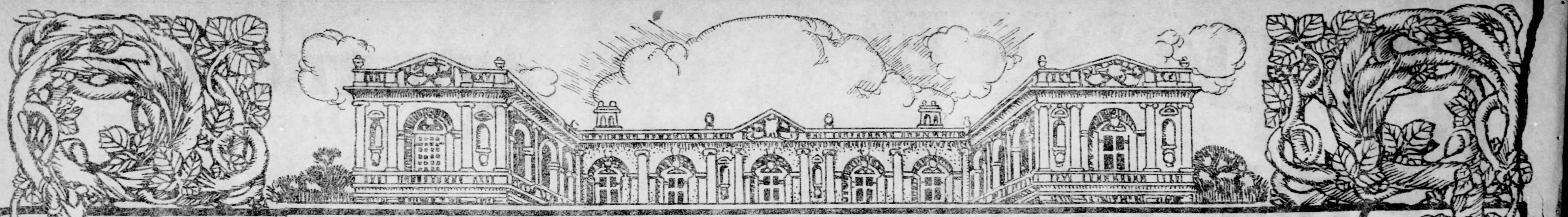
Many of the members wear medals won in events pulled off at previous seasons. Each is filled with enthusiasm for the coming meeting and anticipates this week the greatest sport of the year.

No more beautiful place for a canoe meet could be chosen than the Thousand Islands, dotting as they do the broad St. Lawrence for miles and miles. The river is famed far and wide for its magnificent scenery and offers attractions in themselves sufficient to bring many thousands of visitors.

"Vy, Moritz! Vat you doin' mit de goldfish?"

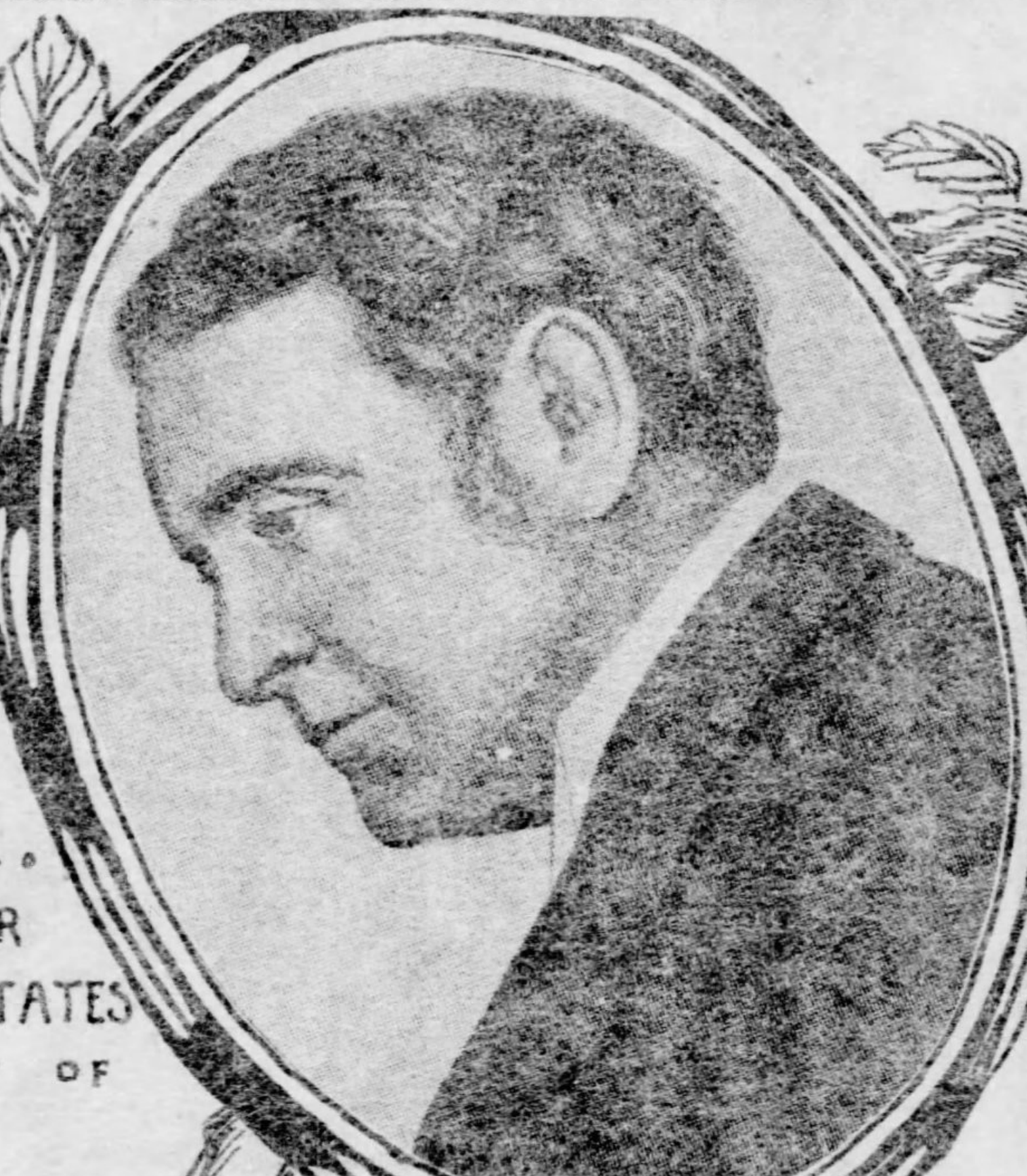
"I'm only putting a little acid on to see if they're plated!"—Life.

Mrs. Robert Marcus Nelson,
Formerly Bessie B. Branch, the Noted Metropolitan Beauty.



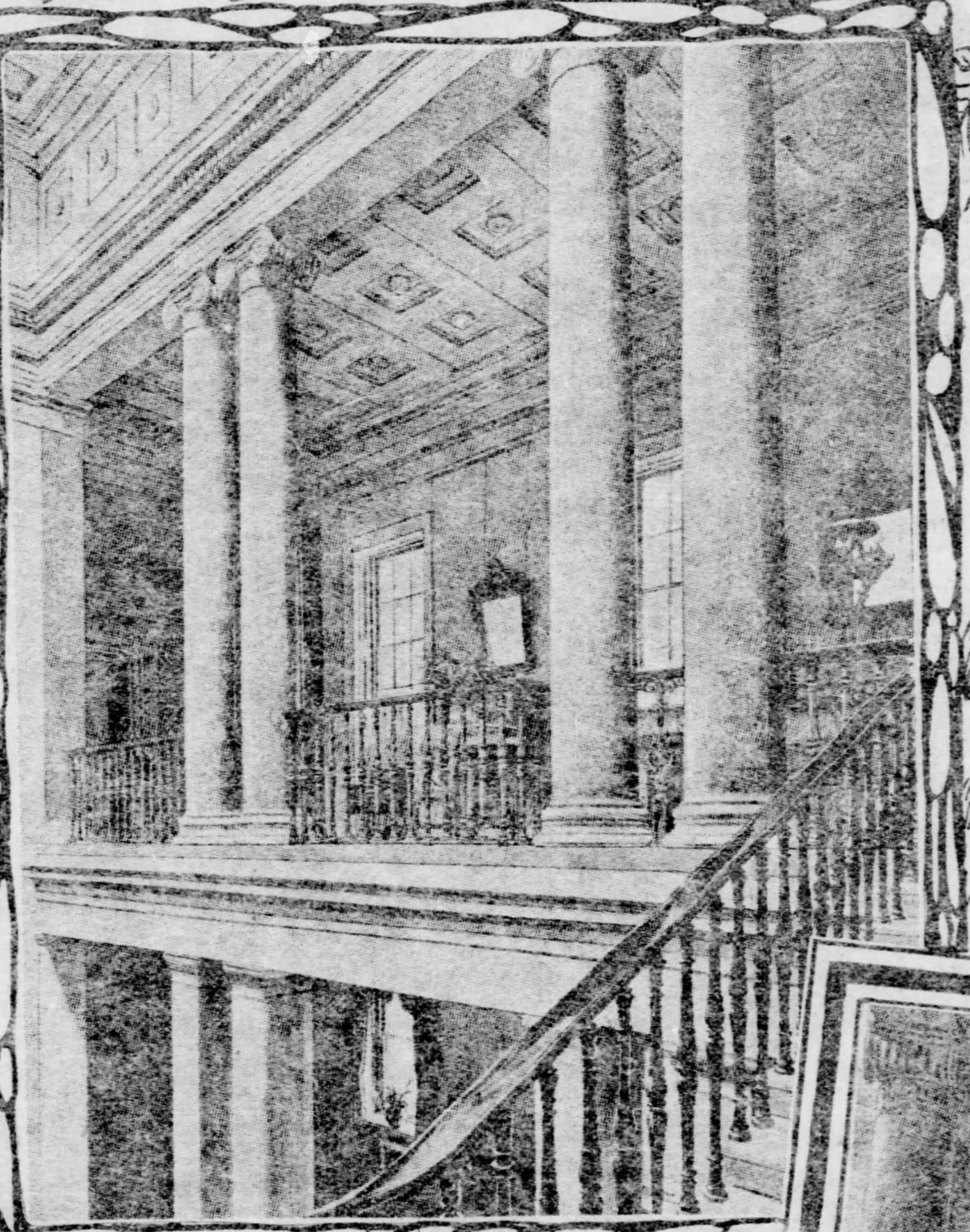
CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE

The United States Embassy in London.

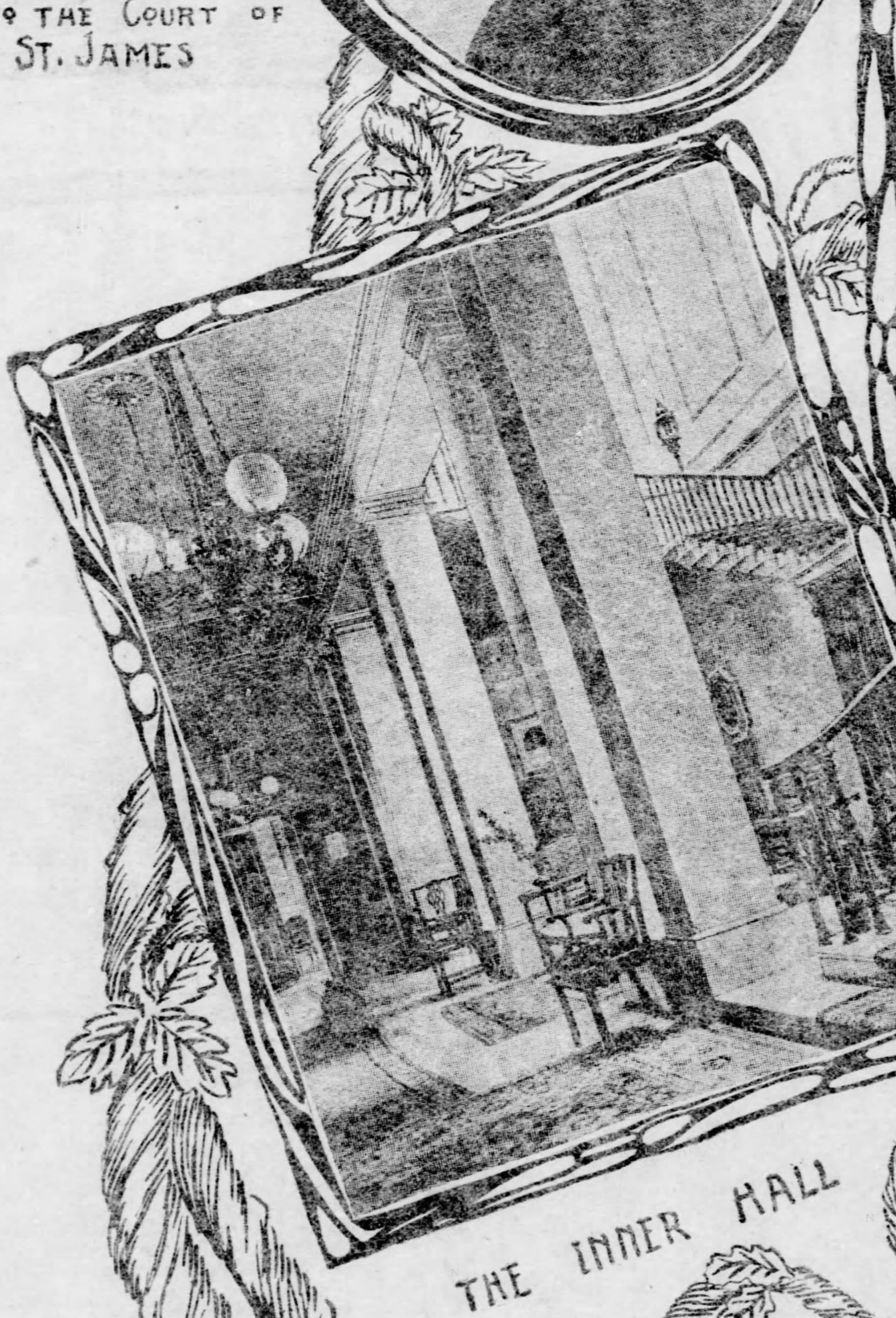


HIS EXCELLENCY HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE. AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES

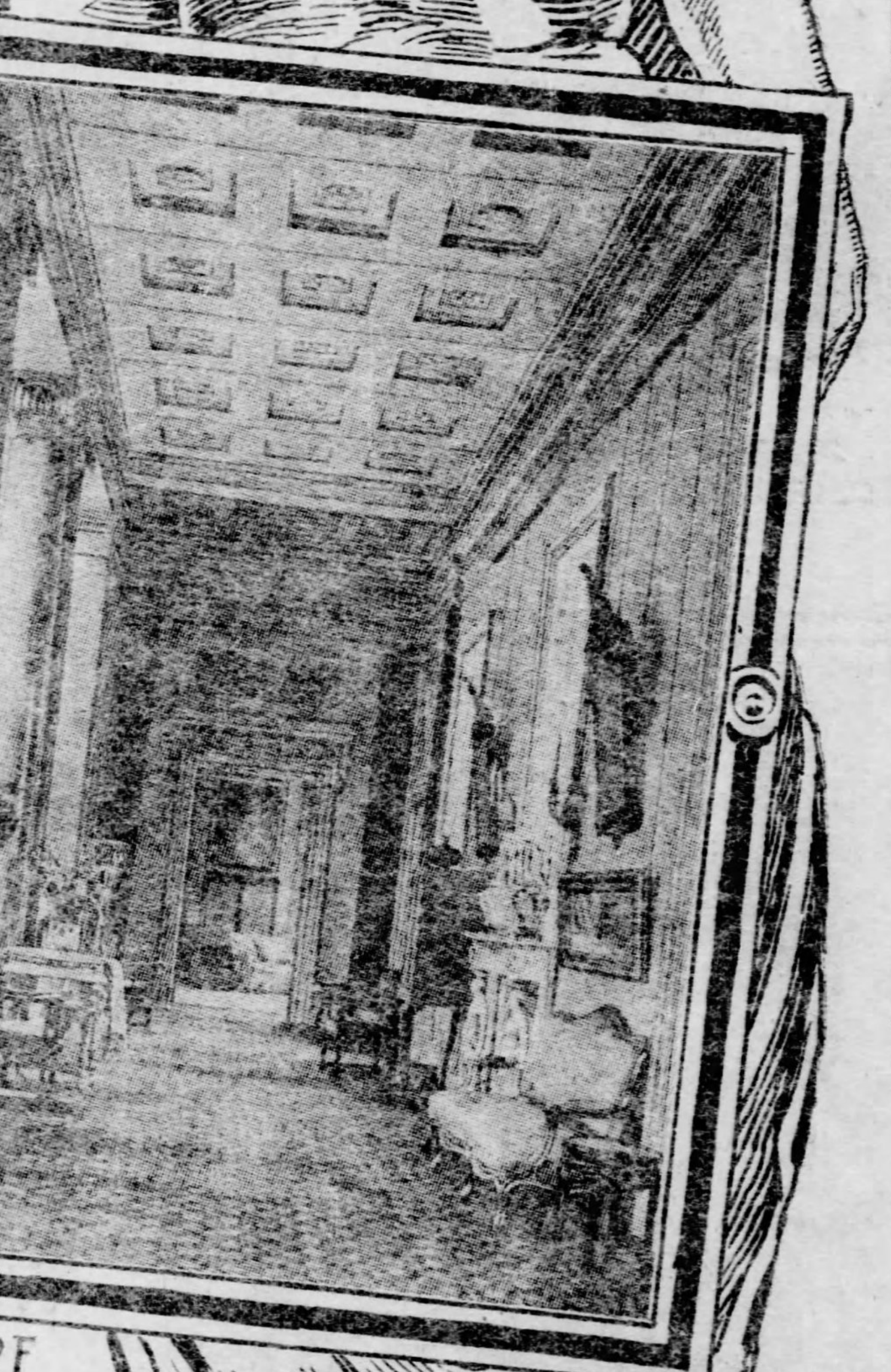
Courtesy — "The KING"



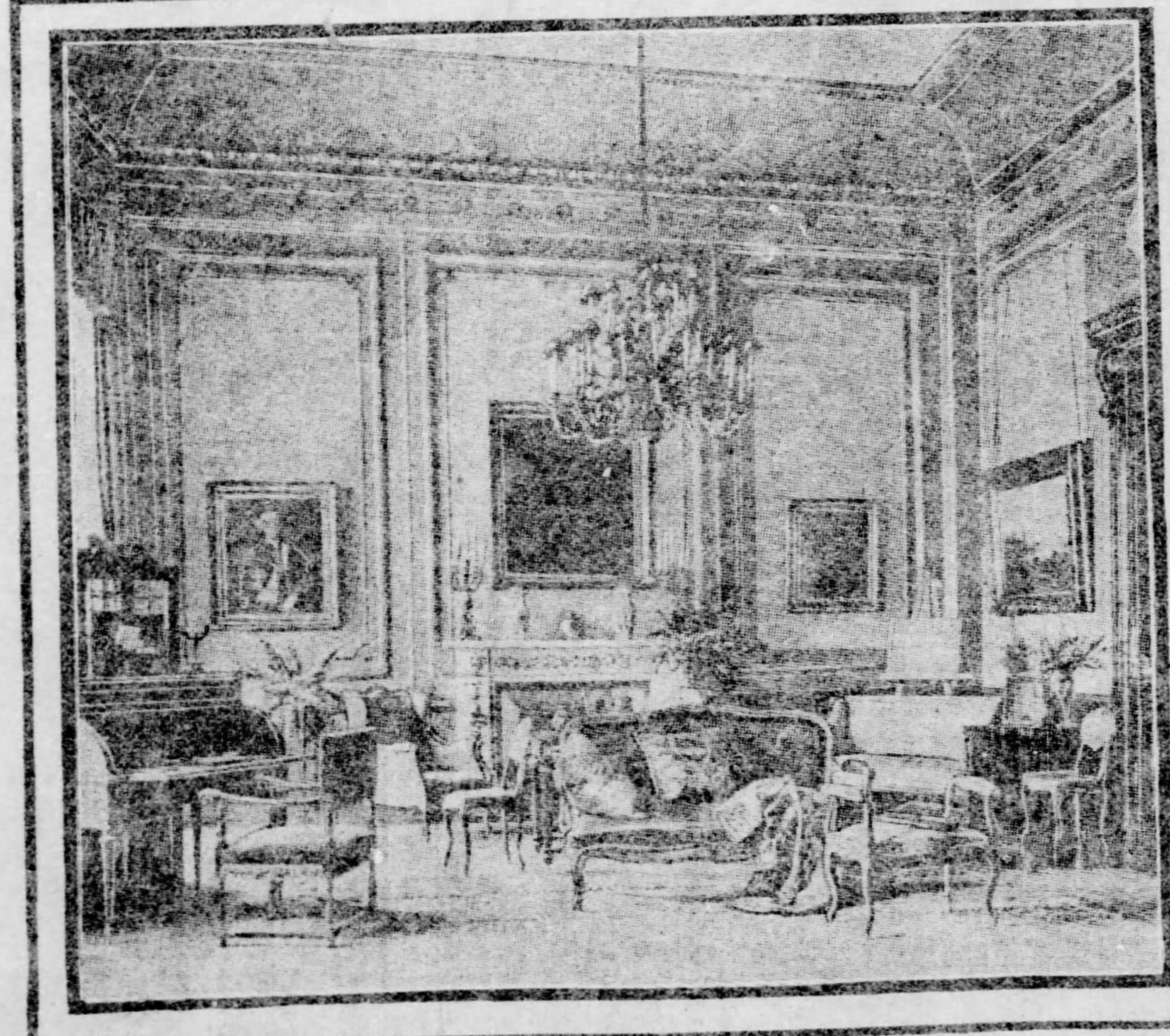
THE GALLERY AT THE HEAD OF THE MAIN STAIRWAY



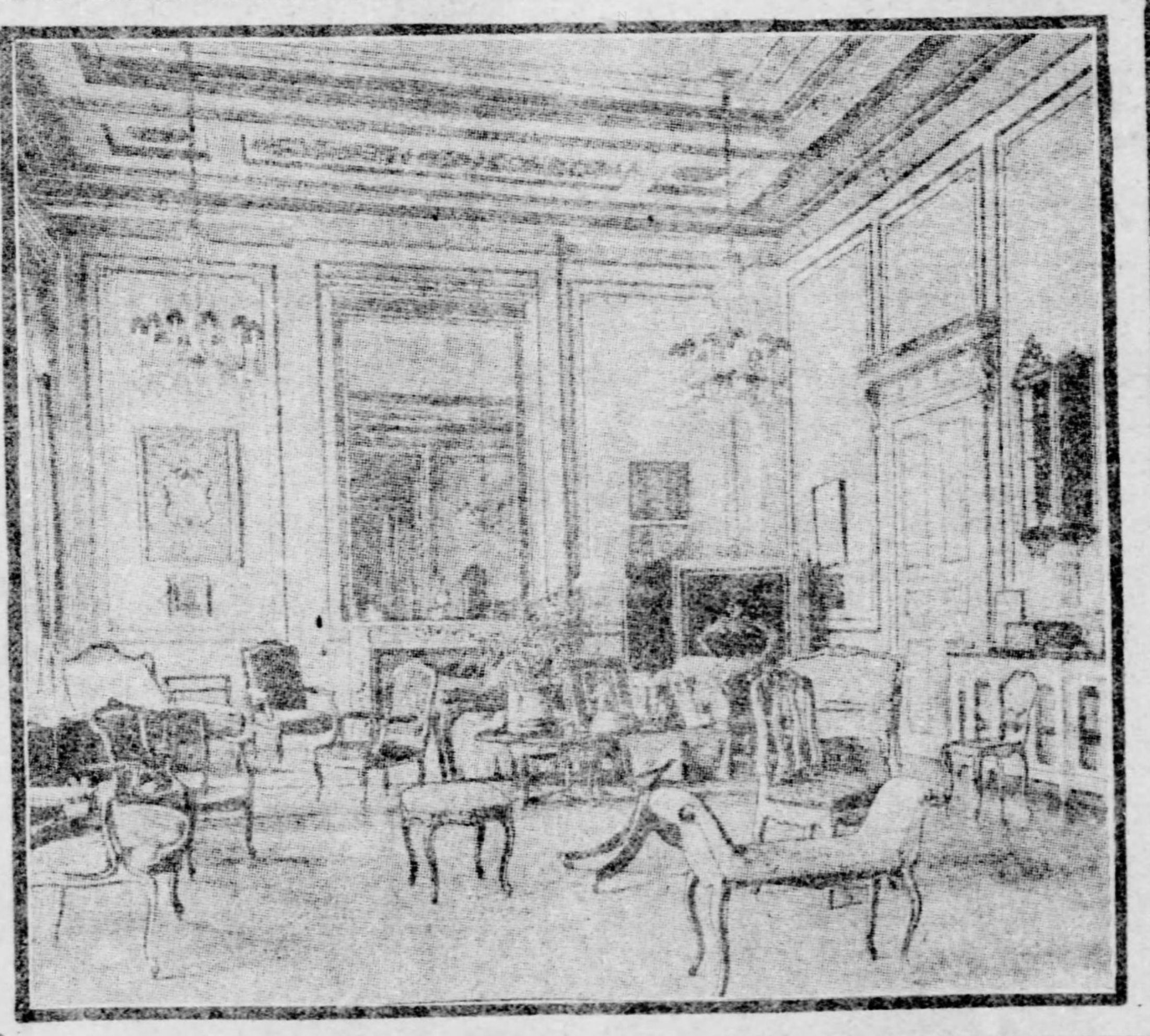
THE INNER HALL



AT THE HEAD OF THE STAIRCASE



THE MUSIC-ROOM



THE RECEPTION-ROOM

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The United States embassy is not like the embassies of the other great powers, in that it has an office for its executive business quite distinct from the house of the ambassador itself. The sons and daughters of the great republic find ready help in all difficulties from the hands of the courteous officials at No. 123 Victoria street, where diplomatic duties are discharged. Mr. Choate has his noble mansion in Carlton House terrace, that stately part of the metropolis in which statesmen and ministers do greatly congregate. Upon this site a century ago stood the house from which the terrace takes its name—the palace of Frederick, prince of Wales, father of George III., and for many years a residence of the prince regent. It had been erected originally for Lord Carlton in 1709, and was purchased from his nephew, the earl of Burlington, for the prince of Wales in 1732. Carlton house, which became a focus of political faction, and a resort of the dandies and the wits, was pulled down in 1828 in order to make room for the central opening of Waterloo place, and upon its site the duke of York's column and Carlton Terrace were erected. Here lived Lord Derby and later on Mr. Gladstone, in a house to the eastward of the column. Next to the steps on the western side is the German embassy, while the United States ambassador keeps house further to the west at No. 1, near to Marlborough house. At least one of Mr. Choate's predecessors has lived in the same terrace.

House of Lord Curzon.

On entering the spacious hall of this diplomatic residence the visitor soon becomes aware that it is really the house of Lord Curzon, and divines that it is held on lease, for two magnificent heads of the famous Ovis Poli, shot by the viceroy of India, then the Hon. George Curzon, on the Tagdumbach Pamir, in 1894, hang upon the wall. The house itself is spacious and splendid, as all the houses in Carlton House terrace are. The lofty entrance is the prelude to all that follows. The staircase is noble in its proportions and its walls are hung with valuable engravings by Bartolozzi, Rowlandson and other old artists. The great drawing rooms are all that such rooms should be, and the dining room overlooking the park is very beautiful in its character. Here 40 guests assembled when King Edward and Queen Alexandra dined with the United States ambassador. There is nothing wanting in such a house for those entertainments which are habitually given by the representatives of the great powers, and many of the keenest political thinkers of the day have exchanged ideas in these spacious chambers. Mr. and Mrs. Choate are very well known in London society, and are popular wherever they go. As a patriotic American the ambassador is zealous in everything that can concern the welfare of his countrymen in England, but he enters also with heart and soul into all these movements among us which tend toward intellectual advancement and national well-being.

In looking at the long line of United States ministers in this country we encounter many famous personalities. The Pinckneys were strong Americans and far-seeing diplomatists in the times that followed the revolutionary war. James Monroe, who was minister in 1803, was concerned in the negotiations in Paris which gave Louisiana to the United States and which exercised such a lasting influence upon the future development of the states. Mr. Monroe it was who devised the famous doctrine of America for the Americans, which is known by his name. John Quincy Adams, in 1815, was a Puritan of stern and uncompromising sort, also concerned in it, who seemed to take grim pleasure in disagreeable duties. It was a curious coincidence that his father, John Adams, had been minister in England just after his share in the treaty that concluded the revolutionary war; that John Quincy Adams himself was here after the treaty that brought to an end the war of 1812-15, and that his son again was minister in England during the civil war, and afterward took part in the treaty that disposed of the Alabama question.

Ambassador Choate's Predecessors.

The list of Mr. Choate's predecessors includes the names of many eminent historians and writers who have added much to the luster of their country's intellectual history. John Lothrop Motley was minister in 1869. Richard Rusby (1817-25) has left a most interesting narrative of his residence in London. Washington Irving was charge d'affaires in 1831. George Bancroft, the eminent historian, was here, 1846-49. His "History of the Dutch Republic" was described by Froude as being "complete as industry and genius could make it;" his "History of the United Netherlands" added to his literary reputation, and his ardent patriotism, his large humanity, his eloquence and his scholarly fastidiousness gave him a high place in the ranks of literature. For some reason, never satisfactorily explained, he was suddenly recalled from London and never recovered from the cruel surprise. James Russell Lowell, who was minister from 1880 to 1885, was a writer who [illegible]enius and character, was thoroughly representative of the heart and brains that founded New England. As a poet he wrote many things that will last, and as minister his residence in London was a record of unbroken success. No man did more than he to raise American institutions and character in the estimation of Englishmen. He was recalled by President Cleveland and was succeeded by Edward J. J. Phelph, a distinguished lawyer and statesman, and by Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln. Mr. Bayard was the first of American ministers to be raised to the rank of ambassador, and during his residence in London, from 1893 to 1897, he stood before us as the highest type of the American citizen—a man with wide sympathies and exalted views. Mr. Hay, who followed him, was here but a brief period, but made his mark in London, and has since, as secretary of state, taken a notable part in many prominent affairs.

After an interval, in which Henry White was charge d'affaires, Mr. Choate was appointed to the embassy in 1889. He is an eminent lawyer, who was graduated from Harvard and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts and New York. He was counsel for Gen. Fitz John Porter in the protracted investigations at West Point, and he defended in the celebrated Cesnola case. For many years Mr. Choate was president of the Union League club and took a prominent part in public life in his own country. In London he has long since established his reputation and is a familiar figure in society and in literary circles. It ma be said that Mr. Choate further di nifies an office which has been hel by many eminent men.

GREAT BRITAIN FEARS AMERICAN OPTICIAN

Latest Invasion Causes Orders o Discrimination to Be Issued.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Interesting light can now be thrown on the recent action of the British Optical association in deciding, henceforth, not to grant its certificates to Americans. This body, which was incorporated in 1895, controls the optical trade both in this country and in the colonies, and it is necessary for all strangers to obtain its certificates in order to be allowed to do business. American opticians in Great Britain have been carrying all before them of late—hence the determination to prevent future "invaders" from locating.

Of course the British association will not admit that American opticians are to be shut out hereafter because they are regarded as such dangerous competitors. When seen yesterday John H. Sutcliffe, secretary of the association, said: "Our certificates have been exposed to a great deal of abuse by Americans and we mean in future to exercise more control over those who hold them by making membership more exclusive."

The secretary said that American opticians of small repute have been in the habit of buying the association certificates from Englishmen who have gone to America, and then coming to London and going into business.

In reply to a question Mr. Sutcliffe said: "If an American decided to take up his residence in England or in any of the British colonies, and if he produced credentials of respectability the council could at their discretion admit him to examination and grant a certificate."

In the trade, however, it is understood that "the council's discretion" will lead that body to freeze out all Americans—no matter how many credentials they may produce. The feeling among thoughtful men in the optical business is, however, that this policy is a mistaken one.

An optician of experience who carries on a large business declared the action of the association to be not only arbitrary but silly. "Look at the monthly review of the body," he said, "and you will find American names associated with some of the most important discoveries in connection with optical science. You will find a paper by Mary J. Fargeman, Fergus Falls, Minn., on 'Psychology of Optometry;' a work on the 'Theory of Optics,' by R. Mann and R. A. Millikan, assistant professors of physics at the University of Chicago; 'The Opticians' Manual,' by C. H. Brown, M. D., formerly physician in Philadelphia hospital, etc., etc. Then we have a patent invention—a spectacle bow—by George Gordon, Chicago, and a stud attachment for rimless eye-glasses by Charles L. Merry of Kansas City. All our best discoveries within recent years have had their origin in America or Germany. I have no desire to depreciate my own countrymen, but I am certainly opposed to the action of the association in its desire to shut out talent."

ENGLISH SPORTSMEN DISLIKE MR. ASTOR

He Tried to Deprive Them From Angling on the Thames Near Cliveden.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.—William Waldorf Astor is in the midst of another fight that will undo whatever popularity he gained by his recent gift of $150,000 for the improvement or rifle shooting.

When the expatriated American millionaire bought Cliveden, the duke of Westminster's magnificent mansion on the Thames, he satisfied himself that all the fish that happened to stray into his part of the river were his exclusive property, too. So he put up notices to trespassers all along the banks. The various angling associations which have for years enjoyed the fishing in the upper reaches of the Thames were up in arms at once, and after a series of skirmishes the question is coming into court.

Strengthened by Mr. Astor's example, his neighbor, Sir Peter Palmer, a retired lieutenant general, has brought the matter to an issue by obtaining an injunction against a professional angler who has used this part of the river undisturbed for 30 years. Piscatorial associations all over the country have joined to defend the angler and the case will be appealed, if necessary, until it reaches the house of lords. The associations contend that as they feed the river with spawn at their own expense, they have just as much right to the fish as Mr. Astor and his neighbor.

In the meantime anglers are having fun with the notice boards to trespassers. Mr. Astor's keeper rose one morning to find all of his signs replaced by the follows:

> ONE MILLION POUNDS
> STERLING
>
> Offered to any Fisherman who
> can catch a Title for the
> Stranger Living about
> Here.
>
> Signed.
>
> THE DOOK OF PALL MALL.

The omission of Mr. Astor's name from the list of coronation honors despite his big gift to the nation makes it almost certain now that he will never receive the title he is supposed to covet.

He—When we get better acquainted I shall call you by your first name.

She—All right. And I hope our acquaintance will reach the point where my friends can call me by your last name.

LIONS IN THE WAY

An Added Episode in the Career of Nicholas Stembridge, Promoter.

Written for The Sunday Gazette by WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

NICHOLAS STEMBRIDGE, promoter, had just engineered an extraordinary deal in Japan, according to the San Francisco pers, when I learned that the transrt Grant from Manila was in. The t of wounded officers on board conined the name of Lieut.-Col. Allor of e volunteers among many others, nd I noticed also that O. K. Bates, ar correspondent, had been a passenger on the Grant. Now I knew Col. Allor well, having observed both in Northern Luzon and the Camarines his peculiar genius for hammering hostiles. Moreover, O. K. Bates and I had followed soldiers together through many dreary months and weary trails.

At the Palace hotel I found them together. Poor Bates, a white man clear through, was suffering tortures wholly undeserved from an old shoulder wound. When he held out his only good hand, I became light-headed and short of breath, for he was dear to me and appeared sadly out of condition. Allor roared a welcome to ease the tension of the moment, and I sat down between them, very happy and very sad. A Remington slug, it seems, had demanded right of way through Allor's hip, but the pain had died out of the wound, and the ponderous form of the "Fighting fat boy" rocked to and fro through the sheer joy of home-coming.

For a while there were a thousand things more important to talk about than Nicholas Stembridge, though I had seen this extraordinary promoter in Manila and Nagasaki and know something of his power. Gradually, however, the remarkable personality became uppermost in our thoughts and Allor was prevailed upon to release a strange tale of the man.

"His commercial ability is so keen and prodigious," began Allor, who talks as he fights, with some grace, considerable speed and little fatigue, "that he carries everything with him—often the laws of a country which are said to form ugly luggage. Often, too, Stembridge jolts the chairs of those who sit in high places, and top-notch sitters have long reach and very little of that gentle forbearance which turns its off cheek while the nigh one stings from a swatting. He has been connected with some colossal—well, colossal schemes—but he blooms like a tropical jungle with the cardinal virtues, charity, honesty. I am enough of a degenerate to have a sneaking admiration for a man who is capable of outwitting a fabulously rich corporation or even a nation. I discriminate in favor of the single hand. He is ready to empty his guns into the steel-encased vitals of a battleship, while he wouldn't think of smashing a wooden merchantman, for gain. And Nick Stembridge is a man, as we of the service reckon a man. Down in South America, 12 years ago, I saw Stembridge unbare a bundle of that quality of nerves which creates brigadiers out of shave-tail lieutenants and disorganizes the whole system of seniority promotion.

"He had been buried for a year in the northern Andes scrutinizing the lay of the land as a gold prospect. While he liked the outlook immensely the promoter was deep down financially, even to those perplexities which concern changes of raiment. Even so, he lived intimately and pleasantly with the monster, 'What-might-have-been.' Naturally, I helped him out with my little roll, and we went to New York to organize the Northern Andes Gold Company to Colombia, South America. It was like listening to sweet music to watch Stembridge promote a name of far-off and fragile promise into a capitalized fact. At the end of four months Stembridge announced that he had sufficient working capital. An old tramp steamer, known as the Iron Age, was chartered and loaded with provisions, medicines, tools, arms and ammunition. The ironwork of a small river dredge was also stored in the hold. We carried 40 white men, skilled workmen all, who represented themselves to be without families. Stembridge planned to use the natives for labor. Added to this coterie were the officers and crew of the Iron Age, not to mention the young and untrammeled physician, Alonzo Corrigan, mostly grit, cleverness and Corrigan, very little Alonzo.

"One night Stembridge explained to Corrigan and me a few of his mind's inner workings. We were sitting far forward enjoying one of the Caribbean's radiant evenings—stars above, phospher below, light wines, dark weeds and soft winds at hand—a combination altogether enchanting and one that makes Mother Earth seem like a near and urbane neighbor. Then, too, the Iron Age was chugging along without asking why, as a gentle old man should; and our followers, rare boys who were gambling life and health upon the outcome of a precarious venture, lay about on the aft deck singing raggedly of Doras who died and Monas who married and Marys who had not always been so. Stembridge, with head bent forward, was talking in low tones.

"'For over a hundred years,' he said, 'the glory and strength of the Spanish nation was maintained by the gold of the Cordilleras, one of whose little rivers I am determined to explore. We are going deep in the country—deeper than white men are accustomed to go—and I am as certain that we will find rich placer possibilities, as if I had scattered the gold in the river bottoms on my last trip.'

"The ship dropped anchor at the mouth of the Ponce river, just out of the town of Ballanquin. We engaged 35 natives and six lighters to transport our stores and dredge machinery up the river. The Iron Age contracted to be in Ballanquin harbor six months from date.

"Daily crisis proved what Stembridge and I had suspected for days—that we had a jewel in Corrigan. Here was a young man with a ready smile, and a readier hand, a trunkful of resources and immutable nerve. * * * After 10 days' slow and arduous punting against the swift current of the Ponce river, I perceived a change in the demeanor of the natives whose lighters and muscles we employed for transportation, a change also in Stembridge.

"We had already ascended the Ponce beyond precedent, and our hired river boys were rolling their eyes and muttering about lions in the way. Up to the seventh and eighth days we had encountered bands of white men operating placer claims; but during the last 48 hours the advance had been into the undisputed holdings of wilderness and silence, a realm truly limitless whose reality and beyond was conquering peaks. Warm rains fell consistently in the late afternoons and evenings, so that the fierce heat of the earlier daylight was charged with the soggy, malaria-inoculated breath of the soil. Already a few of our men groaned with premonitive backache and burned with a thirst which the Ponce was powerless to quench.

"Stembridge changed from a dilettante to a commander. Instead of drinking wines and sleeping away the hot hours, he vibrated from his charts to the bow of the lighter. Forgotten were the capitalists back in New York who made possible the expedition. For a time Corrigan and I were merely guests. Success was now the thing to Stembridge. On the evening of the twelfth day, he whispered to us:

"'We'll have trouble tomorrow. The native company is uneasy because we don't go into permanent camp. They thought we'd lose our nerve after six or seven days like those tired gangs we passed down the river and squeeze played-out placers, dead from barrenness ages ago. They're filling up with mutiny cankers, and I mean to keep them in their places if I have to use gunpowder.'

"'That's right, captain,' drawled Corrigan, tickled to the toes by the word 'gunpowder.' 'Make 'em stick. They can't desert, not all of 'em anyway, 'cause we've got their lighters. Tonight I'll give our men three or four grains of quinine around, and a spoonful of whisky, not forgetting Corrigan, and, gad, we'll make 'em stick.'

"'Make 'em stick, Nick,' I repeated huskily. Soul and body, I was in sympathy with the natives.

"'I spent a year in this country,' Stembridge resumed, laughing, 'only a little farther on. I know what's up there and I'm going to get part of it. And say, Doc, if you can keep us all comparatively healthy, I'm not worrying about the balance of South America. Tomorrow we strike the junction of the Neperce, which is a closed book to the natives. They'll want to quit. We may have to make examples of one or two.'

"That night Stembridge moved among our white followers and, without explaining the whole situation, divided the men into watches. Only the cooks and the sick were exempt from guard duty.

"At noon on the following day we reached the fork, the right tine being our rough old friend, the Ponce; the left, an aggressive, noisy and very important youngster, called the Neperce. Corrigan and I were with Stembridge in the forward lighter when he lifted his arm, pointing up the Neperce. There was silence behind. Every punting pole poised dripping in the air. The interpreter, Juan, made his way forward, and forgetting his suavity and the fact that his hat had not been removed, sputtered bad logic and worse English to the effect that the country of the Neperce was a forbidden country, where there was no gold and many barbarians. Moreover Juan drew his finger across his throat many times. Again Stembridge pointed up the Neperce. No one made a sign to obey.

"After a moment in which the promoter looked calmly about him, we were startled by a racket in the lighter immediately behind. One of our navigators, emboldened by the crepitant mouthings of the interpreter and by the apparent hesitation of Stembridge, had thrown his punting pole upon the deck. Before another native had time to declare his mutinous intent in a similar way, Stembridge snatched a nearby rifle, and whipping the piece to his shoulder, fired. He grazed the cheek of the misguided one.

"The starch melted out of the interpreter's knees and his hat was torn off as if by a mighty wind. Corrigan, with head thrown back was laughing as if he had just heard a keen-pointed tale from the lips of a prince of story tellers. The faces of some of our men blanched. Many of them had just now heard for the first, if not the last time, how effective the staccato command of a rifle can be. Addressing the wilted interpreter, from whom emanated the repentance of a dying chief, Stembridge said quietly:

"'Run back to your river-boys, Juan, and tell them we'll proceed directly up the Neperce.'

"Eight miles up the river we camped for the night, while the giant mountains became a part of the dark rain. My past and my future seemed involved in these northern Andes—nothing more than a malarial vagary—and the terrifying peaks were higher than my hopes. The fires that we ignited with infinite care were slapped instantly into a smudge by gusts of wind and rain. Corrigan gave me whisky, and I felt that I should hate it as long as I lived—another malarial vagary. I remember how Doc moved among the soaked and disconsolate men with a laugh and a flask and a handful of capsules. I remember Stembridge, huge and shadowy, standing thoughtful in the rain, with a wet swollen cracker and a tin cup of wine in his hand. God knows what thoughts were in his brain, but they were not weak like mine. I remember how the Neperce raved and beat her breasts.

"Our sick were reinforced and we rigged a tarpaulin to partially screen them from the rain. One man in his dilirium cried and cried for water while the heavy gusts drenched his hot face. During that horrid night two of our natives deserted, and in passing the imperfect lines, buried their knives in the bodies of two guards and seized their rifles and ammunition. I heard the scream of one of the fallen sentries and thought it was a night bird.

"This ugly lesson bred a deeper understanding of the present in the minds of our remaining followers. There was no more napping of the guards, and a readiness to fire at night-shadows helped to keep the natives in their places for a while. The lighters were lashed together each night and the slightest suspicious movement on the part of our half naked navigators brought the guns of our guards into position. Each day was a long-drawn terror to me. Sometimes the sullen, scowling natives of the Neperce country followed us for miles along the bank, and I accounted them the eyes and fingers of disaster. Each night more natives deserted, managing to steal guns and ammunition for each deserter, until only 20 remained. The constancy of these was due to their joint ownership in the six lighters.

"Fever gained strength in our midst and the men complained at the distance of the journey. Over all was the constant menace of the native hoards. The thought of gold in the light of all this distress and danger was as bitter to me as the taste of quinine which boomed in my ears and saturated my whole body. Stembridge became a formidable demon through his indomitable advance; while Corrigan regarded the whole matter lightly, as a sort of pleasure trip. With two such towers to lean upon, I should have been weak indeed to have utterly fallen. On the afternoon of the fifth day from the fork we fought the Neperce narrows, a mile stretch of canon where the river is deep and swift and shadowed by perpendicular walls from 40 to 60 feet high; and at mid-afternoon on the sixth day Stembridge gave orders to halt for a permanent camp.

"Deep in the Neperce country while I was whimpering with fever, those two dauntless souls protected and nursed their sick, cheered the stout hearts of the royal few white men who stood up against the allied attack of fear, fever and war, and they postponed the treachery of our depleted native following with a zeal that dared the powers of darkness but dared not sleep. More than this they engineered the building of a stanch but deformed hull to encase our dredge machinery, tested the river bottom for gold and charmed it from the ooze. Meanwhile the stolen guns of the deserters were fired at intervals from the heights at the men who toiled: Stembridge and Corrigan planned, battled, nursed, guarded, laughed.

* * *

"Ten weeks, and the dredge was groaning wild protests, working a little, breaking down much. There was gold in the bed of Neperce, but she yielded grudgingly and poured down torrents to distress the attack, until the vein was struck. * * * One night Corrigan held the hand of one of the faithful who was dying from fever; Stembridge was battling with a storm and the Neperce volume which threatened to tear apart our lighter lashings; I was lying upon my back, burning in the rain and heaping curses upon the grim mountain peaks which hemmed us in and would not let me breathe; and a pair of guards in the storehouse lost a harsh fight with sleep and fell forward upon their rifles.

"For weeks our few remaining natives had waited patiently for a moment like this. The opportunity was not lost. They knifed the two sleeping guards, seized four rifles and a hundred weight of ammunition and fled to the mountains in a body. * * * Fever and natives had now taken eight of our white followers; two more had been drowned in the Neperce; six were on sick-report. The remaining 24 should have been in the hospital. Instead they were our vitality.

"For age-long weeks the humpbacked dredge had howled her grievances to the mountains and shrieked for the Nepecre to set her free. Meanwhile the buckets tore up the riverbed, yielding the splendid placer average of $10 per cubic yard. Though three months had passed since the final desertion of the natives, it was evident that they did not intend to return to Ballanquin without their lighters. Apparently they had effected no alliance with the Neperce natives, but their firing from the hights restricted our movements and added to the strain.

"You have seen pictures of the federal prisoners at Libby, naked, ravenous, diseased? At the last, such was the appearance of our depleted command on the dredge. The clean passion for freedom mastered the poor human remnants in Libby; the sordid lust for gold dominated the little band of toilers on the Neperce. The pay-streak did not dissipate; instead it increased daily, and the ragged fire from the hights interrupted the activity no more than the deathless rains. Only six days remained to reach Ballanquin and the Iron Age when the dredge shut down for the last time, and the strain for gold gave way to a frenzy for civilization and safety.

"Throughout the night the brutalized bodies of our men staggered to and fro loading the gold and the few remaining stores upon two of the smallest lighters. The other four boats and the bullet-scarred dredge with the coarser part of her machinery had to be left behind. I, who had worked so little before, worked that night, having a spirited hope of emerging from the hateful mountain walls. In the first pallor of dawn, a determined volley raked over us, and we knew that the natives were aware of our intentions. Corrigan and a couple of men ran to the hospital, while the rest of us made the lighters ready. When the sun peered over the mountains the attack became formidable. We had gained the lighters, with the exception of one fever patient who was being borne toward us by Corrigan and another. Glancing over the gunwale of the lighter I saw a hundred yards away the sinister face of Juan, our former interpreter. Partially screened by foliage, he was lying on his belly, carefully aiming a rifle at the breast of Corrigan. I shouted and fired at Juan, but too late.

"Corrigan was hard hit, falling heavily beneath the stretcher. The gallant boy grinned and swore softly when Stembridge and I reached him. We gained the boat in safety with our burden and the down-stream drag began. Meanwhile the natives leaped upon the deserted dredge and lighters to fire, but the fight had died out of our men with the fall of Corrigan. Only one or two of our rifles replied to the attack. * * * Juan, the interpreter, fell on the river bank behind, and a half-mad white man beside me vented a hoarse cry of satisfaction at the cleanness of his aim.

"'Good for you, Bob!' Stembridge muttered vaguely, hardly raising his eyes from the pale face of Corrigan. A moment afterward I heard him inquire gently: 'What can I get you, old fellow?'

"'Get busy and let me alone,' Doc replied. 'Anybody'd think I was the whole works the way you two are potterin' about. Why don't you stop the howlin' of a few of those niggers?'

"We didn't leave him. A few of the natives kept pace with us on the shore until their ammunition was exhausted. Now and then we could see bands of Neperce men moving ahead. About the middle of the aternoon we slipped into the narrow canon stretch of the river, where we expected to make the best speed. Our lighter, which contained four-fifths of the treasure, was in the lead by a hundred feet. * * * Corrigan, partly unconscious, was lying under an awning we had rigged for him forward. The ball from Juan's rifle had entered his right lung. The face of Stembridge, which had bent moveless for hours over the fallen one, was gaunt bearded, tragic in its suffering. I sat by, numbed to the heart, fanning hopelessly. The firing had long since ceased, and our men, save those on watch and at the tiller, were asleep.

"The natives of the Neperce country have no guns, but they use with deadly effectiveness the weapons of nature. The fact that they had refused to join the deserters of Ballanquin did not deter them from inaugurating a little war of their own. * * * A huge bowlder of a ton's weight or more crashed over the cliffs above and smashed in the bow of our lighter; another smaller one, with the impetus of a 60-foot drop, hit the starboard gunwale and stove in the planking to the water's edge. The lighter whirled, tipped, and the Neperce had her way. With a rush the water swept over us.

"Stembridge was stunned by the impact and I seized him as we arose to the surface. An instant afterward he broke away, shouting like a father for Corrigan. A dark blur swirled beneath me in the water. I dove and clutched Doc's form, bearing it upward. We three reached the second lighter which had veered to the far side of the river and was menaced only by a shower of smaller stones.

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"'What a whale of a time,' Corrigan whispered, with just the suspicion of the old smile upon his face. The canon was a mile behind now and twilight was dimming the eternal Andes. Gentle as a woman Stembridge brushed Doc's wet hair back from his forehead and I fanned. A moment later we bent low to listen:

"'The Neperce has the laugh on us after all—the little Jezebel.'

"A few minutes afterward Stembridge raised his head. The men were making fast the survival for the night. I had ceased fanning.

"'There's lots more gold in the Neperce,' the promoter said, looking far beyond the darkening mountains, 'but no more Corrigans anywhere.'

"And so the natives without dredges, machinery or fever, made a thousand dollars an hour for several days. And the gloomy Andes took for their own a brighter treasure. A week later we boarded the Iron Age in the harbor of Ballanquin, with scarcely half the quota that set out for the upper Neperce and only one-fifth of the gold for which we had incurred the enmity of men and seemingly the wrath of God.

"With the horrifying background of the first trip and the naked fact that there was gold in the Neperce, Stembridge set out to recapitalize and by the grace of genius succeeded. About six months afterward I received a communication from him, asking if I would accompany a second expedition to the upper Neperce. The letter explained that he was taking with him 250 men and a $200,000 outfit—machinery for the erection of four dredges, six hydraulic monitors for side-hill mining; also turbine wheels, power house, refrigerating plants and a thousand other atoms of civilization. I was about to reply that the state of my health would not stand for more tropics, when he dropped in upon me, and in a shamed way I stammered that I could not go.

"'I'm awfully sorry, Allor,' he said kindly, 'and yet I'm glad. I think a lot of you and I'd hate to give those mountains—God, but Corrigan was a good boy—'

"Then he handed me a check covering the loan I had made him in Tampa, interest compounded, and for a present, 1,000 shares from his own private holdings in the Northern Andes Gold Company.

"'I had these shares made out to you on the ship coming back,' he said, 'but it occurred to me that they'd look better to you if I waited until we reorganized.'

"Stembridge fought the Neperce with higher civilization and the natives with numbers and Gatlings. And both served him finally, bringing peace offerings of gold to complicate the sins and sorrows of the outer world. * * * And all this, fellows, is only a little episode in the life of the man who persuaded Japan, and who is now leaving—hastily—the field of his conquest; the man who dares not return to the States. Bates, do you feel strong enough to look upon a small portion of a small bottle. I'm dry, myself. I hardly need ask you, old fellow," Allor concluded, turning to me his broad, bright face.

THE STORY OF A SAILOR TRAMP

By BART KENNEDY.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)
(Continued from last Sunday.)

CHAPTER XXXIX.

At the Shanty.

"All right then," said the sailor; "we'll take it on."

"I guess you'd better go as cutters," said the overseer. "Cuttin' sugar cane is simple. You'll get the hang if it in a few minutes. Would you like to start work this afternoon?"

"Well, if you wouldn't mind," said the sailor, "we'd sooner wait till tomorrow. We're a bit used up. We've had some hard traveling."

"Oh, that's all right, I guess," said the overseer, smiling. I understand. It'll be better for you to lay up till the mornin'. Come along," he continued, making his horse swerve round, "come and I'll take you to the white men's quarters."

As they went further into the plantation they could see, a way off behind the great house, a field of sugar canes. They were stretching up tall and straight from sheaths of great drooping leaves. And they were set in long furrows. There was a stately air about them. To the sailor they appeared like millions of masts of ships set close together, and seen from a long way off.

"This place has been built some time," said the sailor to the overseer, as he pointed to the great house.

"Yes, it's nigh on to a hundred years old now," said the overseer, checking his horse a little. "It was built in the good old days when Louisiana was something of a state," he continued, a little wistfully. "My great grandfather was the overser then. You are Englishmen, I think."

"Yes."

"Ah! I thought so. England was on the side of the south in the war. Here you are, boys?"

He had reined up suddenly before a big shanty that stood well off from the negro quarters.

"We've put this place for the white men," he said. "I'm afraid it isn't quite what we'd like for white men. But we had to get it up in a hurry. Good-by. The cook inside will show you your bunks. We turn into the field at a little after 7 in the morning. Mo!" he shouted. "Two new men!"

At this he pulled round his horse and cantered off.

"I like him," said the Cockney. "He's a nice fellow."

"Yes, the southerners are all right," said the sailor. "I've often heard 'em well spoken of."

The cook came up to the door—a big, hearty smiling negro.

"Foh de Lord's sake, white men," he said, "come in an' get suffin to eat. De men's jes gone back to de fiel', but I'll get you out suffin'."

They went in.

The shanty was a one-storied affair and was divided off into two big rooms and a kitchen. One of the rooms was where the men dined. The other was where they slept. It was fitted up with bunks that were set one over the other, ship-fashion. Before each bunk was hung a thick mosquito net.

"Heah! You sleeps heah," said Mo, showing them two bunks. He examined the nets in front of them to see if there were any big holes in them.

"De skeeters come roun' in de dark," he said, with a big chuckle, "but dey has to stop outsi' de net."

Then he took them back into the dining room and set out a meal for them.

"I wonder what sort of work cutting sugar cane is?" said the Cockney, as they sat smoking after their meal.

"Oh, I shouldn't think it would kill us," answered the sailor, smiling.

"I wonder where the boss hobo is now? —'Truck-ridin' Jim from Weehauken.'"

"He's 'rappin' castles,' I should think. You pleased him when you told him you'd heard of him."

They whiled away the afternoon talking and smoking.

And then the men who had been working in the field began to come in. All of them wore wide-rimmed hats. There was about 20 of them all told and they were tired and grimed from their day's work, but at the same time there was a cheerful air about them. They began at once to talk to the sailor and the Cockney whilst they were fixing themselves up for supper. These wandering, working men were at home with and kindly disposed to one another as men are when their interests are in common.

"How's the work?" asked the Cockney of a weather-beaten, tough-looking young man. He was trying hard to comb his hair into some kind of a shape in front of a small, cracked looking glass. Another man was stretching up behind him trying to get a look into it.

"It's all right, mate," he answered, "but the heat wears you. But it's all right, say I."

Just as the Cockney was about to say something in reply a tremendous noise filled the shanty. Mo was pounding the gong. Supper was ready.

In they trooped and sat down to supper at the big, long table in the dining room. It was a fine, good, wholesome supper. Plenty of everything—bread and sweet potatoes and corn and meat and fish-cakes and steaming coffee. And well cooked, too.

Pithy yarns and good-humored jests and remarks went around during the meal. The Cockney soon established himself as a favorite by the style in which he put forth the philosophy and views of life of the hobo from Weehauken. The manners of the men were pleasant and jolly and hearty and primitive. The laughter was loud and the fun was pointed and often racy. It was an uproarious, jolly, boisterous meal.

After supper all hands clustered about the door of the shanty to listen to the negroes singing in their quarters. The mellow, soft voices rang beautifully through the darkness, singing strange, plaintive, crooning melodies that had come down to them from their ancestors of the great, mysterious African forests. The words they sang told of their life here in Louisiana, but the inner meaning of the music of their voices was beyond the ken of the white man. And they, blended their voices into strange, subtle harmonies that no voices of white men could ever produce.

This wonderful, human voice music went on and on through the darkness.

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It was 6 in the morning and Mo was pounding the big gong in the dining-room of the shanty. Whilst he was pounding it he sang out a refrain:

"Come! come yoh white man,
Get up yoh white man."

And soon all hands were up and washing themselves in tins of water that were set out on a bench outside the shanty.

"Well, Mo, how goes it?"

"How's she blowin' now, Mo?"

Mo laughed hugely as they greeted him in various ways, and he pounded on the gong again:—this time for breakfast. This meal was hardly so noisy as the supper of the night before. There is a certain seriousness about the fact of having to go to work.

For breakfast they had hominy and molasses and fish fred with bacon; and bread and coffee.

After breakfast the overseer turned up on his horse to warn them for the field, and then they trooped over to the tool shop to get their cane knives.

The sun had not been long up and a mist hung over the field of sugar canes. The air of the morning was moist and heavy. The mist hanging over the field meant malaria; it was well to wait til it cleared off.

The cane knife was big and broad and ugly looking; the blade of it was of steel and was about two feet long, and from four to six inches across. On the top of it, at the end, was a hook which curved back toward the handle. The whole blade had almost the line of curve of a Turkish scimitar. Indeed its shape might be described as being a mixture of a scimitar and a butcher's cleaver; it contained the salient points of both.

They looked formidable as they lay in the tool shop piled up high in stacks. In the middle of the shop was the big grindstone on which they were sharpened for the next day when they were brought in from the field at night. No one was allowed to keep one after the day's work was over.

The man in charge of them was a white man who had been in the service of the plantation for years. As each man came up he handed him a knife.

"This is what you might call a weapon," said the Cockney, as he balanced it in his hand.

"That it is," agreed the sailor. "A man could do something else with it besides cutting sugar cane."

And now there was a great body of workers going in loose, confused order toward the field—negroes young and old, negro women and half-grown lads and girls; and white men. They were all trending in the same direction—all mixed up and moving loosely together. The sun was beginning to beat steadily down. The great, broad blades of the cane knives flashed reflections in a hundred directions. Many of the negroes were singing a sort of half-chant as they shambled along; the white men were mainly silent. The negro women and girls and boys were laughing and calling and shouting to one another. The boys were running here and there; the women had bright colored cloths wound round their heads turban-wise; their black faces shone and gleamed. At the head road the overseer on his horse.

"I'se gwine to Dixie,
I'se gwine to Dixie."

The mellow, musical, sad-colored voices of the negroes began to ring out; but they were not the voices of last night. There was in them now a different meaning. The people were going out to work.

And here was the great field!

Some of the workers turned to the right and entered into a narrow lane that had been cut into the dense thickness of the immense, far-surrounding field of canes. This lane opened out into a big space. They trooped in and in and gathered around the overseer, who towered high above them on his horse. Surrounding them now were the high straight canes, standing up from their sheaths of big, drooping, green leaves. Canes, supple and graceful and firm, and beautifully ringed and colored; topped with short, green shoots. Standing up above the height of a man—from six to nine feet high. Shining, smooth canes: calm-standing, supple straight myriads.

There was a curious, pleasant, rather enervating smell in the air. The sap of the canes.

And now the work began. They spread themselves out fan-wise, each one taking a furrow. The overseer galloped away.

In the meantime the rest of the workers were passing on down by the side of the field, and had entered through other lanes into other spaces.

And at last they were all absorbed in the immense field.

The overseer was going from space to space, seeing that the work was well under way.

One! the cutter reached up his knife and caught the cane near the top with the hook on the back of the blade of his knife, pulling it down toward him. Two! he grasped it with his left hand and cut the top off it with a light stroke of his knife. Three! he grasped the cane again with his left hand and bending, he struck it a heavy blow with his knife an inch or so above the root, severing it. Four! he straightened up raked the sheath from the cane by running his knife along it and cast the cane on the ground. In this way a cane was cut—in four combined movements.

The work was not hard when once one got into the way of swinging the knife. After a little practice a new hand could keep up with an old hand. Indeed the passing white men made the best and quickest cutters. Their eyes were surer and they were capable of moving more rapidly than the negroes. And curiously enough when they were seasoned to it, they could stand the heat better.

A troublesome thing, however, was the stumps of the cane left in the furrow. They were hard and had up-slanting edges. Standing on one of them was no joke, especially if there were holes in one's shoes. But these only bothered the white men. The negroes minded them so little that they worked barefooted in the field.

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Carts followed slowly on behind the cutters. The canes were being gathered up from the ground and loaded carefully into them. From thence they would be taken to the sugar house and put through various processes of cutting up and grinding.

Mules drew the carts—big, obstinate-looking, sure-footed mules.

"Whoah, thar, yoh mule, git on, thar! Foh de Lord's sake, mule, git on thar!"

As a rule, two mules went to a cart. Many of the drivers were white men.

"I think I'll see if I can get a job driving a cart tomorrow—or else some work in the sugar house," said the Cockney, pausing to wipe his brow. "This heat is a little too much for me. I'll ask the overseer about it." He wiped his brow again very deliberately, and putting down his knife, he turned and took a slow and easy survey of the field; surveying the field was easier than cutting cane.

"Go on, man," said the sailor, laughing. "A little work won't hurt you. Go on. Don't let the niggers get ahead of us.

The Cockney picked up his knife again and attacked the canes valourously; but he was becoming tired.

"I think I'll take half a day off after dinner," he said. "Too much work doesn't suit me. Work is a thing that I believe in going at gradually. Yes," he said, with determination, "after dinner I'll rest. I feel I've done enough for one day."

The white men and the negroes worked apart from each other, and there was a rivalry as to which side could cut the monst cane.

"Go on, white man! Cut cane, white man!" shouted a big negro to the Cockney, whose row was now woefully behind the rows of the other white men.

The sailor, who was working next to the Cockney, turned and came back to his partner. The sailor's row was the farthest advanced of the white men's rows. He had got into the hang of swinging the knife and moving at an even pace, which was all the art there was in cane-cutting. Telling the Cockney to stand aside he, in a minute or so, worked the backward row up abreast of his own.

The big negro, who was standing off about 15 paces, made some other remark.

"Look here!" shouted the sailor to him: "get on with your work and shut up. Mind your own row. Get on, or I'll smash you!"

All the hate of the white man suddenly came up in the blood of the negro. He came forward.

"Yoh can't do it, white man," he said.

The cane-cutters stopped for a moment. They seemed hardly to realize that a fight was imminent. It was so sudden and unlooked for.

"Lay down your knives, both o' you," cried a white cutter from New Orleans.

Both laid down their knives.

The sailor stepped towards the big negro, and then stepped back again. His keen, quick glance took him in from head to foot; there he stood, a big, powerful black worked up to a sudden fury. His body was trembling with passion and his head was swaying to an fro. Where should he hit him? The sailor decided to strike him in the middle of the body as he came shambling up to him.

The sailor backed again as if he were nervous; the negro rushed forward holding himself loosely. The sailor backed again and in doing so stumbled and fell over a stump of cane; but he was up like a shot, as if he had not fallen.

"Stop thar! Stop thar!" called out a comely negro woman, as she ran up from the other side of the space. The women and children worked off by themselves, and it was only now that they had noticed the row; it was a row that had come up suddenly, as if it had come out of the air. The singing had stopped abruptly. There was a sudden sense of silence, through which came the echoes of the singing from the other parts of the great field.

"Stop thar!"

But she was too late. The sailor was close in to the negro now, pounding him terribly in the body. Once the negro clinched with him, but the sailor turned his shoulder to him, broke his hold, ducked, and was in pounding him again.

"Get down, curse you!" he said, as the negro sank on the field.

An excited crowd of negroes and their women and children and white men were now around the men who had been fighting. The broad blades of the cane-knives shone and glittered in a sinister way, but there was no sign of another quarrel arising; no one thought of fighting. The thing was to see it!

Suddenly there was the sound of a horse galloping; it was the overseer. How he had known of the fight was impossible to tell; but he was here.

His horse burst its way through the crowd and he was up by the side of the sailor and the negro, who was now trying to get up.

What the overseer thought would be hard to say. Fighting here with cane-knives around was a dangerous piece of business. He looked from the sailor to the negro, and from the negro to the sailor, but he was silent. Perhaps the race feeling was up in him. He may have been glad that the white man had the best of the fight; but if so, he did not show it. He sat on his horse saying nothing. The crowd began to slowly move away.

The big negro was now standing up; he was looking abjectly on the ground. The fight had been knocked out of him. The sailor was looking at him curiously.

"Eph," said the overseer at last, "this is the third white man you've picked a fight with since the cuttin' began. Get off the field and off the plantation; I guess you're too much to have round. We don't want you any more this season."

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Again the knives were going and the canes were falling. But it was some little time before the singing began. At last the effects of the fight wore off, and the work was going as usual. When people are working they have little time to think of the past.

A cart came round with water for the workers to drink. In it was mixed oatmeal, and it was very refreshing and cooling.

When the time came to stop off for dinner things were going as merrily as they ever were. The general melody was ringing around, people were calling to each other, and the children were running hither and thither.

And now every one began to leave the field for dinner. They would be away for an hour. They could have some little rest; the heat of the sun was beginning to try them.

The great field was deserted. The crowd had gone from it. A sultry, brilliant stillness was upon it, and over it was a certain sense of desolateness.

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"Should we stay here long, Sailor?"

"Oh, I should say for a week or so, anyhow. Then we can make our way to New Orleans."

"And what then?"

"Well, I was thinking of getting a ship there. I'd like to see the sea again, and I'd like a change."

They were working side by side again in the field. The Cockney had changed his mind about stopping off.

He pondered a little over what the sailor said about going to sea; he did not like the idea of losing his partner. They had gone through so much together. Perhaps he could go to sea with him, but he heardly took to the idea.

He had grown to like the sailor very much; he was a rough, hard sort of a fellow who might be apt to hit him as quickly as anyone else! But still he liked him. Only for his courage and resolution they would never have got out of that desert! And he had other good points about him, too. When they tried to talk him up at dinner about polishing off the nigger he wouldn't have it! He hoped that they would not be parted, and perhaps never see each other again.

"I hope we won't part, sailor," he said.

* * * * * * * * *

The great field was filled with a flood of light that had in it a soft red tinge; the sun was going down. The day's work was over. The great knives were now quiet and still; they reflected the dying light.

The light shone into and made beautiful the field with its men and women and children—its workers.

And they were all going along now singing. Forgotten was the moil and turmoil and strife of the day. They were all at one with each other. Just workers together. Forgotten ever was the feeling of the difference of race in the common, wide feeling of being workers together. It was the end of the day—they were going—they were glad—and peace was with them.

All singing; all going peacefully together. They were a body of workers going home in the soft light, singing.

(To Be Concluded Next Sunday.)

A Curse Rested Upon Locksmith Gamain

Latest Descendent of French Regicide Has Just Been Carried to His Grave.

HE ACCUSED LOUIS XVI. OF GIVING HIM POISON

There Is No Evidence Whatever of the King's Guilt—Story of the Private Vault in the Palace, and of Roland's Long Search for It.

By ALGERNON C. DOUGHERTY.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Strolling through a narrow street in Versailles yesterday morning, I noticed a funeral pall hanging in front of the doorway of an humble house. The vestibule had been converted into a mortuary chamber, in the center of which was lying a coffin, with a crucifix standing by the far end, and lighted candles ranged along the sides. It was no unusual sight in France, and I was passing the house of mourning, when my eye chanced to light on an old wood sign visible beneath the black draperies as they flapped in the breeze. The sign bore the words:

FRANCOIS GAMAIN,
SERRURIER.

Gamain the Locksmith!

I stopped spellbound. The words were historical. They recalled in a flash the most pathetically tragic episode in the stirring story of France, a land whose history is filled with tragedies, but none that has so moved the world to tears as that in which Gamain, the locksmith, played a chief part.

I went a few yards further down the street, and then I stopped before another house, and asked a neighbor, an aged man, who it was that had died.

"Old Monsieur Gamain," said he.

"The locksmith?" queried I.

"The same," he replied.

"Was he very old?"

"If he had lived till next year he'd have been a hundred," answered my informant.

"Was he a descendant of the man who sent Louis XVI. to the guillotine—who declared he was poisoned by the king, I mean?"

The old man smiled at me an instant, then his eyes flashed angrily as he replied:

"You were right, sir, as you expressed it. It was Francois Gamain who sent the king to the guillotine: it was Gamain who was the real murderer of Marie Antionette—curses be on his soul."

He was silent for a moment or so. Then he resumed: "There is no need for me to be praying that his soul be cursed, for God is just. Francois Gamain has been in hell for a century, and a good proof of it is the curse that rests on his family. The man who is lying dead over there was the grandson of the regicide. All his life he was blind. He was a hard-working man, but he could never get on. He knew that a curse was on him. He had three children. Two daughters died from frightful accidents, one as a child, the other as a woman. The only son is still living, but he is an epileptic and an idiot. He will soon follow his father into eternity, to meet the infamous scoundrel who brought affliction on his race. Then the family will have died out, and Francois Gamain will be only a hated memory."

I was surprised to find such vehemence in the old man, and such loving veneration for the murdered sovereigns on the part of an humble citizen of the republic in this unsentimental age. Yet such a thing, after all, is not extraordinary in Versailles, where the common people are born, live and die, under the shadow of the great castle where the Louis held their court amid such unprecedented splendor.

I have read all that history has said about the Gamain affair, and the controversies that have ensued about the incident, many of them provocative of violent polemics in the republican and monarchical press of France and other countries. I know that a certain class of writers have not only striven to justify the execution of Louis XVI. by a reiteration of the allegations of Francois Gamain, but that a disposition is becoming more and more manifest in recent years, on the part of so-called impartial historians, to impute to Marie Antionette the attributes of a Messalina, and to consider her death, like that of the infamous wife of Claudius, justly merited by her atrocities.

Retaining, despite everything, the utmost sympathy for the unhappy victim of the French revolution, I was long ago convinced that the single specific charge that the detractors were able to bring against her was her alleged attempt to poison Gamain. Hoping to find this accusation alike unfounded, I read every scrap of evidence possible to obtain, both pro and con. The result was as I expected. The allegation was based entirely on the unsupported declaration of the Versailles locksmith, whereas documentary proof established not only that the queen never attempted to administer poison to Francois Gamain, but that the whole story of his ever having been poisoned at all by royal hands was a wilful lie, demonstrated as preposterously false by infallible facts and dates.

Sooner or later the true story of Francois Gamain will be known generally to the world, and then Louis XVI. and Marie Antionette will be universally recognized as among the most pathetic martyrs of history. Then, also, all humanity will loathe the name of the accused locksmith of Versailles, just as the old man did when he was telling me yesterday of the death of Gamain's grandson.

When Louis was still a child playing about the castle in Versailles he was keenly interested one day in watching a locksmith repairing a lock. The mechanic was Fernand Gamain, who, like two generations of his family, had been regularly employed at the royal chateau. The young prince begged the workman to teach him something about his trade, and from that time on was always keenly interested in locksmithing. When he came to the throne he still retained his interest in that particular trade, and thus came to see a great deal of Francois Gamain, the son of Fernand, who was the recipient of countless benefactions at the hands of his royal master.

Became the King's Friend.

The young Versailles mechanic was thus frequently summoned to Paris to perform some work in the palace of the Tuileries. One of these visits lasted three days, and concerned a piece of work on which the sovereign had set his heart. It was the construction of a secret alcove in which the king could keep his private papers. The repository chosen for this purpose was built in the wall of a little narrow hall running between the bed chamber of the king and that of the dauphin. There was no visible door to this safety box, the exterior of which was precisely similar to the rest of the wainscoted corridor. By lifting a board under the bed in the king's room one discovered a long nail, by pressing upon which the door of the private safe sprang open.

It was in 1784 that Louis had this secret alcove constructed by Francois Gamain. The monarch and the workman were the only two persons in the world who knew of its existence. Even the queen was unaware of her husband's intentions.

Eight years later the storm that had been brewing for so long, broke with terrible intensity in France. With their hearts aflame with hate for the monarchy, the whole nation seemed to turn, bent on a desperate revenge, toward Paris, and the people of Paris, more fiercely excited still, rushed, like uncaged hyenas, to the Tuileries. What passed for a government of the populace, seized the royal family, and carried them off to prison. Thus deprived of the chance to tear out the eyes of the queen, and to spit upon their sovereign, the mob, overturning every attempted restraint, broke into the palace, and reveled riotously in the luxury of spoliation.

Men, women and children, all turned suddenly maniacs in the intoxication of lawlessness and unbridled passion, swept through the sumptuous royal abode like resistless waves of destruction. The few faithful soldiers that still strove to protect the home of their sovereigns were pitilessly bayoneted, and lying dying in the courtyard and stairways, were divested of their uniforms, which were grabbed at by the mad scramblers, who, donning them amid thunderous jeers, left a trail of bloody mud marking their route to the private apartments of the king and queen.

Rule of the Sans-Culottes.

The first of these dreadful days was the 10th of August, 1792. For nearly a week these hideous orgies continued, until the ransacked palace reeked with the filth the mob had left behind it, and ribald echoes danced back and forth in the halls where the lovely queen had reared her children with pious motherliness. Then, when the satiated masses had left the place, carrying with them everything of value that had met their gaze, the representatives of the revolutionary government were formally installed there. These men instituted systematic researches, and found much that the mobs had not discovered. Each of them was given full authority to confiscate whatever he pleased.

About this time, M. Roland, one of the greatest ringleaders of the revolution, and who filled the post of minister of the interior in the new government, became a daily visitor at the Tuileries. His power under the revolutionary regime was almost absolute, and no attempt was made to interfere with him when he made his daily tours alone through the vast palace. Every day for more than a week he went off unaccompanied down the long corridors, and disappeared from sight within the royal apartments. When he left the palace at night he was always empty-handed, which only increased the wonder at the meaning of his solitary explorations.

Finally the mystery was solved. It was ascertained that Roland was searching everywhere for the secret safety-box of the king, so as to possess himself of certain letters; letters from him to Louis XVI. that might imperil his own life if they fell into another's hands; and similar letters to the king from others of his now revolutionary colleagues, of which he could make effective use, to his own vast advantage, if he could once get hold of them.

Meanwhile, Roland still continued his fruitless explorations throughout the length and width of the Tuileries until his confreres began to joke about his resemblance to the ghost of Unrest, chasing a will-o'-the-wisp across a desert.

Roland Finds What He Seeks.

These remarks came to Roland's ears at last, and he resolved to make one final effort to discover what he had so vainly sought. He found that there lived in Versailles a lockmaker named Gamain, who had been employed in the royal household. He went out to the suburban town, found the mechanic, and by direful threats, forced him to come to Paris and disclose the king's hiding place in the Tuileries.

The political loiterers in the palace saw Roland enter the next morning, accompanied by a lank young man, as pale as a ghost, attired like a workingman.

Idols From Dutch New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago.

Half an hour later the minister of the interior, his face radiant with smiles, and carrying under his arm a heavy iron box, left the Tuileries, followed by the pale young man.

It is not material to this story to tell what use Roland made of the letters he found in the palace. Anyhow, that is a matter of common history. What is more apropos, is the subsequent conduct of Gamain. It is of notorious record that the locksmith, from that time forth, was regarded by his Versailles acquaintances as the constant prey to the most abject fear. He apprehended that at any moment he would be arrested for not having instantly revealed to the government the king's hiding place the very day the populace first broke into the Tuileries. Perhaps the suggestion came from Roland, or perhaps simply emanated from his own over-mastering terror, but whatever it was, he finally went into Paris, and seeking an interview with the new prefect of police, said that as a good republican he would have immediately betrayed the king had he not been prevented by a desperate illness from which he was just recovering; that this malady which had lasted for four months, and had put him at death's door, was the result of a quantity of deadly poison that had been given to him by "Citizen Capet" (otherwise Louis XVI.) in a glass of wine handed to him by the king himself on the day he finished making the secret chamber in the Tuileries.

I thought of all this as I stood yesterday before the catafalque of Gamain's grandson, and both the sentiments I felt as a man, and the gratitude with which as an American, I was inspired by the memory of Louis XVI.'s help to our country in its own revolution, so strongly impressed me that I could not even raise my hat in passing the coffin, as every Frenchman does in the presence of the dead.

Fishing for Bullfrogs.

From Country Life and America.

The bullfrog, brown, big and hoarse of voice in August, will give many a half day of good sport, to say nothing of the delicacy his plump hind legs will furnish. There are three days in which he may be pursued successfully. He may be angled for with a rod and a bit of red flannel for a bait which, waved before him, is as the red rag to a bull. He may be staked with a light-handled spear, and stealth and skill add zest to this method. Or he may be hunted with a 22-caliber rifle, when a good eye and steady hand are necessary to insure a dinner.

Back to the Country.

From Country Life in America.

The country boy sighs for city life, and when he finally reaches the goal he begins to wish himself again among the birds and flowers. With the coming of old age he considers himself lucky if he can get his feet back on mother earth. The strife is as great to acquire sufficient wealth to purchase land on which to spend the declining years as was the youthful struggle to get a foothold in the city. The smiling sky and the green earth seem to be the natural heritage of man and no one feels this quite so keenly as the one who has had a taste in youth of the sweets of rural life.

A FLIRTATION.

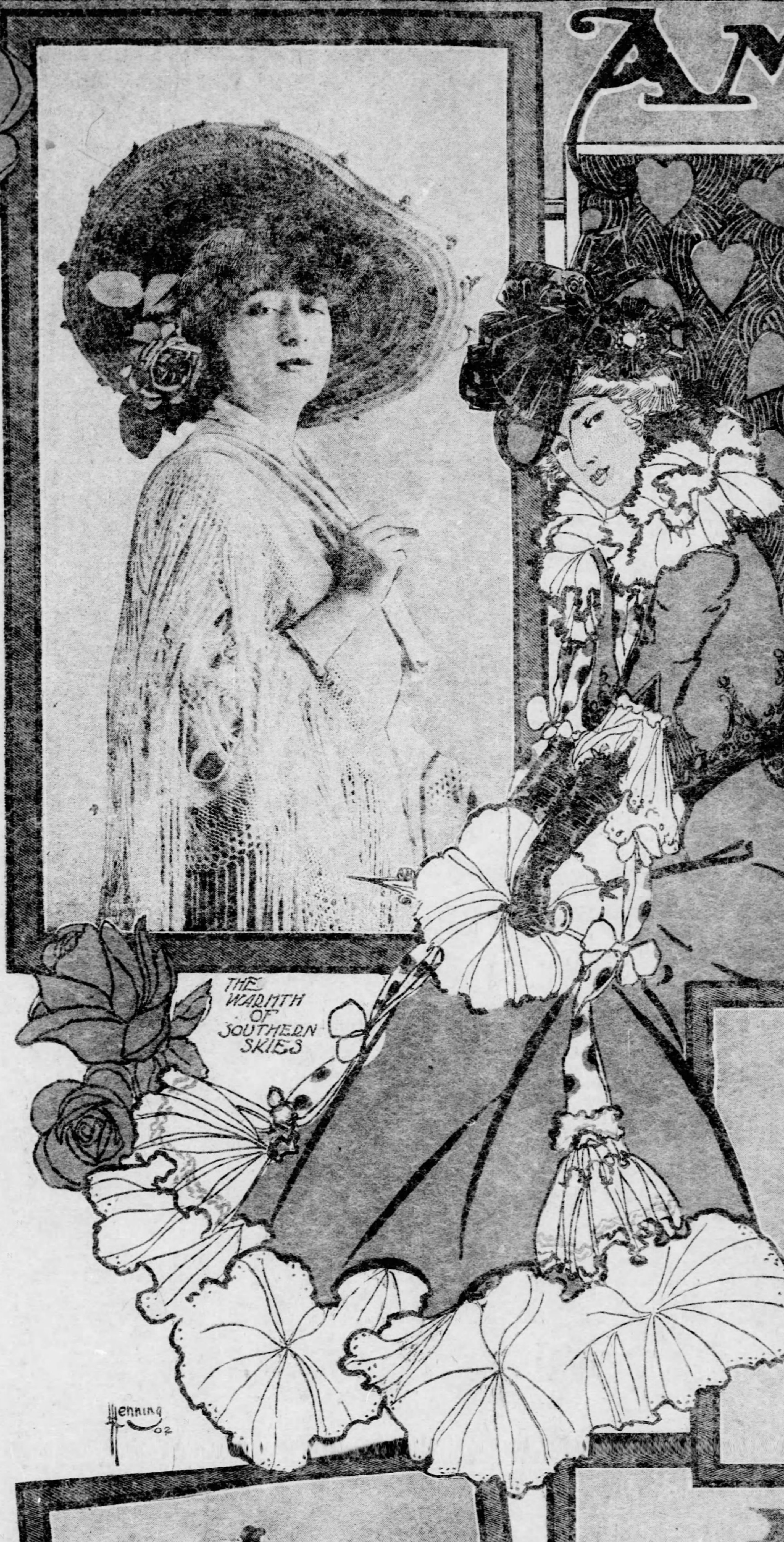
I did not even know her name,
Nor where she lived, nor whence she came—
'Twas sad, and yet
Was I so very much to blame
That all my heart should start to flame,
And flare and fret?

She was so sweet, so passing fair,
With such a smile, with such an air—
What could I do?
A glance as shy, so debonair,
An eye as bright, a smile as rare,
I never knew!

And so I smiled across the aisle,
And met the winsome, merry smile—
She sent so bold;
At last she laughed, then after while
She cooed aloud in friendly style,
"I'm free years old!"

New York News.

AMERICAN BEAUTY TYPES



THE WARMTH OF SOUTHERN SKIES

A DESCENDANT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MARY-WASHINGTON-BOND-MOROSINI

A TYPE THAT LENDS ITSELF TO GRACE

THE PETITE TYPE FRAIL AND DAINTY

THE SUBSTANTIAL TYPE—THE AMERICAN GIRL KNOWS HOW TO DRESS BECOMINGLY—

ANOTHER SECRET OF THE TOILET

How to Get Rid of Superfluous Hair Which Has Martyrized Its Thousands and Tens of Thousands—A Sure, but Slow and Expensive Cure Is the Electric Needle—Recipes for Some Home-Made Depilatories Which Are Successful.

By KATHERINE MORTON.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

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IF there is anything in the wide world that is appropriately named it is the disfiguring growth of hair on the face—superfluous hair.

It certainly is the most superfluous thing one can imagine and renders many an otherwise attractive face almost repulsive. It is no wonder, then, that women tormented with hair on the face are eagerly frantic to find some remedy.

No woman can be beautiful or charming whose appearance suggests in the least anything masculine or mannish. No matter if her complexion rival the loveliness of the rose and the lily, and her features answer every demand of classic beauty, this blemish overbalances everything and destroys every claim a woman might otherwise possess of being considered a beauty.

The simplest agent for removing this foe to loveliness is electricity. Indeed, some will tell us that it is the one and only reliable and sure cure. But its expense absolutely precludes this remedy in many cases. Then it is a slow process. Eight or ten hairs only being removed at a time say twice a week. The process consists in touching each hair in turn with the electric needle, an operation consuming from 10 to 15 seconds for each hair. The method is called electrolysis and should never be performed by any but an experienced surgeon.

Electricity May Be Used.

The process consists in the introduction of a fine needle into the hair follicle and the destruction of the papilla by means of the galvanic current. A slight redness sometimes follows the ues of the needle, and a small pustule is formed, which, however, soon disappears. No scar results if the operation is skillful and experienced.

For a light growth of hair—mere down—powdered pumice may be used. Mix it with a lather of good soap, making a paste, and apply the mixture with the finger. After several applications the down will disappear. The growth becomes weaker after each use of the pumice.

For a stronger growth barium sulphide is recommended; it is mixed with common laundry starch. Powder the barium and starch separately and as fine as possible and sift through a coarse muslin bag; then mix the two thoroughly, using one part of the barium sulphide to five parts of starch; one dram, say, of the former to five drams of starch. A dram, you know, is about one even teaspoonful.

After the two have been thoroughly combined, put in a porcelain jar and keep on the toilet table for use.

The mode of procedure is to moisten the finger with water or to take a little ivory or wooden spatula, dip it in water and then in the depilatory and apply to the spot from which the hair is to be removed. Leave it on four or five minutes, then wash off with warm water and soap and apply the least bit of camphor ice. The use of the camphor ice is to allay any soreness or irritation. Barium sulphide is a poison, and on no account must it be used if there is any eruption on the face. Otherwise it is harmless—if directions are carried out to the letter—and it is effectual. Hair on the face, hands and arms can be treated with this depilatory. The cure in some cases is almost instantaneous.

A plaster stick is sometimes used; it is heated over an alcohol lamp or candle and applied while as hot as can be borne to the spot from which the hair is to be removed.

Cold Cream Encourages Hair.

One is constantly being warned against putting cold cream of any kind on the face, the result of its use being to cause hair to grow on almost any part of the face. That frequent use induces a heavy growth of hair on the upper lip and chin. There is no danger of this kind to be feared, unless the cold cream is used in extravagant quantities. An application once or twice a day cannot do any harm, that is, if it is afterward washed off with warm water or with milk and lemon juice—one-third lemon juice to two-thirds milk.

Another hair solvent requires quicklime, 10 grains; carbonate of soda, 30 grains; glycerin, 1 dram, and lard, one-half ounce. Rub up the lard and glycerin and add the other two incredients. Apply this every other day, or until a cure is effected. After an application of this solvent tweezers may be used effectively.

The use of tweezers is considered rather heroic treatment by many, but for a few stragging hairs here and there they may be used to good purpose.

Another depilatory calls for sulphydrate of soda 40 grains, slacked lime 30 grains, starch 15 grains, and lime water 2 fluid drachms. After making this into a thin paste by thoroughly mixing apply a thin layer to the place to be treated; after a few moments wash it off or scrape off with an ivory spatula or blunt instrument of some sort.

In using any solvent for this purpose it should be removed after four or five minutes at most, or as soon as a burning sensation is produced. Too long contact with the skin should be avoided, and after the hair has been removed the denuded surface should be washed with warm water, and, as I have already said, a cold cream should be applied to prevent irritation. Almond oil may be substituted for the cream.

Almond Oil for Eyebrows.

Almond oil indeed is the best thing to put on the eyebrows after the use of a depilatory to remove the hair over the nose; that is, where eyebrows meet—"married brows"—as they are called. These are considered a mark of beauty in many eastern countries, but quite ugly and disfiguring in enlightened lands.

After removing the hair follicles by the use of a depilatory, or by means of the tweezers, apply a little almond oil, and rub it thoroughly into the eyebrows. In manipulating the eyebrows the rubbing should be in the shape of an arch, from the nose to the outer corners of the eye.

If arms have been operated upon for the removal of superfluous hair, and there is a tendency to soreness or redness, rub them every night with a paste made of crushed almonds and honey. Spread the paste on soft linen cloth and bind on the arms, leaving them on until morning.

After removing hair from the mole, if it is further desired to get rid of the mole use salicylic acid, 10 grains; boric acid, one-half dram; calomel, one-half dram. Mix thoroughly and apply by means of a camel's hair brush every other day until the mole disappears. Or fuming nitric acid, applied once a day with the burnt end of a match, will destroy these foes to beauty—moles—after a few applications.

So far from being considered disfiguring, French women think moles not only beauty marks, but suppose them to bring good luck. A very well-known French woman has her gowns cut extremely low in the back that she may display a mole which is rather low down on her neck.

The Arabs, wanting to describe a beautiful woman, say of her, "her face is like to the moon in the fulness of its glory, her cheek is like jasmine, with moles on it; her hair is like the horses' tail."

The Eternal Feminine.

For a woman to touch up her toilet at a public restaurant, to produce a mirror from her pocket and a powder puff, and then to apply a wee bit of poudre de riz to the tip of her nose and to lightly dust her cheeks, would be an astonishing performance in America, but a common sight in a Parisian restaurant. Nowhere in the world do women claim and enjoy more real liberty than in America, but European women are less slavish to conventionality and do some rather daring things in public.

Young girls had better blush unseen, as good daughters and good sisters, than gain all the fame imaginable as bright talkers and great beauties without any "homely" talent.

Homely means belonging to the home. As home is the place where love and charity should abide, so the talents that belong to it are best worth possessing.

There is an addage which tells us to call no man old until he has lost his teeth and no woman old until she has lost her hair.

When man talks to woman, he may chide her, but when he talks to man he may cherish her.

When a girl seems to have nothing at all on her mind it is a sign she is managing a multiple-duplex flirtation with difficulty.

The proper study of mankind is woman.

No woman can be beautiful unless she eats well and sleeps well and has man or child to love. This is the heart of the question.

"If I were a woman," says a "mere man," "I would cultivate the fine art of listening. Few women can talk as interestingly as they can look."

Woman is not obliged to regard her dressmaker with the awe of a decade ago. She no longer ponders over the problem of what to wear. It is all thought out for her by well paid tailors and milliners and modistes.

An electric road is to be built from Albany to Lake George, 71 miles, with branch to Saratoga, 100 miles in all, on which the cars will be heated with hot water and each seat will have a separate electric light.

CONFIDENCE CORNER

The Beautiful Souled Woman.

By GRACE DUFFIE BOYLAN

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

ON the morning of August 23, in the quaint town of Haschmann, Germany, prizes will be offered to the man who will wed the homeliest girl; and a will is to be read by which a philanthropist (who in his life was moved to pity forsaken women) bequeaths an income of sixteen pounds annually to any spinster over 40 who has been jilted more than once, and the same amount to any unmarriageable feminine cripple.

This good gentleman has been consigned to earth; but his deeds will live after him; and, maybe, after a while, he will be canonized. But it must be confessed the conditions of the bequest are likely to be trying to the pride of the recipients. A woman may be sick and poor and admit it. But she is not going to own that she is too plain of feature for any man to love while her heart is feminine and she keeps her birthright of vanity.

The customs of conferring prizes in this manner is not new in Haschmann. For twice a hundred years the German maidens of this village have assembled at the mid-summer fair and festival in their brightest kirtles and whitest wooden shoes to meet the blonde and bashful lads who want stout frauen to help them bear life's burdens. Of course, the prettiest are chosen first. For Germany is not unlike the rest of the world. Nor are her men, who think they want helpmates, less eager than their richer brothers to seize butterflies instead of toilers. The latter transformation of these light winged and merry hearted creatures into drudges of the fields is another and a sadder story; and one that may be read in our own land if one cares to journey as far as a yellow farm in Kansas or is able to ride to any ranch that dots the trackless plains of Texas. Indeed, I have sometimes read that most pathetic record in faces sheltered by the sunbonnets of grim New England, where the butterfly is yoked with the ox and a galling harness has bound down its wings.

I sometimes wonder what the bee really thinks of the farmer! And if, sometimes, when he flies to sting, is it not with the earnest desire to infuse some wisdom in the man by innoculation. The busy little fellow is never going to mistake a queen for a worker. His ideas of class are firmly fixed.

There are women who are strong and splendidly capable of putting their white shoulders to the wheel, and treading side by side with their husbands all along the journey. These are the wives who are the "help-meets" named by the apostle. For them poverty has no terrors. They are able to meet it with a song and conquer it with patience and labor. To overcome difficulties and surmount obstacles is to such a woman what the capture of a fort is to a soldier. She cooks and sews and mends and economizes in every way, and gloats with triumph over a gown that she has remade seven seasons. Every dollar that she saves is a star in the crown of her wifehood. Her wisdom lays in the cornerstone of her home, and when the hour comes that she must rest her hands and go to the mansion prepared for her in heaven, she is vaguely troubled lest she must be idle there, and her talent for making a little go a great ways be folded away in a napkin.

Her price is literally "above rubies" to her husband; and no one, not even an elder, privileged to scoff as he sits at the gate of the city, is going to refer to him as a "buttonless man."

The young man who has had a mother of this description will make the mistake of his life if he does not choose a wife of similar attainments, particularly if he has his own way to make in the world. But while it will be a mistake to him if he selects a mate from the garden of butterflies, it will be a tragedy to her, and the golden dust and colors of scarlet and azure will soon be brushed from her hurt and shackled wings.

From my standpoint, which I must grant is like that of Zaccheus, up a tree, it seems as though the Germans had a pretty good and sensible way of looking at marriage after all. When thrifty Hans wants a wife for the material benefits she can bring to him he has but to go to the mid-summer fair and choose her. If she is ill-favored, so much the better, for he would rather have a purse of money than pink cheeks and shining eyes and flaxen braids of hair. Besides that, the ugly girl will be grateful to him for taking her, and serve him with docility. There is no romance about it. But he knows and she knows the reason of the wooing, and that is well. Fate has fitted her for service, and she has no complaints to make. She may not know love as maids and poets dream of it. But the years may bring her compensation for all the lack when little hands stray across her bosom and baby eyes smile into her own. Her toil will become sweet and her dull and narrow existence widen into infinitude when she has her children to work for. Maybe, too, the "ugliest girl" may win a love that in time will make her more than comely. Perhaps the passing years may be magicians that touch her on her brow and leave it radiant, and brush her cheek with gentleness, and light her eyes with kindness and cheer. Many a man who has married a plain woman awakes some day to the fact that she has become beautiful. It is no optimistic sentiment which makes me declare that any woman who lives a sweet, honest, generous and sympathetic life will be beautiful when she gets old. And I do not mean beautiful in spirit alone, but lovely in face as well. Nature makes no blunders. We can play some tricks upon her for a while. She knows, but lets us think we are deceiving her until the time comes when we have left our youth behind. Then all her hidden writing comes in view, and upon our brows and lips we read all our selfishness, our lack of charity, our poor, mean pride. So as those who lead narrow, self-seeking lives have their characters written on their faces when they have passed 40 years, the faces of good and tender women are filled with beauty and the power for winning love.

Many a wife who has gone along a dull path of duty for twenty or thirty years finds it suddenly flooded with a strange new splendor of devoted love.

"Mary," said an old man the other day to his old wife, "I think I must have been too busy in the past few days to really see how beautiful you were; but I know it now, beloved. Is it too late for me to tell you how much I love you?"

It was too late, a great deal too late. But the old wife did not think so. So she gave him a bride's smile and rested her gray head on his shoulder.

She had not been beautiful in her youth. But God had let her have her heaven in the sunset country of her life because of her great charity and tender mercy.

Several years ago a friend of mine happened to be in Haschmann, Germany, at the time of the marriage making. And as I write a story that she told comes back to me.

The square in the center of the village was thronged with young people, and the girls who were candidates for matrimony were ranged together beside a vine and blossom covered wall. All were in their best and neatest garments, but while some smiled and bridled at the glances of the young men, the most were manifestly diffident and afraid. The affair was conducted with decorum. A swain would approach a maid who pleased him and talk to her softly. Then, if she liked him, they would stroll away to the magistrate. In a short time the pretty ones were taken and only the plainest remained. The better favored of these soon followed on the arms of their wooers, leaving only one girl to stand shrinking in the shadow of an elm.

She was slight and dark and her shoulders, which trembled under the burdens of life, were cruelly deformed.

"No one will take Gretchen, even with the prize money," the villagers whispered, with looks of compassion toward her. But just then a handsome and well-dressed stranged who had been watching the girl closely approached her, and after a few moments of whispered talk, led her tenderly away.

"Wait, Herr Stranger, for the prize is yours," called the judge who held the purses after them. "Gretchen is the ugliest of all the maidens."

"Ugly?" The stranger looked at him in surprise and lifted his bride's face in his rough hand with infinite tenderness as he said: "Take the purse away, mein herr; I have my prize. I have seen this woman's soul and she is beautiful!"

THE WHEN AND WHY OF NOVEL-READING

By PSYCHE FRANKLIN.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

SO MANY people decry the practice of novel reading that it is considered a dangerous policy to attempt to say anything in its favor. Yet if fiction should be taken from our reading tables and excluded from our vacation gripsacks there would arise a lamentation from men and women of aesthetic mental caliber such as would equal the wail of the destitute in times of physical starvation. It is a form of literature essential to our make-up, and as legitimate in its purer types as the parables of the lowly Nazarene.

The difficulty lies in the fact that the majority of the objecting class fail to discriminate between novels, and novels. Some regard all light literature as injurious, whether of religious, moral or immoral stamp. The very fact that the scenes and characters are fictitious leads them to the conclusion that in itself the production is baneful. Fortunately this class of people is materially decreasing, many of them being converted to the opinion that a good story well told has a more lasting and beneficial influence than a whole volume of maxims, proverbs and aphorisms. Even the most sedate will laugh at a bit of innocent fun; and, whether they like to admit it or not, will search as eagerly for the humorous stories or the humorous sections of our newspapers as the established novel reader.

Two Varieties of Rot.

There are two classes of novels that it is wise to repudiate, and every one who boldly takes a stand against them is doing a most signal service to the youth of our age. These are the trashy 5 and 10-cent novels doled out by unscrupulous writers and less scrupulous publishers and news dealers; and the exciting, sentimental stuff pertaining to blood-and-thunder happenings which never did and never can occur. Inspired by these baneful books the boys will organize secret societies for the perpetration fo crime and the destruction of property, or indulge in hazardous feats which often result either in death or lifelong suffering. The girls suffer similar mental disaster, so that the sooner such novels are swept from the face of the earth the better it will be for mankind.

But there is a class of fiction which everyone can read without fear of moral injury, and which bears upon its face the stamp of refinement both in language and theme. Clean, pure and wholesome, written by men and women of worthy ambition, and put up attractively by the publishers, it stands for many an hour of innocent pastime and beneficial reading. Of course, the stories are novels, but novels of the helpful, amusing or elevating sort. A moment spent in scanning a book while at the news stand will convince the experienced reader of its merits or demerits, so that it need be but seldom that one be disappointed in the book purchased.

The Uses of Fiction.

But it is one thing to buy a novel and another to read it. The why of novel reading is apparent, if we take it for granted that the trashy novel is rejected and the elevating one purchased. Our very love for the beautiful sentiments pervading heart and soul life is the ground for our innate inclination to choose truth in story form, and it is upon these sentiments that the accomplished novelist bases his or her production. If we analyze carefully the kind of reading matter that attracts the masses we will thereby discover the reason for the existence of the novel. In the best loved books we will find an apt, honest portrayal of human nature, colored rather highly for the same reason that the painter colors artificially his reproduction of nature. There is the pathos, the humor, the dramatic scenes, the thrilling adventures, so skillfully blended that we ofttimes catch ourselves wondering how a human brain can create a story so strikingly original and yet so natural. Led on by the workings of the imaginary characters we find ourselves, at the close of the story, longing for an opportunity to go and do likewise. And if the author has accomplished his self-imposed task we discover that from the mere perusal of his book we have gained intuitively the incentive to live on a more exalted plane, our thoughts rushing pell-mell after the ideals that go to make up our most worthy ambitions.

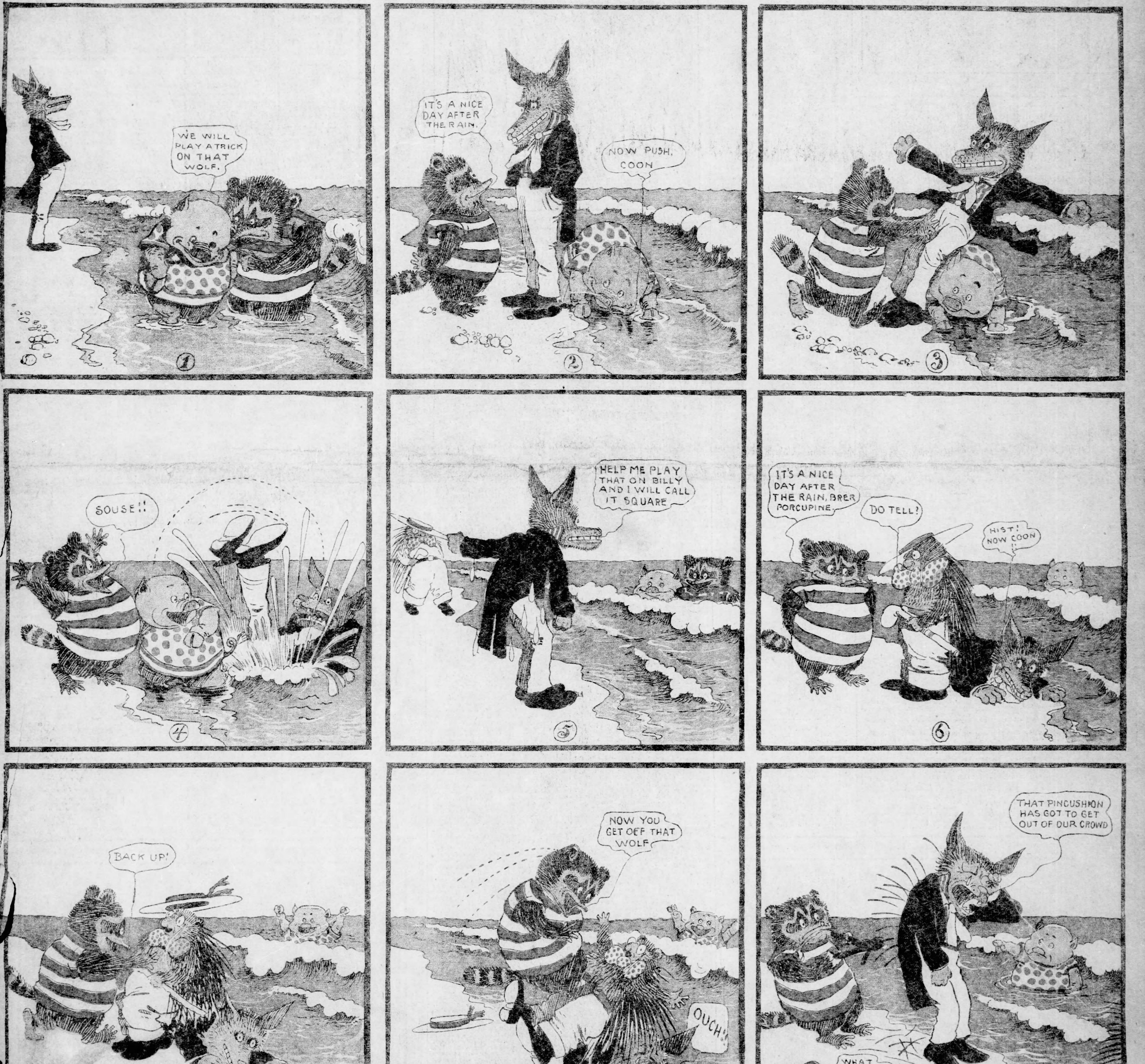
Beware of Dyspepsia.

Many would think that when we choose from the best class of novels there can be no danger of excessive reading. Here is where many of our well-meaning mental guardians make a serious blunder. The mind cannot be forced to take in more than it is able to assimilate, which fact leaves a dangerously wide margin for careless, superfluous reading. The matter read must be "digested" before new brain-food is forced upon the mind; if not, our brains will suffer the same, figuratively, as the overworked digestive system of the gourmand. Hence it is necessary to consider the "when" of novel reading as well as the "why."

The best time for light reading is when the mind is tired of heavy study or confused by the constant worry of desk or office work. A good story is then relished much the same as dessert is relished after a full meal. And, just as one cannot live on dessert the year round, neither can the mind thrive on a too copious supply of fiction. No well-balanced mind can spend the entire 12 months in studying theology, economy or science, else there will become fixed the habit of morbid melancholy. Neither can one read light novels continually without experiencing similar effects; so it is highly important that between the two extremes a happy, healthful medium be fixed.

THE PITTSBURGH
Gazette.
August 24th 190

AND MISTER WOLF TRIED TO GET EVEN BY PLAYING THE TRICK ON BILLY PINCUSHION, THE PORCUPINE.



WE WILL PLAY A TRICK ON THAT WOLF.
1
IT'S A NICE DAY AFTER THE RAIN.
NOW PUSH, COON
2
3
SOUSE!!
4
HELP ME PLAY THAT ON BILLY AND I WILL CALL IT SQUARE
5
IT'S A NICE DAY AFTER THE RAIN, BRER PORCUPINE.
DO TELL?
HIST! NOW COON !!
6
BACK UP!
7
NOW YOU GET OFF THAT WOLF
OUCH!!
8
THAT PINCUSHION HAS GOT TO GET OUT OF OUR CROWD
WHAT HAPPENED ?
9

For The Sunday Gazette's Young Readers

Chums.

A Hunt for Mother Goose

AN OUTDOOR PLAY.

By MIRIAM WILLETT.

CHARACTERS:

Mother Goose.
Little Boy Blue.
Little Bo-Peep.
Little Miss Muffett.
Simple Simon.

Costumes—All the children are dressed as nearly as possible like the representations in a Mother Goose Book.

Scene—A level lawn with a background of trees.

Little Boy Blue (entering hastily)—The Sparrow told me she had come down this way. If I can only find her! She'll be sorry! I only wish the Sparrow had loaned me his bow and arrow, but he wouldn't. Sparrows are not very generous, but they are great talkers, and I do believe, yes, I do believe it's those mean little sparrows that tell tales to mother about me. She says a bird tells her; and, oh, I've only just thought of it, I shouldn't wonder if it was a sparrow that made all the trouble for me. I bet he ran and told Mother Goose how I went to sleep in the haystack and that's why she wrote it down. I wish I had dared the Sparrow to a fight, before I came on to hunt Mother Goose. But a sparrow is such a mean, measley, undersized little scamp I really don't see how a big boy like me could fight him. It wouldn't hardly be fair. Hush, here's somebody coming now! Maybe it's old Mother Goose herself. Come on, old lady. I'm ready for you!

Little Bo-Peep (entering and dancing up to Little Boy Blue)—Oh, Little Boy Blue, where did you come from? I'm so glad to see you. Maybe you can tell me where old Mother Goose is?

Little Boy Blue—She's just the one I'm looking for. What do you want of her?

Little Bo-Peep (stamping her foot)—Why, I'm just as mad at her as I can be. She went and wrote a silly verse about me, and all the children all over the world know it by heart. You know that day I lost my sheep, well I found them, and they are all safe in the fold this minute, but she made such fun of me, and—and (putting her firsts in her eyes) I just won't be made fun of, so there!

Little Boy Blue (taking Little Bo-Peep by the hand)—There, she did just the same thing to me and I was going to—to—scare her out of her seven wits! Look here (pulling a little mechanical toy mouse out of his blouse) all women are scared of mice (little Bo-Peep screams) There, it is not alive, but it looks alive and I'm going to drop it right under her feet. Hark, here's someone; maybe it's she. (Stuffs the mouse back in his blouse).

Simple Simon (entering with a pie balanced high on one hand)—Ho, little ones, whither go ye? Wait for me. Have ye seen old Mother Goose anywhere round? (The other two stare at him.)

Boy Blue and Bo Peep (in concert)—Why, we've been looking for her ourselves. What do you want of her?

Simple Simon (scowling)—She went and wrote a whole yarn about my wanting to eat pies I didn't pay for. I'm going to pay her up for it. See this pie? (The children looked at it hungrily.) Looks just like pumpkin inside, but if you want to know what it's made of I'll tell you; it's made of mustard and bad eggs! (They all make wry faces.) I'm going to offer it to old Mother Goose, if I can find her, and then she'll be sorry. Hush, here she is now.

Little Miss Muffett (entering)—Why, where did you all come from? Can any of you tell me where old Mother Goose lives? (The others all stare at her and then laugh.)

Simple Simon—We all seem to be after her. Has she done anything to you?

Miss Muffett—Yes, I should say she had. She wrote a verse about my being scared of spiders, and all the little children who study about bugs and spiders in school are laughing at me. Maybe I used to be, but I'm not now. Look, I have a whole collection of them in this little box, and when I find old Mother Goose I'm going to let these spiders all run down her neck!

Bo Peep—I haven't anything to scare her with. I was just going to scold her hard! She's treated us all the same way. We just ought to make her awful sorry. Hush! here she is now. Don't you hear her?

Mother Goose (singing in the distance)—Little Bo Peep, she lost her sheep, and didn't know where to find them; leave them alone (Enters still singing and stops when she sees the children, who all stand in a defiant row looking at her.)

Bo Peep—We have been looking for you, Mother Goose; we have heard all the songs you have made about us and we have been wanting to express our appreciation. Simon here has brought you a jolly pie. His mother made it, and he will cut you a piece. I hope you don't mind eating it. (Simon hands a triangle of pie to old Mother Goose.)

Mother Goose—Thank you, my dear; this is a very pleasant surprise. I will sit right down in this garden chair and eat it. Then I will sing you all some songs. (When she is seated Boy Blue drops the mouse at her feet and Miss Muffet drops the spiders down her back. (The spiders are to be made of yarn or thread with head bodies.) Oh, this is such good pie! (Eats it all down, and as she reaches out for another piece sees the mouse at her feet.) Why, what a cunning, cunning little mouse. (Picks it up and examines it while the children stare at her open-mouthed. Mother Goose reaches round the back of her neck and pulls up a string of pretty beads which she holds before the astonished children.) Somebody must have been putting spiders down my neck. I am a witch, you know, my dearest little ones, and on me spiders turn to beautiful beads. Hand me another piece of that delicious pie, Simon, dear.

Simple Simon—But—but—it's made of—of—

Mother Goose—Oh, I don't care what it's made of, I'm a witch, you know, and whatever I put in my mouth turns to sweetest nectar. If I ate you, Simon, or you, Little Bo-Peep, or you, Miss Muffett, or you, Boy Blue, you would all taste good. I believe I will eat you! (The children all run away in great haste with Mother Goose after them.)

Her Father's Profession

Jean was four years old when she began to go to the kindergarten. The first day she had a beautiful time, and when she got home at night she announced proudly that "tomorrow teacher wants us to tell our whole names, our whole age and what our fathers do."

Her mother proceeded to instruct her little daughter on these points, and before long Jean could rattle off quite proudly:

"My name is Jean Anderson Abbott, I am four years and three months old, and my father is a produce and commission merchant."

She said it over to herself all the way to school, but when she was really standing before the teacher somehow it did not seem so easy. The teacher asked each little girl in turn and they answered glibly but as it came to Jean's turn a great fear came over her. She could not remember what her father's business was.

Finally the teacher asked Marjorie, who stood just behind Jean. Marjorie answered readily enough:

"My name is Marjorie Rolfe Bidwell. I am five years and one month old. My father is professor of history in Harvard."

Her answer gave Jean an inspiration. If Marjorie's father was a professor, of course her father was a professor, too, and he had eggs and butter in his store. She knew that, so when the teacher asked her the question, she replied promptly:

"My name is Jean Anderson Abbott. I am four years and three months old, and my father is a professor of butter and eggs!"

One of the most important mechanical innovations coming up is the standardization of parts of locomotives.

The Children of the Duke and Duchess of Teck.
Princess Victoria, Princess Helena and Prince George.

THE ADOPTED DOLL

By JOSEPHINE DREW.

A DAINTY, fair-haired little white girl swung on the inside of the gate; a bright-faced little brown girl swung on the outside of the gate. The head with the fair curls, and the head with the stiff, little back pigtails were close together. Inside the gate a big blonde-haired doll lay face down on the grass. There was no doll lying outside the gate.

The little brown girl looked longingly at the doll inside the gate. "Dat ar am a lubly chile," she said.

The little white girl turned and looked at her doll scornfully. "She is a very bad child," she said. "She doesn't mind me a bit. She isn't good, like my other children. See her now down there in the grass, she's lying there because she's mad, and she's mad because I wouldn't give her two pieces of cherry mud pie for her breakfast."

"How many children has you?" asked the little brown girl.

"Twenty, counting the Japanese doll, and this one gives me more trouble than all the rest put together."

The little brown girl's eyes were big and bright. "Twenty children," she gasped. "An' I hasn't any!"

"You haven't?" gasped the little white girl. "Why, what do you get Christmas times?"

"Nuffin, only candy an' oranges."

"Mercy me!" said the little white girl. Then she jumped off the gate and picked up her ill-tempered daughter, with a new look in her face. She hugged her lovingly and then she gave her a little shake. The little brown girl was staring wistfully through the gate.

"I suppose you wouldn't want to be bothered with such a bad girl as this," ventured the little white girl, holding up the doll.

"Why—why—why——" stammered the little brown girl, her eyes opening wider.

"Because, if you wanted to take the trouble to bring her up I'd give her to you and welcome. But she is awful bad, she doesn't mind a bit, not one thing I tell her, she is so contrary. I suppose you don't want her, do you?"

But the little brown girl was holding out her arms.

The little white girl opened the gate slowly and put her doll in the little brown girl's arms. The blonde-haired doll laid her head lovingly on the little brown girl's shoulder, and the little brown girl cuddled her tight. The little white girl stood watching the little brown face bent tenderly over the doll's fair curls.

"She reckons she'll be good with me," said the little brown girl, rapturously, after a whispered conversation with the doll.

"Well, if you find she isn't good, and you don't want the trouble of her, bring her back to me. She has a trunk full of clothes upstairs, and if you come here tomorrow about this time I'll give them to you. You'd better take her home now, so she will get acquainted with your family." The little white girl turned on her heel and ran up the path and into the house as fast as she could go. The little brown girl looked after her a minute, then she went skipping down the road, hugging her new baby as she went.

Upstairs in the nursery the little white girl, with tears in her eyes, was shaking her finger at her other children. "I've given Arethusa to a black mother," she said, warningly, "because she was bad, and I shall do the same to any one of you if you are bad. But, oh! I loved Arethusa best of you all!"

Wee Planet.

Vesta is the only one of the smaller planets which can be seen with the naked eye. Its diameter is only 300 miles, and its whole surface but one-ninth that of Europe.

First Small Boy—What's your name?

Second Small Boy—Frederick; but they call me Freddy for short. What's yours?

First Small Boy—Percy.

Second Small Boy—Oh, then I suppose your full name is Percerick!

To be found in bad company is often equivalent to being lost.

POOR PAPA.

Poor papa works so hard all day
For mamma and for me,
That every night when he comes home
Quite tired out is he.
I wish that I was big enough
To work hard every day;
Then papa could stay home and rest
And I would earn the pay.

I'd work my hardest all day long;
I wouldn't be afraid
To climb up all the ladders
That the other mens have made,
And do just like my papa does;
And I'd just think it fun
To work and earn the money
Like my papa's always done.

An' papa he could stay at home
An' play with all my toys,
An' have the bestest kind of fun
With all the other boys.
He wouldn't have to go to bed
Until he wanted to.
I'd let him do just lots of things
That I ain't 'lowed to do.

POOR MOTHER.

When mother was a little girl
Not many years ago,
She had to mind her Ps and Qs,
She had to walk just so;
And if her mother said, "Be quiet!"
She didn't dare say "Booh!"
For fear they'd send her off to bed—
Without her supper, too.

When mother grew to womanhood,
And got her children, then
She found the fashion turned around—
She had to mind again;
Today it's Margaret, Jean and Jane
Who do the talking, and
Poor mother doesn't dare say "Booh!"
Except upon command.

—William Wallace Whitelock in August National.

"LA TOILETTE."

Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock

Written for Sunday Gazette by MABEL CRONISE JONES.

ABOUT the middle of March, although no one knew of it, two little visitors arrived in Pennsylvania from the south. They picked out a new home for themselves near Pittsburgh, and they probably did not care to have many visitors, for, no matter how hard you tried, you would scarcely have been able to find their house.

It was in a low damp place among the trees, a spot to which you would never care to go, but Mrs. Woodcock thought that it was a delightful nook, and her husband was too good-natured to make any objection to her choice.

Mr. Woodcock was rather lazy, and when it came to the task of making their house, he flew away on a little journey to see some cousins, and left his wife to do all of the work.

She scolded about his laziness as she scratched away among the leaves, but as they must have a home she decided not to wait for him. She thought that it would not pay to make a very handsome house, as long as she must do all of the work on it herself, so she found a rotten stump and gathered together a few dry leaves. Her nest was all made in a few hours, and when Mr. Woodcock came home very cautiously, to see if it was all done now, so that it would be safe for him to return, Mrs. Woodcock was sitting in it, looking very happy and contented.

She even forgave him for being so lazy, and was showing him how beautiful their home really way, when they heard a dreadful sound near by.

You would not have thought it a dreadful sound at all, for it was only a boy's whistle, but both Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock knew something about boys, and they considered them the most terrible creatures in all the world.

In a second they had slipped down from the stump and had darted away in different directions. They did not want the awful boy to find their nest, so they commenced to call from their different hiding places.

First the boy heard a rustle in the leaves off to the right, and Mrs. Woodcock called out, "Chip-per, chip-per chip"; then when he hurried off in the direction of her call. Mr. Woodcock called from the left, "Bleat-ta, bleat-ta"; then when the boy hurried off toward that sound, Mrs. Woodcock called again, and then Mr. Woodcock gave his cry, until by and by they had enticed the boy a long distance away from their nest.

Then cunning Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock slid back without a rustle or a sound to their home, and the small boy had to give up his search for these little creatures who had been smart enough to out-wit him.

Pretty soon, before the first of April, in fact, Mrs. Woodcock had put four pretty little eggs in her nest. They were a light brown in color, with spots of a darker brown all over them.

After the eggs had been put into the nest Mrs. Woodcock had a long talk with her husband. She told him that he had been very lazy, indeed, about the making of their home, but that now he must do his part in taking care of the eggs, for it would never do for both of them to be away from the nest at once.

Mr. Woodcock listened meekly and promised that he would attend to his share of the home duties like a good husband. So all was peaceful in the Woodcock home, for Mr. Woodcock kept his promise and he and his homely but good little wife took turns in staying on the nest. They never left it for a second alone. Sometimes they would bear that dreadful boy's whistle again when they were on the nest, but although they trembled and were very much alarmed, they did not run away. They would just crouch down in their nest and keep so still that the boy never saw them.

After he was past they breathed more freely, but they did not dare to chirp and talk about the affair to each other for a long, long time, lest the boy might be still in the woods and hear them.

They stayed patiently on the nest for 18 days, then they were rewarded for their care and patience by the appearance there of four tiny little woodcocks. Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock thought that they were the most wonderful birds ever hatched out of any eggs, but really they were abou as ugly and homely little things at first as any birds you ever saw. They were very greedy little things and kept their father and mother both busy getting them worms, ants and little insects.

When they grew stronger, Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock took them for short walks and taught them how to thrust their long bills deep into the mud and to pick out the tiny insects that lived there. They soon learned to do this as well as their parents, but Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock still kept the four little Woodcocks near them.

Sometimes Mrs. Woodcock would hear the whistle of that dreadful boy again, and then she would send her little ones scampering off in different directions. She would tell them to keep perfectly still, but she herself did not keep still at all. In fact, she kept making her cry of "Chip-per, chip-per, chip" as loud as she could, so as to draw attention to herself. If that boy whom she so feared was going to harm some one, Mrs. Woodcock would much prefer that it should be she herself instead of her children. She so called the boy to the place where she was, but when he got there she very cunningly slid away from him beneath the bushes and kept very quiet until he had gone quite away. Then she gave a soft, low call which her children knew, very well, and back they fluttered to her side when she clucked and chattered and told them all about her adventures.

Just the other day they had the worst scare of all. Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock and the four small Woodcocks were having a most delicious feast on a hill of red ants that they had surprised, when a big man with an awful gun came in sight. The children were sent off under the tall grasses more quickly than I can tell you of it and the parents flattened themselves down beneath a log in great terror.

For nearly an hour they stayed there without moving. Then Mr. Woodcock got up and peered cautiously in all directions. He could find no one at all in sight. Then he rose up in the air, turned around and around, and called out "kwank, kwank." The small Woodcocks all knew that this call meant for them to hurry to him as fast as ever they could, no matter even if they had just found a nice, fat bug.

When Mr. Woodcock and his wife got their children together and counted them (for they can count), they found that the entire family was safe. Then they held a sort of jubilee over their escape, and while they could not really sing at all, they filled the air with their notes and calls, making very pleasant and plaintive sounds.

The Woodcocks have had so much trouble already that I hope no more boys or men will disturb them, and that they will be able to live in peace in their forest home until it grows cold this fall and they decide to move south.

THE LITTLE DOCTOR

Nellie was almost too happy to breathe, that first day she spent in the country. She had never been in the country in all her life, and she wouldn't have been there then, if it hadn't been for her doctor in the hospital. Nellie had been burned in a tenement fire, and had been taken to the hospital one dreadful night in the midst of the clanging of fire bells and ambulance bells. They had taken good care of her in the hospital, all of them, but Nellie lost her heart to the doctor that dressed her burns, and was so gentle and tender with the poor little mite of a girl. And when Nellie was well enough to go away the doctor had written to an old friend of his up in the country asking her if she couldn't board the little girl for two whole weeks, for she somehow had been left out of all the fresh air plans for the relief of the little city children. And Nellie went. There was a garden full of roses, and a hammock, and croquet, and the dearest little old lady in the world who was always bringing her something to eat, nice little puddings, and broths, and gingerbread men, and cookies. Then there were the kittens. Now Nellie did love those kittens! There was old mother cat, Grendal, the most dignified Maltese in the world. Very proud was Grendel of her two gray and white children, and very fond were they of their dignified and handsome mother. Nellie was allowed to name the kittens and she named one My Doctor, that was the one she loved the best, and she named the other Soup, because she had so much good soup at the hospital. My Doctor and Soup were always wrestling and tumbling over each other, and one day Soup scratched My Doctor right in the eye with his little hind claw. Nellie picked My Doctor up and almost cried over his poor sore eye. That night with the help of the little old lady, Nellie wrote to the doctor at the hospital asking him what she should do to cure the kitten's eye. In just two days she got a thick letter from the doctor, with some stuff in it for My Doctor's eye, which had grown very much inflamed. The doctor told her just how to fix and use it, and Nellie captured My Doctor, and tied round his neck one of the little old lady's aprons so he wouldn't rub his eye while she was fixing it, and then she dropped in some of the medicine, which she had dissolved just as the doctor had told her to. My Doctor blinked his eye, when she put the stuff in it, and then tried to lick it off with his tongue, but he couldn't reach, then he struggled a little with his paws, and then he cuddled up in Nellie's arms and went to sleep. That afternoon Nellie wanted to doctor his eye again, so she called him, and he came running at the first sound of her voice, and of his own accord held up his face to be doctored. He liked the nice cooling medicine in his eye, and he loved Nellie so for doctoring him that he would follow her round like a little dog. The eye got well, but My Doctor was just as devoted to Nellie, so devoted that little Soup got jealous and insisted on sitting on Nellie's lap whenever My Doctor did. And the best part of the story is that the rest of Nellie's family went into the country to live, and Nellie kept My Doctor with her until she was a handsome and dignified old cat.

Little mugs of lager, little drops of dram, are the cause of nearly all the trouble in the land.

Two Little Life Savers

JEAN and Howard were building a summer resort on the beach, while all the grown-ups were in swimming.

"This, Jean," said Howard, heaping up a great pile of sand," is a life-saving station."

"What's dat?" asked Jean.

"Oh, a place papa showed me when we were out in the launch. It's a place where they go and pull people out of the water what's dwowndin'."

"Who pulls 'em out?" Jean inquired with eagerness.

"Why the—the life-savers what lives in the life-saving station."

"Let's be 'em," said Jean.

"All right," said Howard, "but maybe there won't be any people dwowndin', so we won't have anything to do. P'raps we better be live-savers an' store-keepers, too."

"All right," said Jean, "but one has dot to be ve buy-lady."

"You be the buy-lady," said Howard.

"No, you, I want to be the 'tore-man."

"Let's count out," said Howard. "The one that's it will be the storeman."

"All wight," said Jean, "you count out."

So Howard counted: "Eny, meny, miny, mo, catch a froggie by the toe."

"I'm it," said Howard.

"Well I'm goin' to be 'toreman just the same. It's lots nicer being the buy-lady, Howie."

"Well," said Howard, "I'll buy everything you have, an' then I'll be the storeman, myself, and you'll have to buy from me."

Jean went behind the counter and proceeded to sort out her mud pies and cakes, when she happened to glance up and see her mother swimming from the sail-boat up to the float.

"Oh, Howie, see mamma!" she shrilled out. Howard looked where Jean's little finger pointed.

"Isn't she nice?" said Jean, ecstatically.

"Yes," said Howard admiringly. "She's going to dive off the float. Let's watch her."

Their mother dived and disappeared, not knowing that two pairs of shining eyes were watching her proudly. They watched for her to reappear, but she did not come. They did not know that she had risen, and that her head was hidden round the other side of the float. They watched, first merrily, then anxiously, the mother was swimming way out toward the sailboat, and they were not looking in the right direction.

Suddenly Jean gave a piercing scream. "She's dwowned! she's dwowned!"

None of the merry swimmers heard her.

"Don't cry, Jean," said Howard manfully. "We—we—we dot to save her. We're life-savers. We'll help her out with our shovels. Don't be afraid. I can swim a little."

Hand in hand the babies ran down the beach, straight into the water, shouting as they ran: "We'se tummin', mamma, don't be 'fraid!"

"Ooo—ooo," sobbed Jean. "It's deep." She was in up to her waist.

Fortunately the mother was swimming toward shore to see how they were getting along, and she waded in short and caught them just as the sand was slipping from beneath little Jean's feet.

"Oh, mamma, we thought you was dwowned," said Howard.

"We was tummin' to pull you out, mummie," shivered Jean.

"Oh, my babies!" sobbed the mother.

And ever after that the little life-savers wondered why mamma did not go in swimming, unless some grown-up was left to play with them on the shore. And they wondered why mother hugged them so long and so tenderly when she tucked them up in bed that night.

28 2's Every Girl Should Learn.

2 sew.
2 cook.
2 mend.
2 be gentle.
2 value time.
2 dress neatly.
2 keep a secret.
2 be self-reliant.
2 respect old age.
2 avoid idleness.
2 darn stockings.
2 take care of the baby.
2 make good bread.
2 keep a house tidy.
2 make home happy.
2 be above gossiping.
2 control her temper.
2 take care of the sick.
2 sweep down cobwebs.
2 humor a cross old man.
2 marry a man for his worth.
2 read the very best of books.
2 keep clear the trashy literature.
2 take plenty of active exercise.
2 be a helpmate to her husband.
2 be light-hearted and fleet-footed.
2 wear shoes that won't cramp the feet.
2 be a womanly woman under all circumstances.

Mamma (impatiently)—Charlie, how many times have I told you to keep away from the sideboard?

Charlie—I don't know; I can only count to 'leven.

REASONS.

The reason raspberries are white
And rocking chairs are pink,
Is just because I took a bite
Of sponge cake dipt in ink.

The reason tables always run
While every doormat hops,
Is just because I filled the gun
With pepperminute drops.

The reason watermelons weep
As if their hearts would break,
Is just because I had to keep
A ribbon on the rake.

The reason humming birds will not
Wear buttons on their shoes,
Is just because I built the cot
For crooked cockatoos.

—Carolyn Wells.

Toots, the Beautiful Angora Cat, Called Winona's Mascot.

A Vacation at Home

By PSYCHE FRANKLIN.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

TO the overburdened housewife, whose limited means and excessive home duties will not allow her the luxury of the conventional vacation, there comes a period during the heated months when it is absolutely necessary that she relax her hold on the reins for a little and seek a rest in change. Happy is the woman who is able to do this; but there are many thousands of tired mothers who know not the secret of the art.

The humdrum of homelife, no matter how happily the family may be situated, is exceedingly taxing upon the nerves of the femininie head of the house. Usually the self-sacrificing creature is the first to need a vacation, and the last to take it. The husband is helped off to a fortnight at the lake, the daughters' belongings packed for a few weeks' stay at some quiet country or seaside resort, and the boys bundled off on a fishing or camping lark; but mother, especially if funds are low or if little ones are in the home, remains to keep things homey for her loved ones on their return. However, there are some inexpensive yet very enjoyable ways by which she, too, may recruit for the next 11 months of toil and care with very little preliminary effort.

Why not organize a mothers' party, and go out of the city to some quiet spot for a day at a time? There are many others as nervous and worn as herself, to whom a day's outing would be a signal blessing. If any of them have children too small to send away on a trip of their own, the day in the woods will prove a Godsend to the tiny prattlers. The glimpse at Nature in her wild beauty, together with the breath of fresh air and the contact with the ungarnished attractions of stream, meadow and woodland, will lend an impetus and an inspiration to the minds of babes and mothers which will be inexpressibly refreshing.

The Cost Is But Slight.

The expense of such a trip is insignificant when proportioned among the families represented. A well-filled lunch basket and some extra boxes of cakes or crackers for the children will be the sum total, unless some members of the party wish to volunteer a few luxuries. A hammock or two would be desirable, if some one of the group will consent to take charge of such a bulky parcel. Pointed fishing rods are often taken by ladies who are accustomed to angling, with a frying pan, etc., for the cooking of the finned morsels thus obtained.

These things are optional, however, and the plan suggested is for an outing of one day only. No mother would consent to take her little ones to the woods for a longer period, as the night air and the heavy dews would be unhealthful.

Without delicate children in the party it would be possible to remain for an indefintie period, provided a comfortable tent and fixtures were furnished. This plan is often adopted when husband and sons are at liberty to go, also, or when two or more families can find the means and opportunity for such a vacation experience. The lack of conventionality gives even the crude tent the appearance of home, so that the change of scene, together with the broken routine of daily life, is in itself invigorating.

But as some mothers cannot adopt even the first-named plan and frequently will not adopt the second, it becomes necessary that others more plausible be suggested. Every one knows of the advantages of the city parks, with their restful atmosphere and mind-diverting sumer pleasures. But to find a means of rest or recreation upon one's own premises is the question which perplexes more than one frugal-minded housewife.

Let us take for example the mothers of three children whose ages range from 6 to 10 years, those being the ages when boys and girls give the mother most concern. Too small to send out alone for the summer except among immediate relatives and too young to trust with cares of their own, they cause the parent more real anxiety than when five years younger or as much older. The mother cannot easily leave them for a vacation all her own, neither can she take them for an outing unless she burdens herself with additional care. This leaves but one a nue of escape from over-work or o worry—a vacation at home.

Enjoying Vacation at Home.

At first glance the phrase seems v of meaning, yet beneath it there are p sibilities which are legionary. She can b gin her vacation by re-arranging h daily and weekly routine, leaving off a superfluous duties, such as afternoo calls, club exactions, etc., there bein little encouragement for their continu ance when the mercury reaches the 90 and beyond. The greater part of th kitchen and dining room duties can b dispendsed with, as it is a generally accepted fact among medical authoritie that very little of the heat-producin foods, such as heavy meats and rich puddings, should be eaten during the summe months. Cool—not necessarily ice cold—drinks should be provided, such as lemonade, orange cider or cold tea. The greater part of the noon meal can be prepared during the cool hours of the morning, and, unless the constitution of some member of the family demands a warm dinner, the evening meal can be provided in the same manner.

When the bodily needs of her family are thus met the housewife should don her coolest house dress and lounge about idly during the heated part of the day. With some women this is no hardship; but there are some so accustomed to continuous labor that to them enforced idleness is similar to prison life. It is to the latter that we appeal, for they are the ones most in need of a vacation and the last to realize it. What such women need is to consent to comparative idleness for at least a month, laying aside every duty possible, taking about six hours per day for the task of doing nothing, relaxing every muscle and resting. At the end of the month they will feel like new creatures, with energy renewed and with inspiration sufficient to take them through the coming year of toil. Two months of such vacation will double their possibilities of endurance, so that each will experience new zest as she resumes her duties of love when the cooler season returns.

Heat in Lava.

The retention of heat in lava is almost incredible. Lava is so bad a conductor that it is possible to walk on the surface of a lava flow when it has cooled and yet see red heat in the fissures below.

Nitrogen.

Crystallized nitrogen is one of the greatest chemical curiosities. By cooling nitrogen gas down to 367 degrees below the freezing point, and then allowing it to expand, solid snow-like crystals are formed.

"Come here, Johnny; I must teach you your letters. Do you see that round letter? That is 'o'; and that letter with a dot over it is 'i.'"

Johnny gaped and looked in the opposite direction, then said: "Let's play something else."

The less trouble we take in bearing trouble the less of it we have.—Life.

AMBITION.

Teddy and Jim and I
Thought we would like to fly
Almost as high as the sky.

So we borrowed from sister Ella
The loan of her new umbrella.
She was out—so we could not tell her.

This we tied to a tree,
With May's shash, as you see,
Till after our tea.

Then a thunder storm came,
Oh, dear, who's to blame?
We just longed for fame.

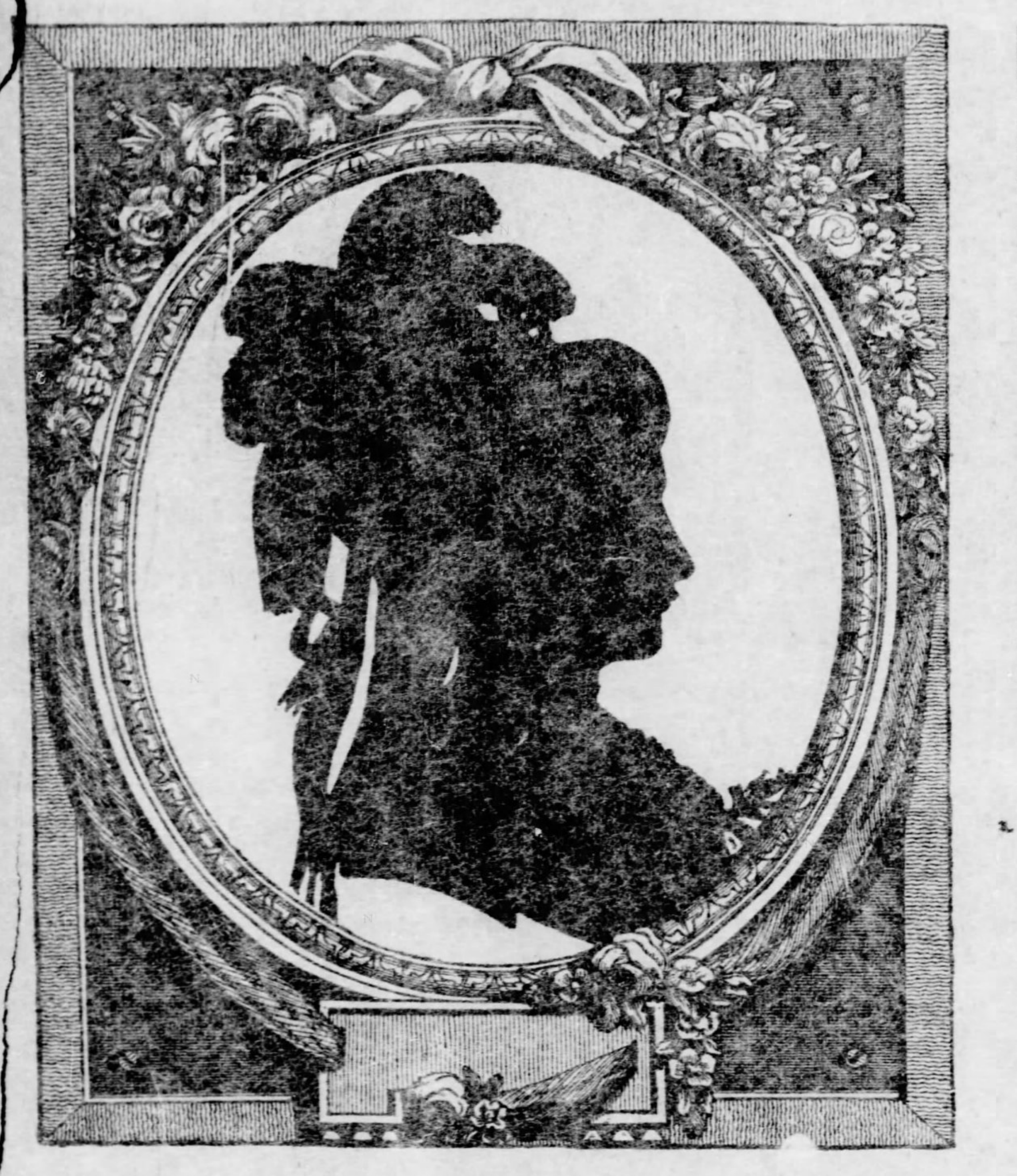
May's sash was a sight,
The umbrella looked quite
As if it had been in a fight.

We played staying in bed,
Eating water and bread,
Me, Jimmy and Ted.

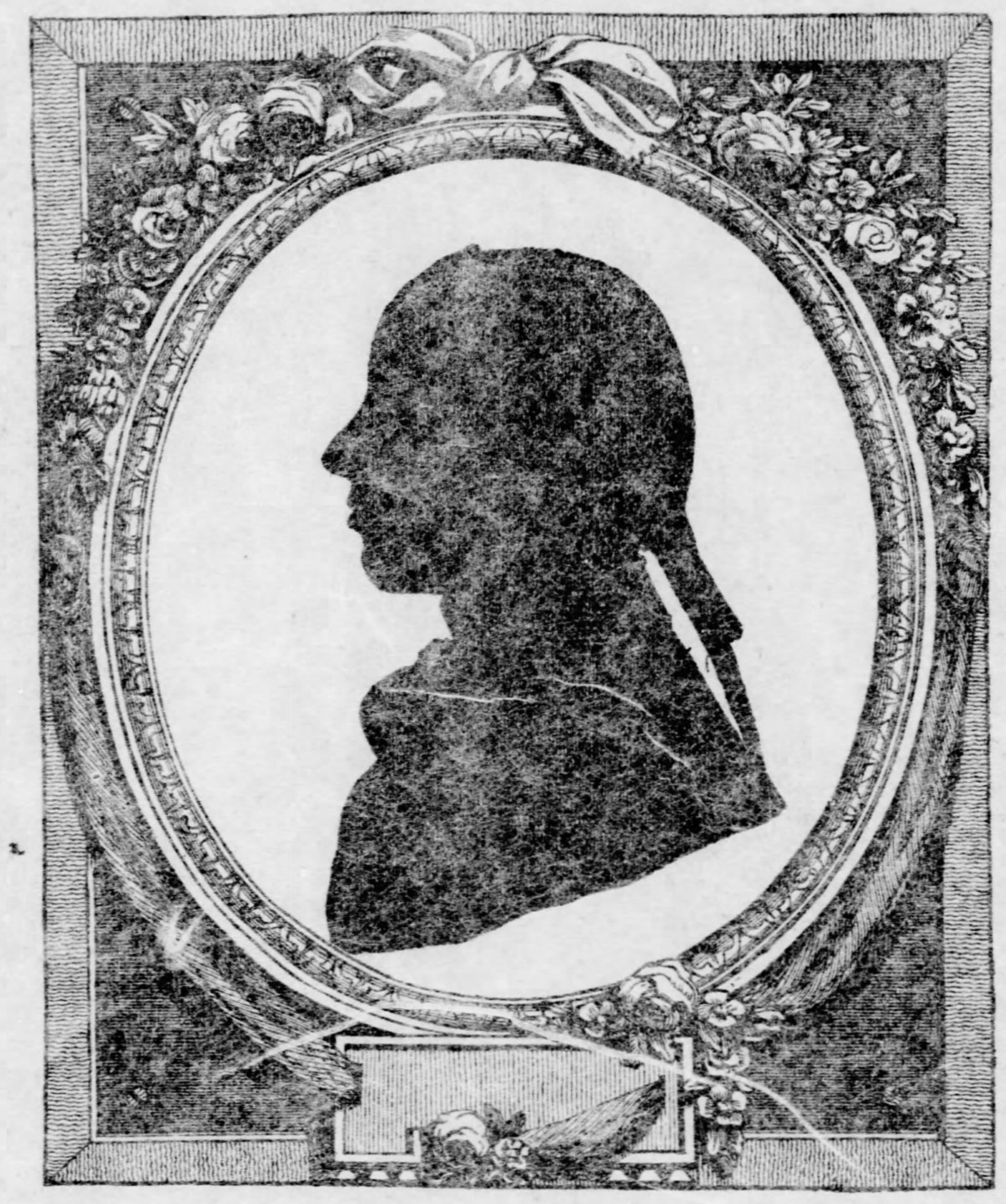
—Olive Preston.

A HIGH DIVE, CASCADE PARK.

In the Valley of Roses Where Schiller Lived



Silhouette of Charlotte von Lengefeld, Afterward Schiller's Wife.



Silhouette of Frederick von Schiller as a Boy at School.

LEIPSIC, GERMANY, Aug. 14.—In Gohlis, a village in the beautiful Rosenthal (or Valley of Roses), near Leipsic, Germany, there is a very small, very plain, very old house. A real estate speculator, ignorant of its history, would probably consider its value overestimated at $200, and yet this queer old house is priceless. The Schiller society, which owns it, would listen to no money offer for it or its contents.

The reason for this is explained by a bronze tablet on the front wall:

"Here lived Schiller and wrote the 'Lied an die Freude' in the year 1785."

Little thought this young poet, when in the days of his poverty and obscurity, he shared this humble dwelling with his lifelong friend, Koerner, that, because of his one-time presence here, this would become a spot of interest to generations yet unborn, a shrine where his worshippers would come with fragrant blossoms and laurel wreaths to testify their love and reverence; that it would one day possess a value greater than the palace of a king.

How would this great, tender heart have swelled with gratification could he have known that, not alone his master intellect, but also his grand soul, so full of ardent love for all mankind, of deepest sympathy for the unfortunate and oppressed, would at last be so recognized and appreciated.

House Is Still the Same.

The surroundings of this old house have changed with time. The upper windows where he sat and wrote then looked out into a green meadow, where now are prosaic little shops; and today electric cars whiz around the nearest corner, but the house itself remains unaltered.

It was already old when Schiller lived in it and the stone floor of the queer, little entrance is worn deep.

The walls and low ceilings of the four small rooms are of rough boards, plainly white-washed. The kitchen is the first room one sees, and it is like a prisoner's cell, so small and dark, the one little window not more than a foot square admitting but little light.

There is an alleged "stove" in the kitchen, but it is only a very small and very queer sort of fireplace.

The ground floor was Koerner's, while Schiller occupied the two little rooms of the upper story.

The room in which he lived and wrote is not more than 12 by 14 feet in size; the bedroom perhaps 9 by 14, and the ceiling slopes sharply down on one side until it is not more than three feet high. But one small window affords light and ventilation, and no flues are provided for fires.

This room is bare of furniture, but is decorated with many garlands. The remaining room is filled with mementos of Schiller.

The plain, scarred oak tables, the worm-eaten, cane-seated oak chairs, even the tattered remnant of what was once a curtain at the window are the same he used, and would not be exchanged by their owners for the finest specimens of the cabinetmaker's and upholsterer's art.

Treasures in Old House.

On the wall are many pictures of the poet, drawings, crayons, paintings at all ages. They show him to have been tall, slender and pale, with hair of reddish hue. Portraits of his wife and mother hang side by side.

Letters of Schiller are framed and treasured as some chef d'oeuvre from the brush of a great master. One of them is to Koerner, writing to apprise him of his (Schiller's) approaching visit to this very house. He closed by saying: "I greet your wife and the little Dora (Koerner's sister-in-law) a thousand times. How beats my heart at the thought that I am so near you and shall see you so soon again."

A very plain snuff box which he once owned hangs framed upon the wall, and also his wedding waistcoat of white silk, which he presented to Koerner.

There are many wreaths of evergreens which have been sent from time to time by societies and noted persons to commemorate a birthday.

One large, handsome wreath was placed here on the anniversary of his one hundred and thirtieth birthday by the Schiller society, which owns and cares for the premises. The leaves are of solid silver, with berries of gold, and it is tied with a large bow of solid gold ribbon.

Schiller was 26 when he lived here. Six years later he married, most happily. In his youth Schiller studied both law and medicine, although each was equally uncongenial. His medical school must have been a wonder in its way. It was governed by strict military discipline.

Making Doctors in Olden Days.

"Make ready!" The students line up preparatory to the morning ablutions. "March!" in line to the place provided for this cleansing process. "March!" to the breakfast room. "Halt! Front" before the table. "Make ready! Say grace!" "Prepare! Eat!"

In such fashion were daily duties performed. Classes were graded, not by the pupil's mental acquirements, but by their bodily size. Twice a year the school was visited by the reigning duke of the province, and the boys who had grown since his last visit were promoted, while those who had contumaciously remained small were lectured, and, in aggravated cases, put back into the class of the preceding year.

It may naturally be imagined that this was not quite the kind of school that would be pleasing to this young genius.

His physical growth, however, must have been good, as the duke in due course of time sent him to Wurtemberg as regimental physician.

But ever during his legal and medical studies Schiller had said to himself: "I am no lawyer; I am no doctor. I am a poet," and in secret he had for years been writing "The Robbers."

Shortly after his appointment to the post at Wurtemberg this play was produced at Mannheim. For attending the representation without permission he was under arrest for 14 days. He was also forbidden, under penalty of imprisonment in the fortress, to write on any subject not pertaining to his profession.

This was the "last straw" for Schiller, and he took the first opportunity secretly to fly the country.

Genius Undermined by Want.

After this he devoted his life wholly to writing, and although for many years his poverty was great his soul was ever serene.

All acknowledgement of his genius was not deferred until after his death.

When "The Maid of Orleans" was produced for the first time in Leipsic the enthusiasm was tremendous. At the fall of the curtain the house was filled with the blaze of trumpets and the rolling of drums, and shouts of "Long live Schiller!" The great audience fairly bore him from the house, and once in the street formed for him an avenue as for a king, and with bared heads waited for him to pass.

Schiller was always very careless in matters pertaining to his health, and without a thought of self-protection he would brave the fiercest storms, enjoying to the utmost the wild battle of the elements.

Then, drenched to the skin and quivering with the nervous energy imparted by the exhilirating spectacle, he would write all night without a change of his soaked garments.

It is not strange that in 1792 he contracted a serious cold which settled upon his lungs and from which he never recovered.

He retained, however, to the last his singularly sweet, patient disposition, dying in the year 1805 at the early age of 46.

His funeral was extremely plain, for Schiller had the improvidence of nature so common to genius and died a poor man.

THE GUTTERSNIPE

Written for Sunday Gazette by HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

THE gutter was the first page in the book of life revealed to him. He soaked his young being in its questionable teachings before he could walk. He rolled in its mire and kicked up his heels in its turgid water. He was called Guttersnipe then—and Guttersnipe it has been ever since, or at least until last night. Then they gave him a new name.

He was a bullet-headed, beady-eyed, evil-faced fellow who had more words of profanity at his tongue's end than otherwise. He was a chap men did not care to meet in the dark; and perhaps no person in the world would trust him to hold a purse, no matter for how short a time. His manner of procuring food or clothing was one of the unsolved mysteries—but was hinted at with curious shrugs of the shoulder and questionable glances of the eye.

Two years ago he showed that there was somewhere in the labyrinths of his dark nature a ray of white light. A small crowd had gathered on the street corner to listen to the singing and remarks of the Salvation Army. Guttersnipe was leaning against a telegraph pole with folded arms, peering from beneath the peak of his cap at the pale, sweet face of a lassie who was importuning the men, women and children to live better lives. If Guttersnipe was touched by the import of the speaker's words he never manifested any emotions of the sort. Perhaps it was only the tones of that cleary, sweet voice, the angelic face filled with the glory within—perhaps it was one or all of these that kept him there. While the lassie was speaking a rude voice behind Guttersnipe said:

"That trash makes me tired."

Quick as a flash Guttersnipe turned toward the speaker, and in a low tone uttered:

"Den go chase yerself an' take a rest!" His shoulders lifted as he spoke, his hands clenched and he shot a meaning glance from his beady eyes. The other started to speak—but the words died upon his lips when he found a wicked face close to his—so close that he drew back in horror and was lost in the crowd. Guttersnipe's muscles relaxed, and he took his place by the pole again and fixed his eyes upon the sweet face uplifted to the stars.

After the meeting was over he plunged his hands into his pockets and slouched away toward one of the small parks. What his thoughts were while he sat there with the tinkling of a fountain falling upon his ears, no one knew but he. Long he sat there with his chin upon his breast; and as he had selected the darkest corner of the park he was not disturbed from his reveries.

The next morning when he entered a soup house he was arrested for burglary. A store had been entered and looted. There was no evidence against him other than that he was a bad man, had served time and had not been in his low lodging quarters the night before. To the magistrate before whom he was brought he only said:

"I never done it."

As the charge of burglary could not be proved, he was sent up for vagrancy. Such characters as Guttersnipe are better behind the bars. Guilty or innocent, the safety of the public at large demands release from the presence of such as he.

When he served his time he came out more depraved than ever. He was never found on the corners where the Salvationists held their little meetings. He withdrew deeper and deeper into the dark places where the vilest of sin lurks, where the lowest of criminals resort when harried by the agents of law.

Last night his name was changed, and this is how it came about:

He and two or three others of his sort were holding up a substantial wall in the rear of an immense warehouse. The wall didn't need any prop of the sort—still, they held it up with their shoulders leaning against it as they puffed vile cigars and talked in understones. What the subject of their conversation was mattered not; only this—now and then a word crept in concerning "quiet case," "easy place," "full of swag," "a cinch," "one tap on de nut," "de bag'll be full." That was all, and enough to explain their mission. In the narrow street before them played the little tots of the Ghetto—babies with abnormal brows and peaked chins; babies with big, dark eyes and sunken cheeks; babies with gift of musical voices—and slender legs.

Suddenly, Guttersnipe jerked his hand from his pocket and tossed four or five pennies among the hungry little ones. They scrambled, pushed and crawled after the coins. One little girl with the face of a saint got a penny safe and secure in her tiny, dirty fist. She flashed the giver one glance from her big, dark eyes and cried, before she ran to spend it:

"You are an angel."

"Why did yer do dat, boy?"

"'Cause I feels sorry fur de pore kids—dat's all. So, de job is easy, hey? De wall is low an' der winders are easy? I'll do de job fur a ha'f divy. I'll go in an' bag der swag——"

"Dere comes der Yaller Devil. I know der toot of der tough merchine's horn—clear der street, youse pore croles! Hully gee! Der merchine has killed a kid!"

But the Yellow Devil did nothing of the sort, as it swerved around the corner and rushed at break-neck speed through the narrow street.

It only crushed Guttersnipe to the pave—and left him there bleeding and speechless, as it sped on. And the little tot whose life he had saved by springing forward and throwing it to the curb, ran crying with fear to the doorway where two or three women huddled, gossiping.

✪

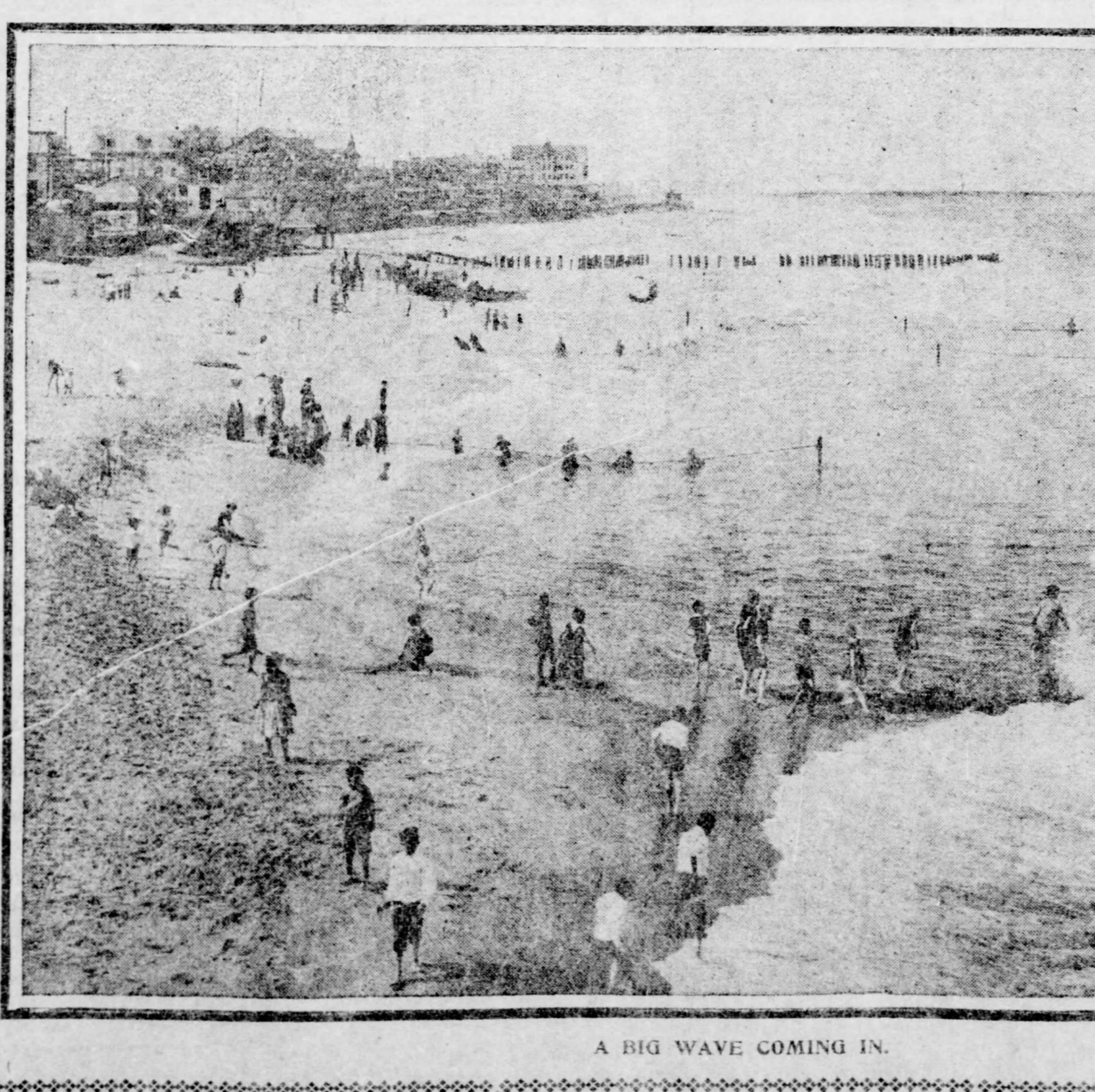
The light was soft and mellow in the hospital ward where the long line of white cots stretched. It was easy for the eyes, soothing and comforting.

The door leading into the ward was opened and closed, and a little Salvation Army lassie stepped noiselessly in. There was a sweet, angelic smile upon her pale face as she followed the nurse to the farthermost corner. She knelt down by the side of the cot and touched the rough hand. A quiver as of divine bliss passed over the form lying stretched there—broken and dying.

"Say a little prayer, please. Some easy one dat—I—I—can say, too."

The little lassie bent over the white face and softly murmured the prayer that prattlers say—and that good, strong men say as well, who have never forgotten the prayer that mother taught them. That was all—or nearly all. As "Amen" came from the lips of the dying one, he felt a little palm clasp his, he felt the touch of her lips upon his brow—and poor Guttersnipe passed away from earth, as the vision of the only earthly heaven he ever knew faded from his glazing eyes.

This morning the papers did not call him Guttersnipe. They called him—A Hero!



A BIG WAVE COMING IN.

THE VITAL CHOICE

By SOPHIE G. KERR.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

"The people people choose for friends, our senses quite appall—
But the people people marry are the queerest folks of all."

A SWEET old lady, not given to unkind speech, was inquiring concerning the fiancee of a dear friend's son. She was pretty? Yes. Good teeth and hair? Yes. Amiable? Very. Flirtatious? No. Of good family? Yes. Economical? Yes. Good housekeeper? Yes. Church member? Yes. Pretty manners? Yes. Accomplished? Yes.

The old lady pondered a moment and then exclaimed, "Now, why in the world does Tom want to marry such a piece of perfection! She will be a constant irritation to his family and friends by her very virtues. Mark my words."

Whether or not the dismal prophecy was fulfilled the deponent does not say. The story is an able illustration of the general way in which marriages are regarded. Doubtless the friends of Tom's fiancee were wondering why a bright, attractive girl like Mary should want to marry such a very commonplace man.

"Simply thrown herself away, my dear," and "What can he see in her?" are the accompanying comments on every match that was ever made, according to the speaker's attachment to either party of the matrimonial alliance. "He is an awfully bright, clever fellow, really brilliant, one of the sort that is sure to succeed, and the girl that he married is a perfect dummy. Positively wouldn't know a Browning quotation from one of the signs of the Zodiac." Again, "She is a regular beauty, tall, Gibson style, and what induced her to marry that little homely dried apple of a man, no one knows."

The instances might be multiplied ad nauseam. The good looking swell men who marry sloppy women; the sweet little thing who weds an irascible bully; the giant and the dwarf; old age and sparkling youth; brains and stupidity; wealth and poverty; last and saddest, and alas, not the least common, the good woman who in blindness marries a drunkard, or worse, a vicious man. When the list is looked over we wonder if there is such a thing as a really well-matched pair. Call it by what you will—love, fate, chance, propinquity, something in the realm of impulse plays curious tricks with the mating instinct.

Yet it gives variety. To herd the prosaic with the prosaic, the cheerful idiot with the cheerful idiots, the clever with the clever, the esthete with the esthetic, would be a vast mistake. Society would become like one of these scientific poultry yards, where each breed of chickens has an enclosure to itself. To live with people whose tastes and foibles were identical with our own would be like drinking tepid beer, or eating a ham sandwich without mustard. We would be placed in the pitiable plight of that worthy in the Savoy songs, who had nothing whatever to grumble at. We would not dare to cavil at those who were but repetitions of ourselves.

Then, too, we could make no advance. If everyone made spongecake in the same way, what need to swap recipes? And if everyone cut wash dress skirts by a five gore pattern the zest of expatiating on the superiority of the seven gore would be gone.

So this marrying of the diametrically opposed in disposition and circumstance, is but part of the natural ethics of the world. Even if we yearned to break it up it couldn't be stopped by writing about it. Nothing can, not even woman's suffrage or the manufacture of adulterated baking powder. But when you hear of a man and his wife who are exactly suited to each other in every way, set it down as a mistake, or simply a filler-in of conversation by one who knew neither party. The ideal marriage is not yet. There must be more ideality in the contracting parties.

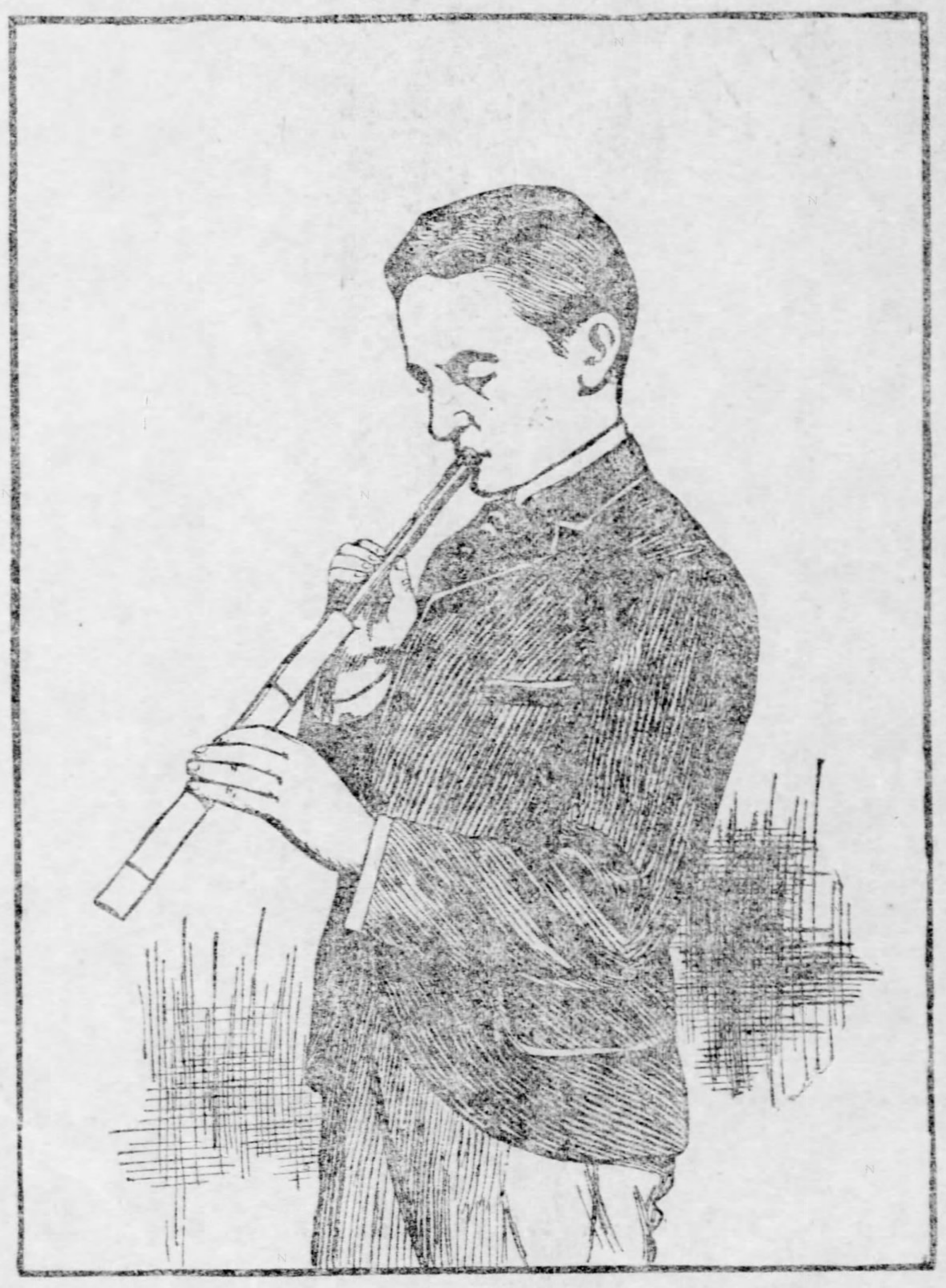
Yarn Made of Wood.

Wood yarn, as now manufactured in Germany, is stated to cost about half as much as cotton yarn. It is supplied in the natural gray state, and does not bleach well, but can be dyed almost any color. It is claimed to be well adapted for a variety of uses, such as lining for garments, bedticks, blinds, crumb cloths, etc.

On the program of human events women are the consolation race.

HOME MAGIC for EVERYBODY

THE NECESSARY MATERIALS FOR THE TRICKS IN THESE COLUMNS ARE FOUND IN EVERY FUN-LOVING HOME, OR MAY EASILY BE PROCURED AT THE EXPENSE OF A FEW CENTS.

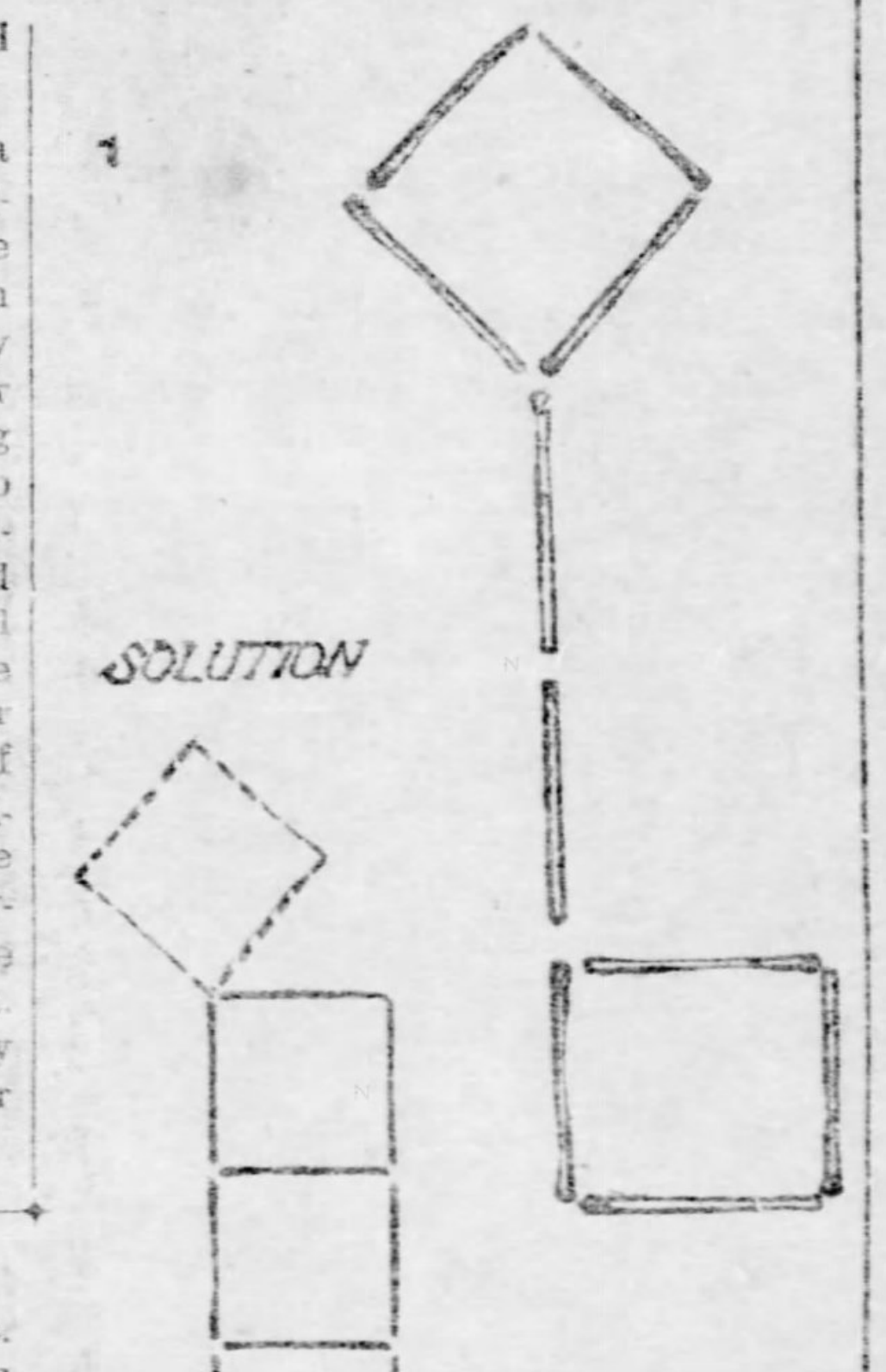


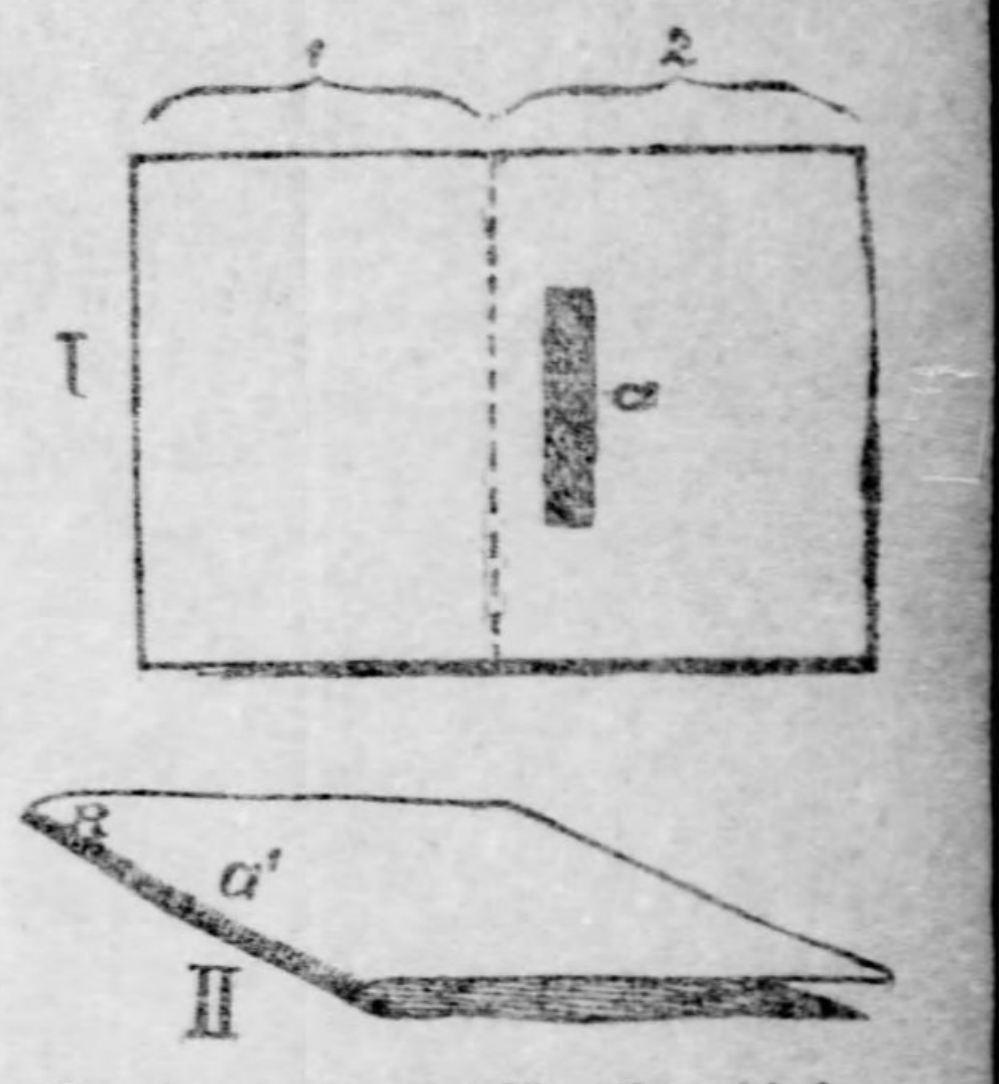
Glass or Cardboard Tube as Musical Instrument.

It is well known that the song of a small bird can be imitated to perfection with a glass tube by rubbing the outside of the tube lengthwise with a small piece of soft cork. But by using a glass tube of ¾-inch diameter and 24 inches in length and widening one end of it over an alcohol flame to form the mouthpiece, a musical instrument can be created, the sound of which reminds one of the powerful tone of a trombone. For that purpose we roll a sheet of drawing paper around the tube and close one end of it. This double tube is amply sufficient to make a good trombone, the sound of which is very deep. By shoving the paper tube over the glass tube the tone gets higher, and vice versa. It is not very hard to play on it. Every amateur can become an artist after a little practice.

A Match Trick.

Here is a key made of ten matches. Change the position of four matches in such a way that you get three perfect squares.



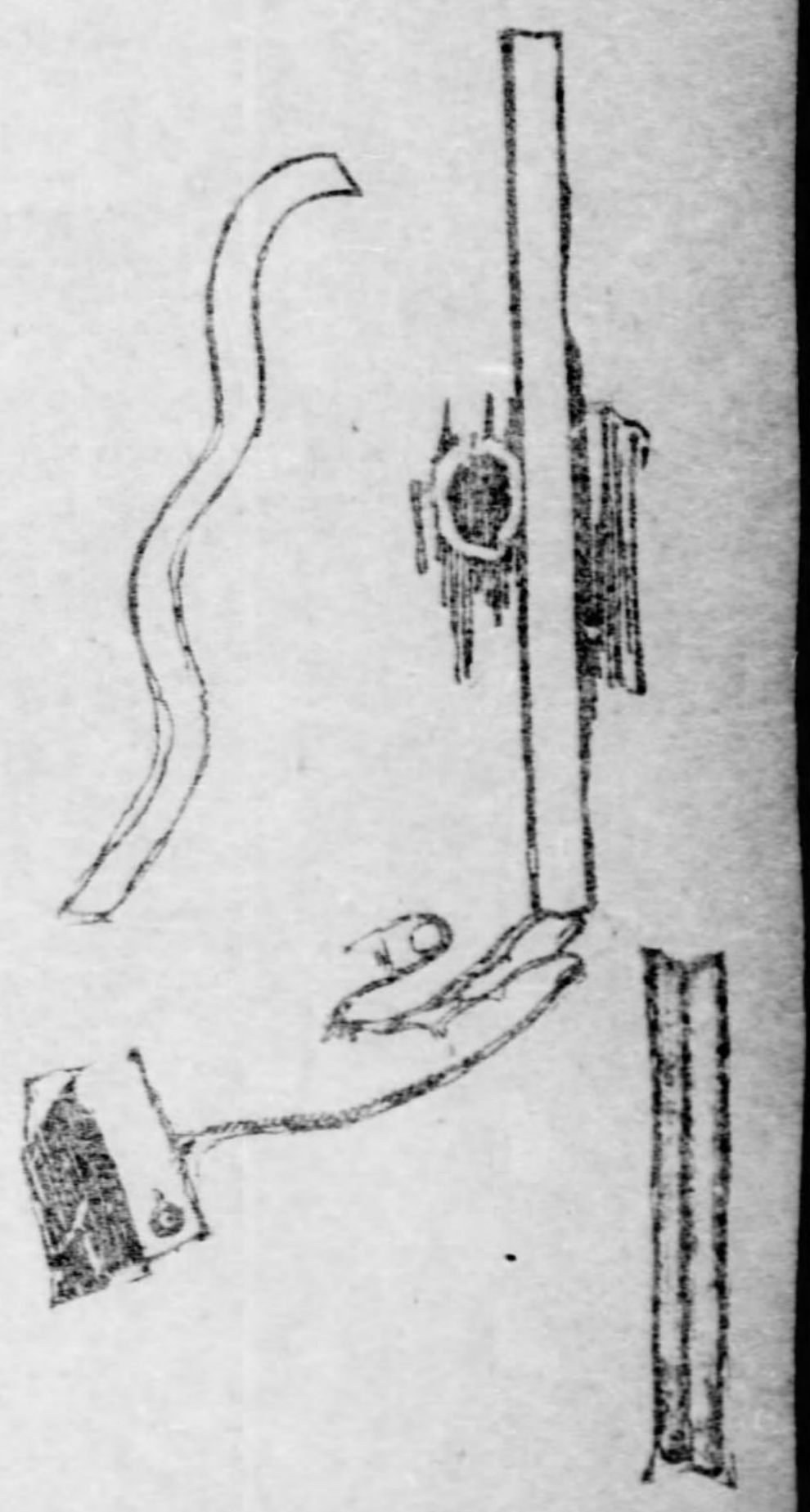


The Oracle in the Handkerchief.

Kindly write a question upon this strip of paper. We will see if the spirits will favor us with an answer. I place the slip with the question upon it on the handkerchief and roll it up, hiding the slip in the inside, until a small margin of the rim is left. I roll it back again, and see—we have the answer to our question written by a spiritual hand. Here, you can read it!

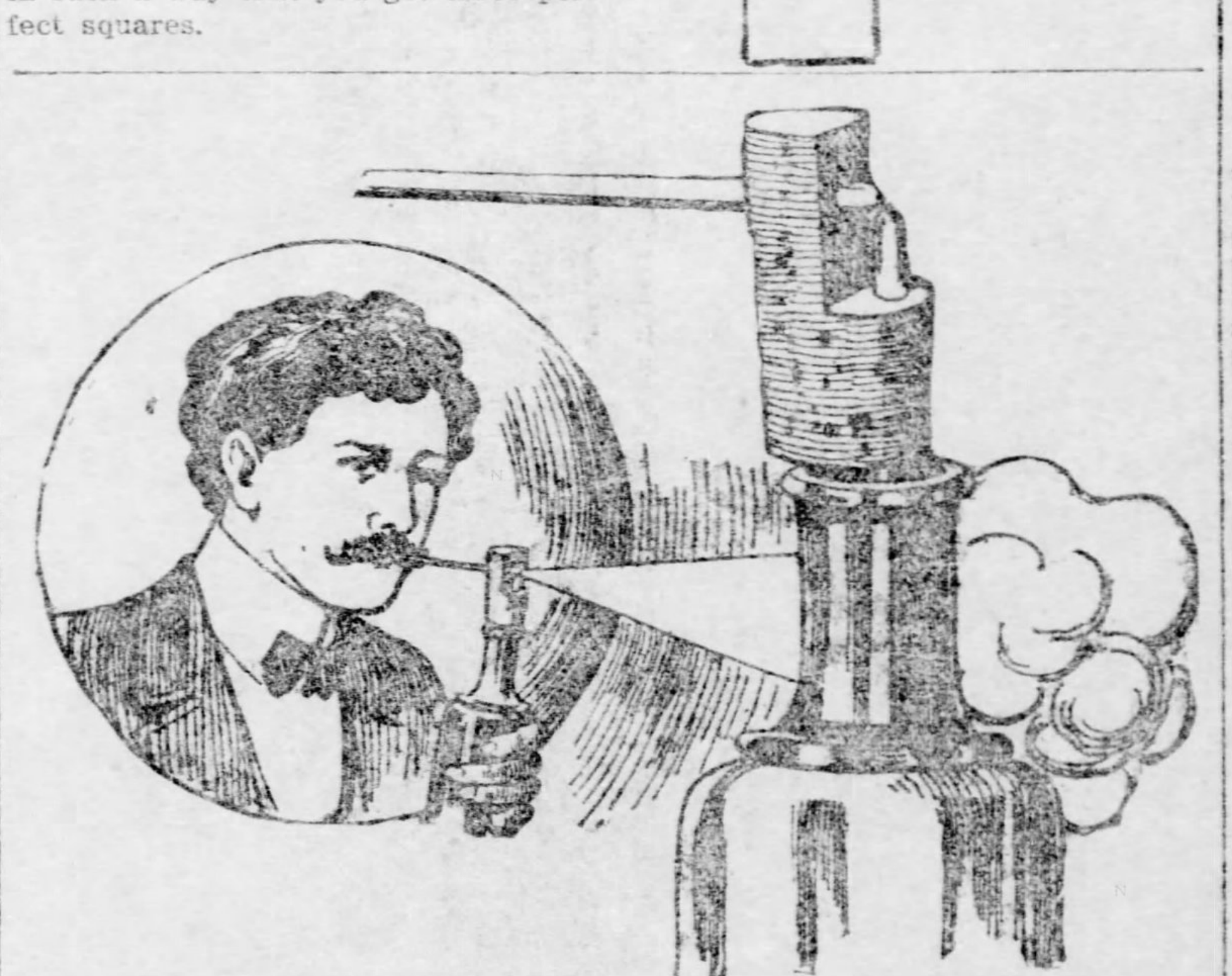
Of course, the handkerchief has been prepared before. The object, which has to appear later, is placed on the handkerchief and the latter folded as shown in I a, in such a way that the larger part (1) overlays part 2 as shown in II.

At the performance the slip of paper containing the question is placed on a 1 and the handkerchief is rolled up, beginning at R. When rolled up altogether, give it one more turn and let the rim of the smaller half of the handkerchief lay on the table, while you roll the rim of the larger half back, until the hidden answer comes forth.



How to Balance a Strip of Paper.

After a few unsuccessful attempts the performer succeeds in balancing a long strip of paper. He would have spent hours at it and never done the trick, as the paper would fall off his finger in a shape like the first cut if a certain little trick were not known to him that solves the question in a jiffy. He secretly bends the strip of paper along its middle and the strip will stand erect. The trick is done.



An Original Atomizer.

Take a cork and cut off one-quarter, as shown in our illustration. Insert two quills at a right angle in such a way that the points touch one another. Stick the perpendicular quill in a bottle filled with perfume or any other liquid and blow into the horizontal quill. The result will be a cloud of vapor that can be used for any purpose desired.

The Food and the Worm

Written for Sunday Gazette by NELLIE G. COLEMAN.

"Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are." So say some of our up-to-date advertisements, and while this version of a familiar phrase is not so applicable to people it is frequently exemplified in a very literal form in the lower animals of nature. A striking example of this fact came to my notice one afternoon last August.

I was examining a great, gorgeous prince's feather growing in the yard, and on separating the curly sections of crimson head in a careless manner I spied something red wriggling, which, to say the least, looked decidedly funny. Of course it was a worm—a fine, fat fellow, that had appropriated this particular stalk to himself, evidently, for a closer inspection revealed no others anywhere about; nor, indeed, on any of the other plants; he was something less than an inch in length, with a round body gradually tapering from head to tail and perhaps the size of a lead pencil. I had seen worms of various kinds, shapes and colors, but that was the first time I had ever seen one that had so velvety an appearance, or so exactly reproduced in its physical coat the tint of the matter it fed on. Save for a slight shading of green that resembled a gauzy film over the red, you could never detect it from the crimson flower to which it clung, and which it was obvious it ate instead of the foliage, as is generally the case.

Another thing I discovered on this same blossom was that beneath the flaring tips of the flower a tiny tube-like cocoon of pearly silken web had been woven, manifesting all that skill and beauty that mark the work of these creatures of instinct. I thought it might be the cocoon of the worm, and bent on further discoveries, I touched it with a twig. Instantly there shot out from the opposite end a little shiny black thing that for all the world had the look of an animated jet bead on several pairs of nimble legs; without a pause to inquire the cause of the disturbance at the rear of its abode, it darted down the stalk to terra firma and disappeared. I had just time to see that it was a spider with nothing odd or different from the rest of its species except the glassy-like surface of its skin. As everyone is probably aware, the seeds of the prince's feather are very small and shiny black, veritable jet beads, so that the spider—for whatever reason I cannot state—was identically like them, only it was larger.

"Professor," said Miss Skylight, "I want you to suggest a course in life for me. I have thought of journalism——"

"What are your natural inclinations?"

"Oh, my soul yearns and throbs and pulsates with an ambition to give the world a life-work that shall be marvelous in its scope and weirdly entrancing in the vastness of its structural beauty!"

"Woman, you're born to be a milliner."

TO THE CARDINAL FLOWER.

Tell me, dainty Cardinal, bending o'er the brook,
Does it mirrow back your face? Is that why you look?
Or is it because you're shy? Will not meet a stranger's eye?
Dainty flower, please reply, are you vain or only shy?
Do not be afraid to say. If you prinked the livelong day,
Still you would be dear to me, for I love you loyally.

THE WINDYVILLE BRASS BAND.

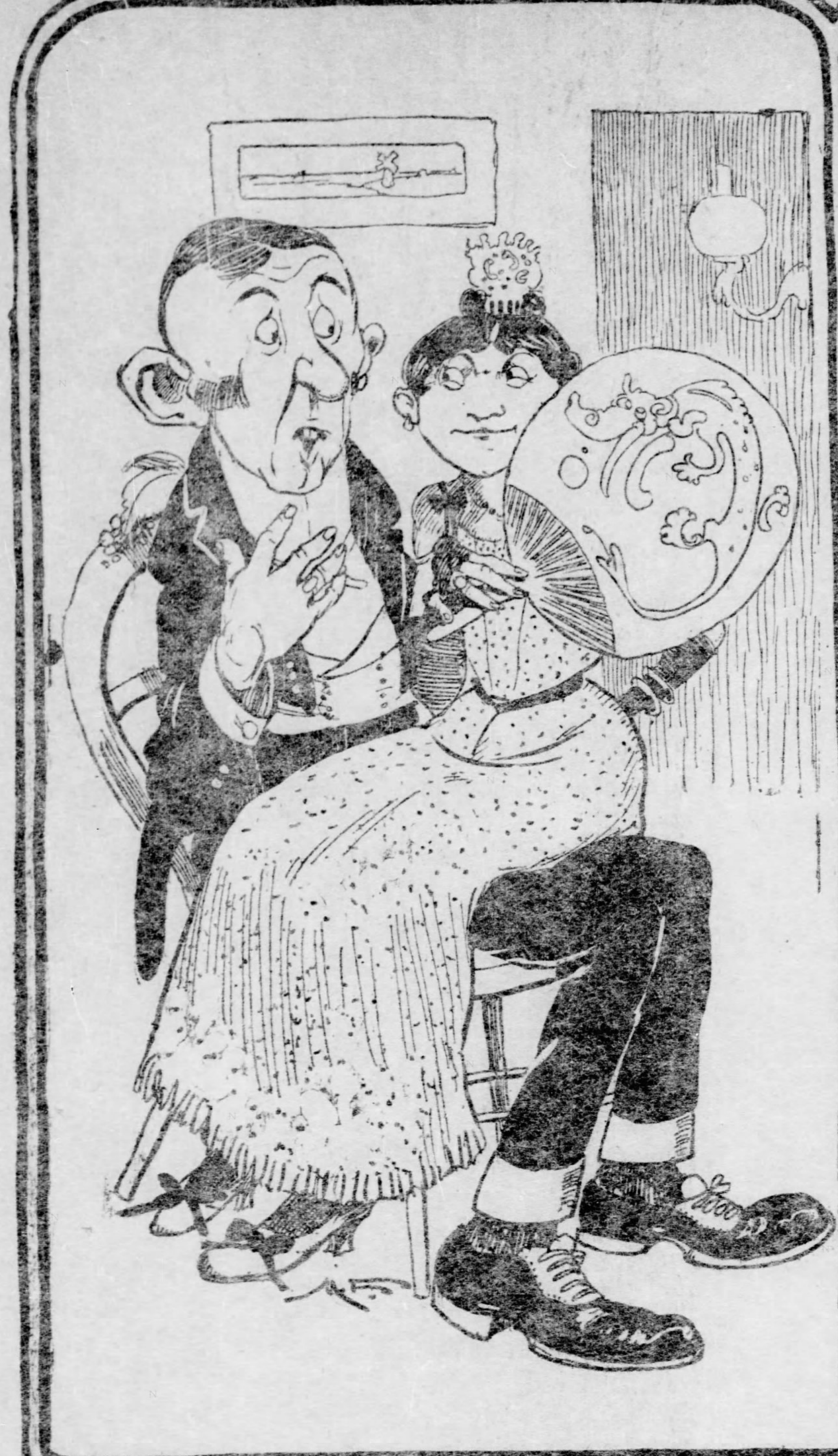
When the new band gets a hump on
And the horns begin to toot,
When they practice on the commons
Windyville begins to scoot.
Then a catacaustic zephyr
Full of most exquisite sound
Floats in waves diaphanous
From the mountain peaks around.

There is Smith who pumps the bellows
In the forge below the hill—
Now he's pounding out the daylights
From the bass drum fit to kill!
Little Jamsey Long, the hostler,
Rattles out delicious noise
From the snare-drum—he's the envy
Of the other village boys.

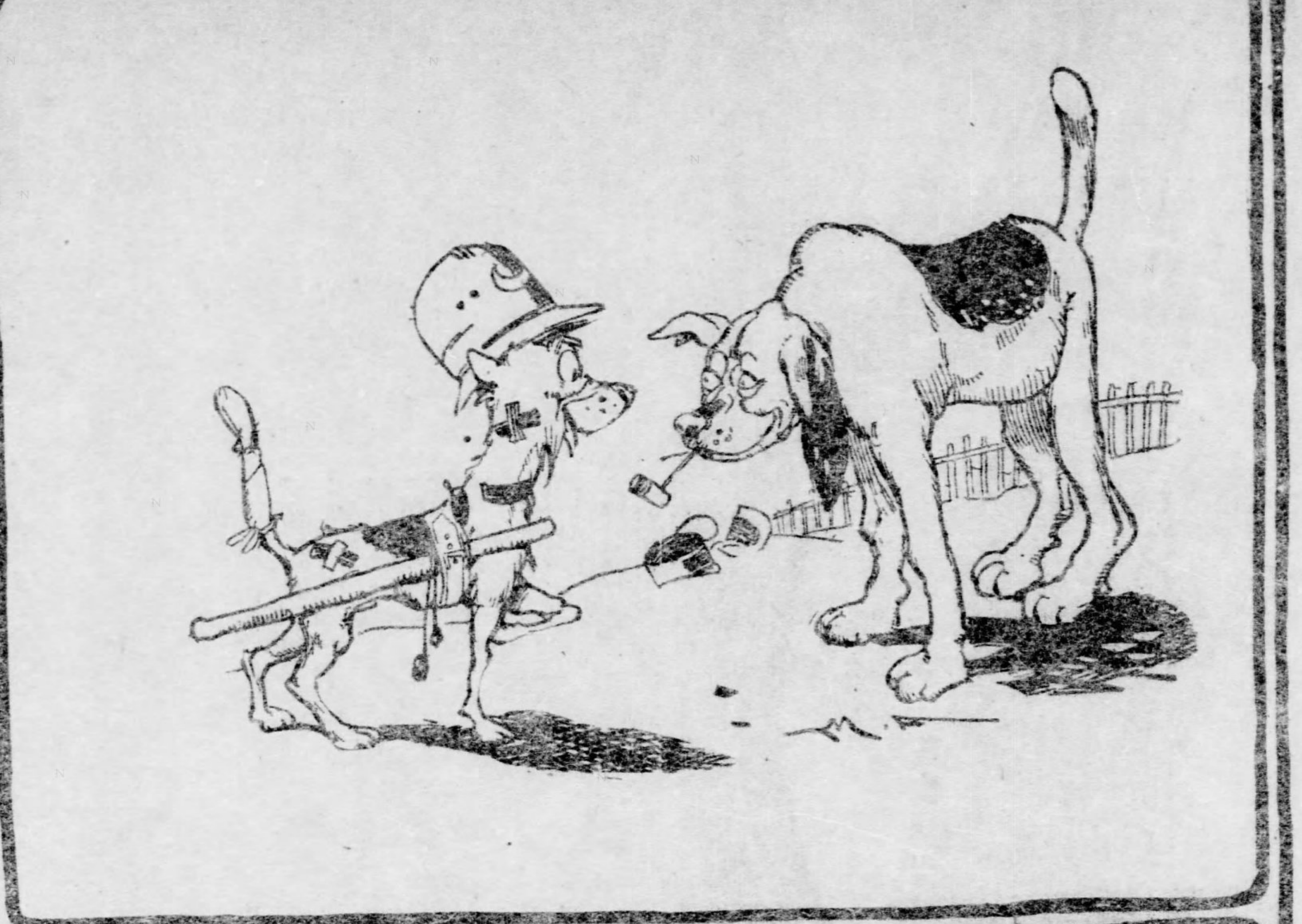
Squire Simpson tootles bravely
In delirious delight,
'Till the owls up in the tree tops
Echo from the shades of night.
Asa Grubbins bursts his waistband
O'er the alto, Billy Stout
Blows his lungs into the tuba
'Till his eyes almost pop out.

They've a teacher from the city
Who is learning them to play
Music variously 'sorted
For the Independence Day.
But we mostly run to cover
When they're practicing, you know—
If it's music—it's terrific
And volcanic in its flow.

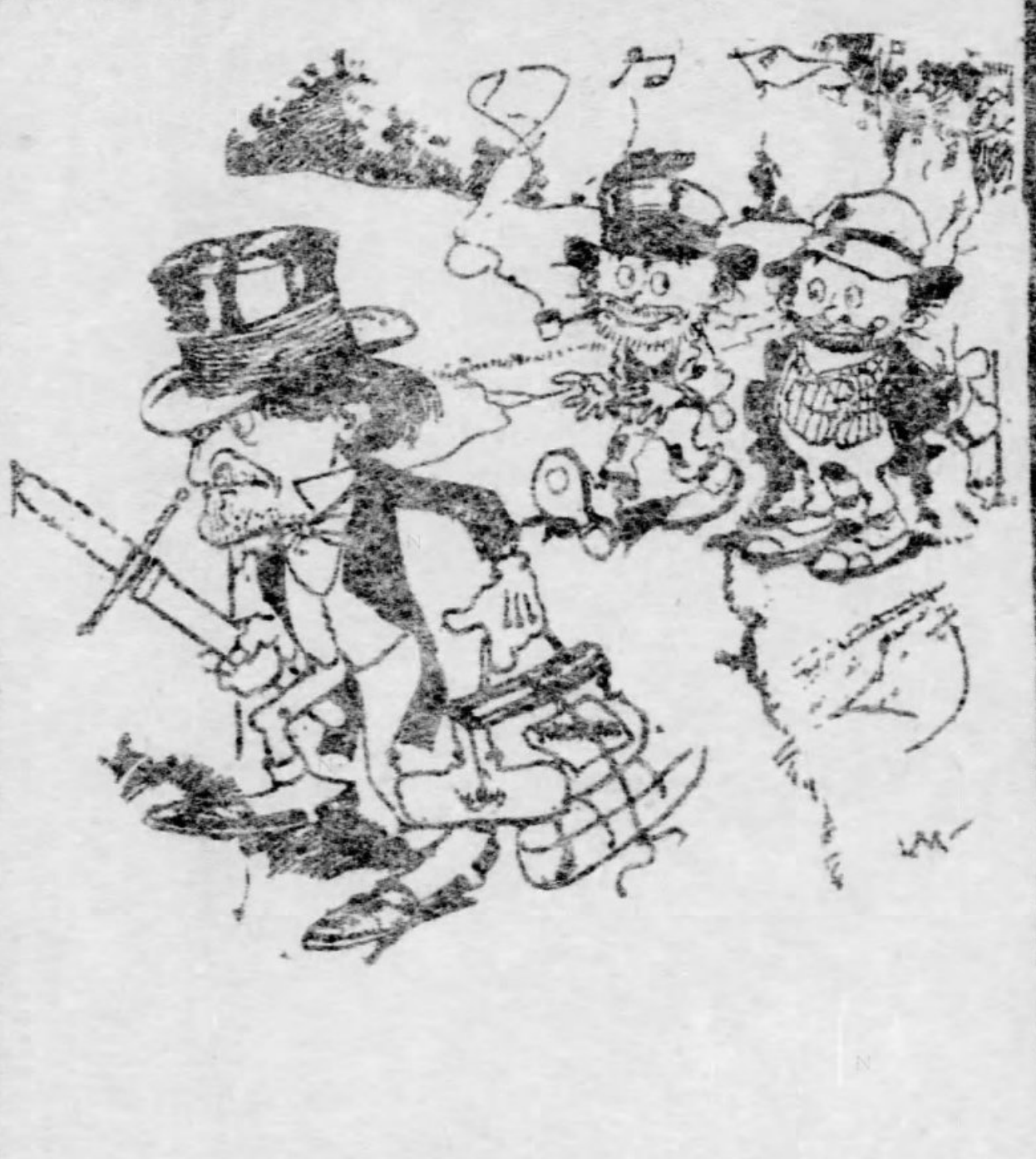
—Horace Seymour Keller.



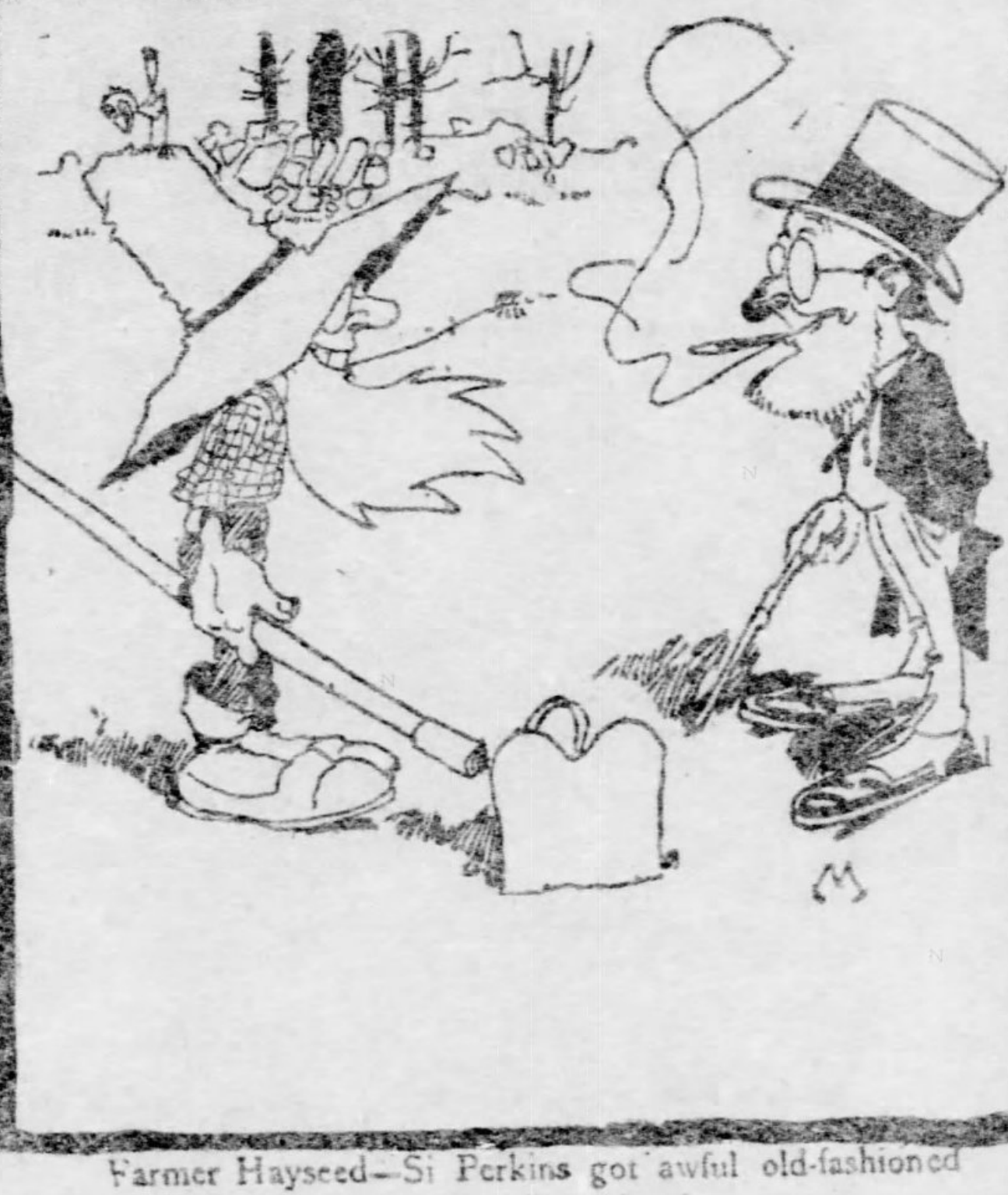
Miss Jones—Mr. Smith, I really think you were born for a highwayman.
Mr. Smith—Heavens! No.
Miss Jones—Yes, you hold me up every time you call.



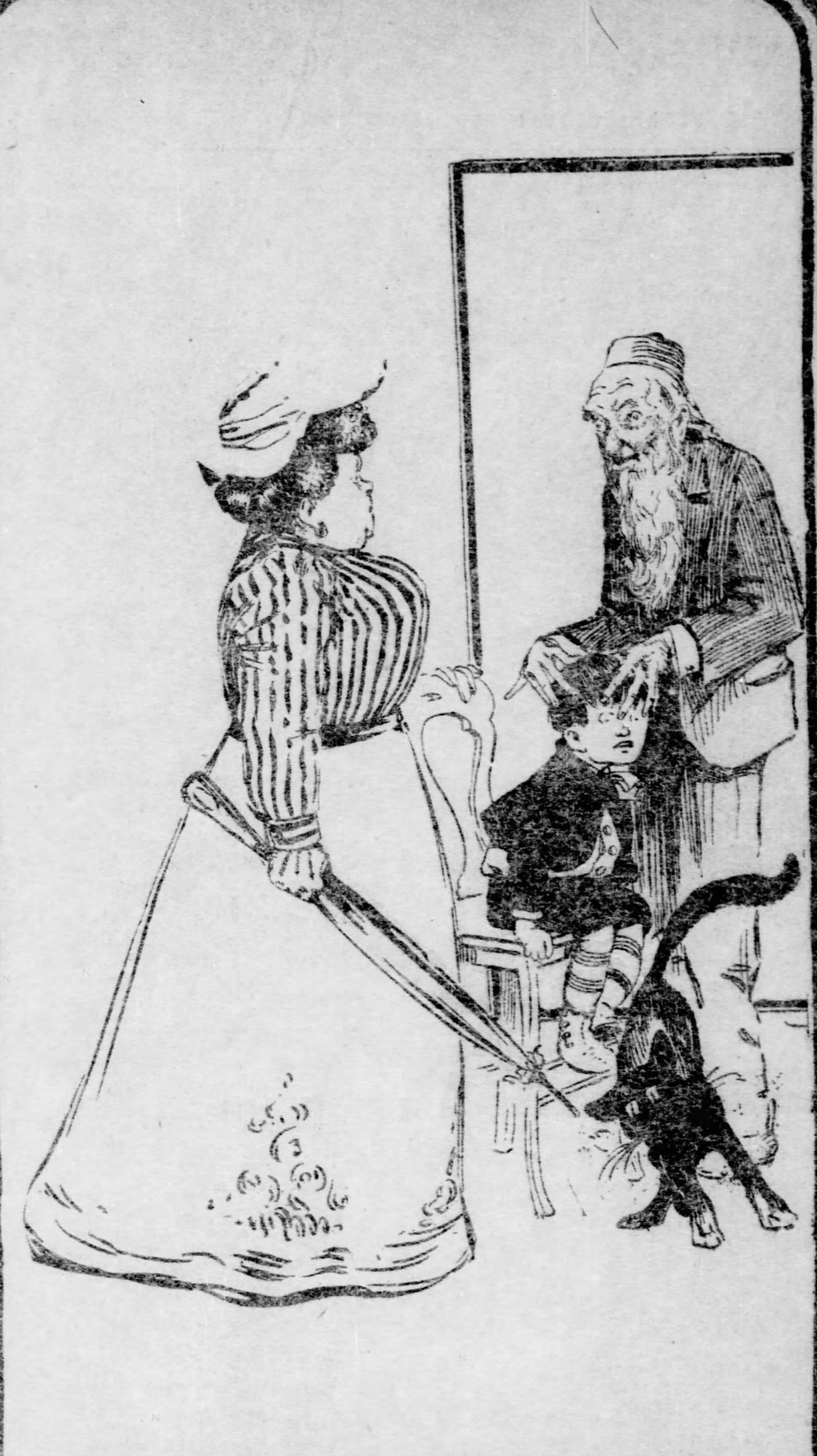
Dog-Cop—Say, you, I've a bone to pick with you.
Tough Pup—Well, trot it out. If there's anything I'm fond of, it's scraps



First Tramp—Who's de guy ahead of yer?
Second Tramp—Oh, dat's only me pacemaker.

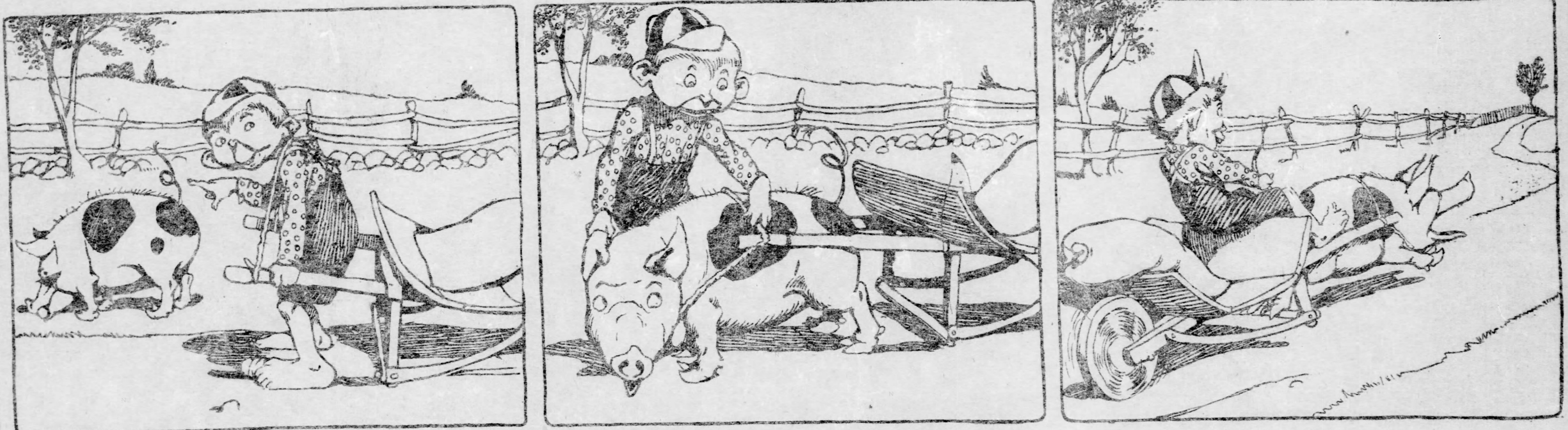


Farmer Hayseed—Si Perkins got awful old-fashioned notions 'bout farming.
Squire Wayback—Yep, I seen him out actually plowin' yestiddy! Right in the middle of the Summer boardin' season!



Phrenologist—Your son will never die in jail.
Mother—I am very glad to hear it
Phrenologist—He will live to serve out his sentence.

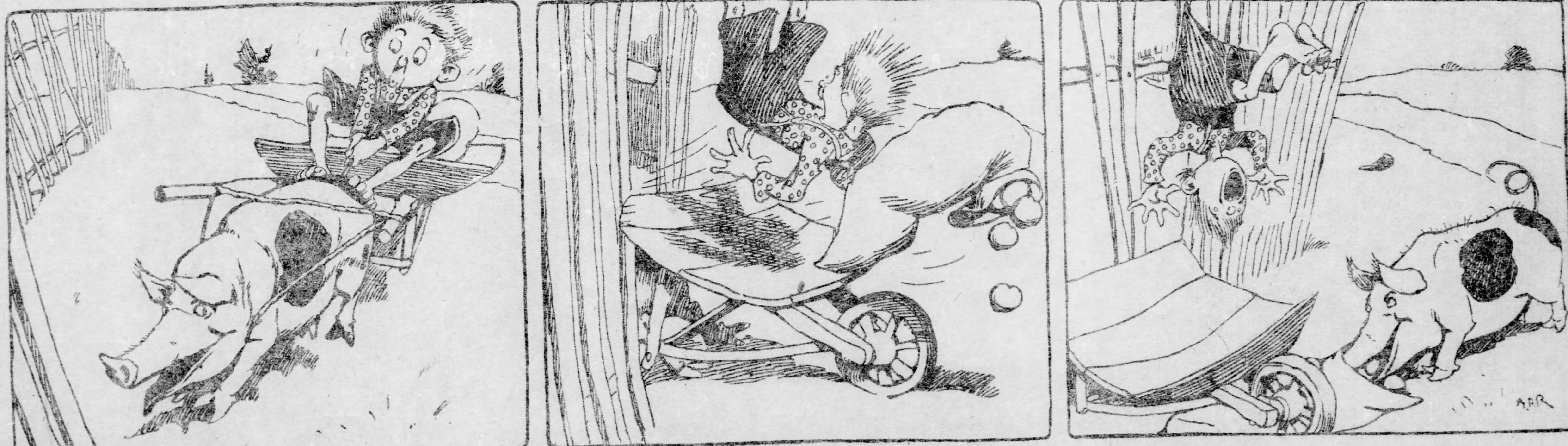
A FAT PIG TALE.



Willie—Gee, I'm tired wheeling dis barrow. I've got an idea.

Willie—I'll hook dis over old Fatty here and make him do the work.

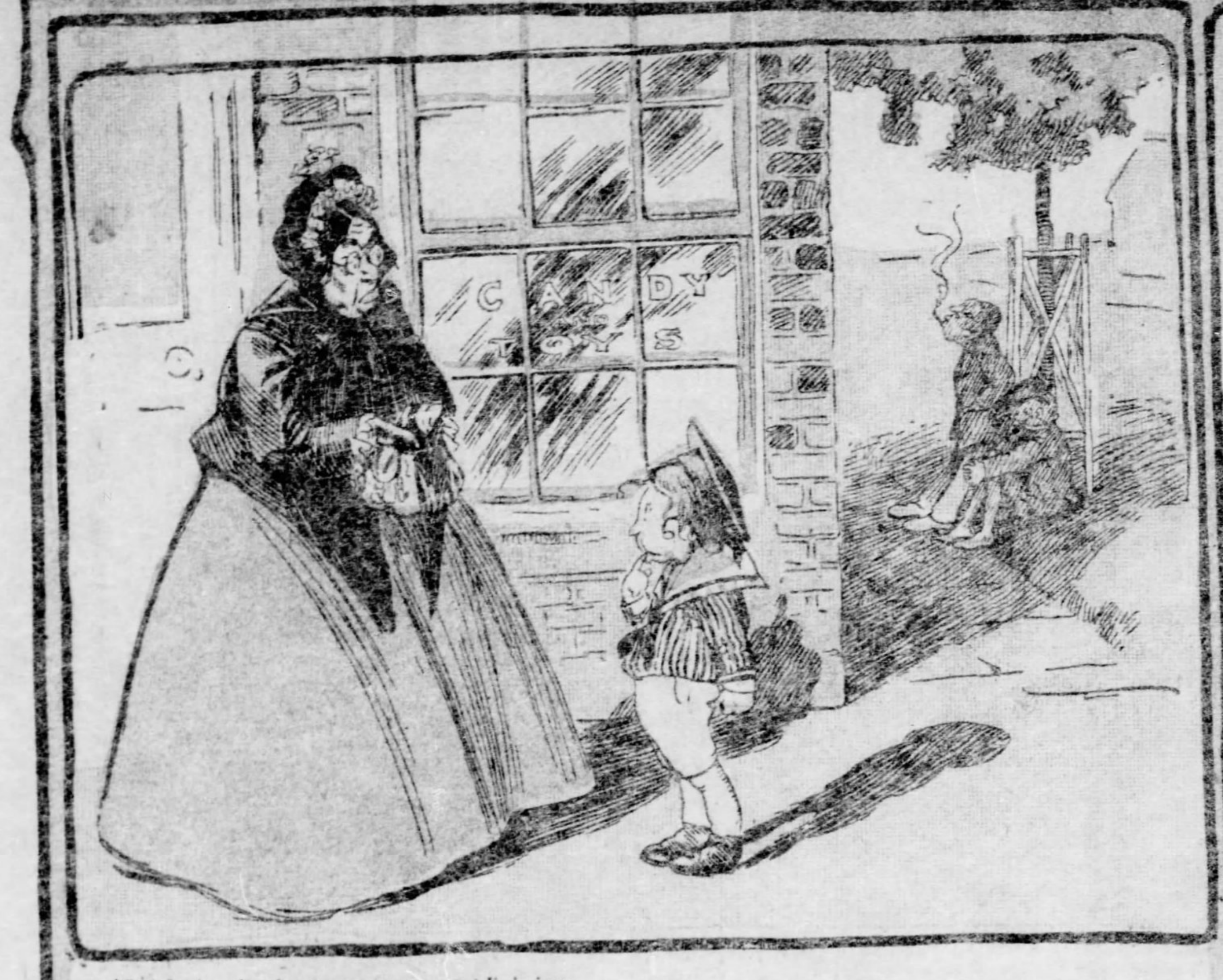
Willie—It won't take us long to git home.



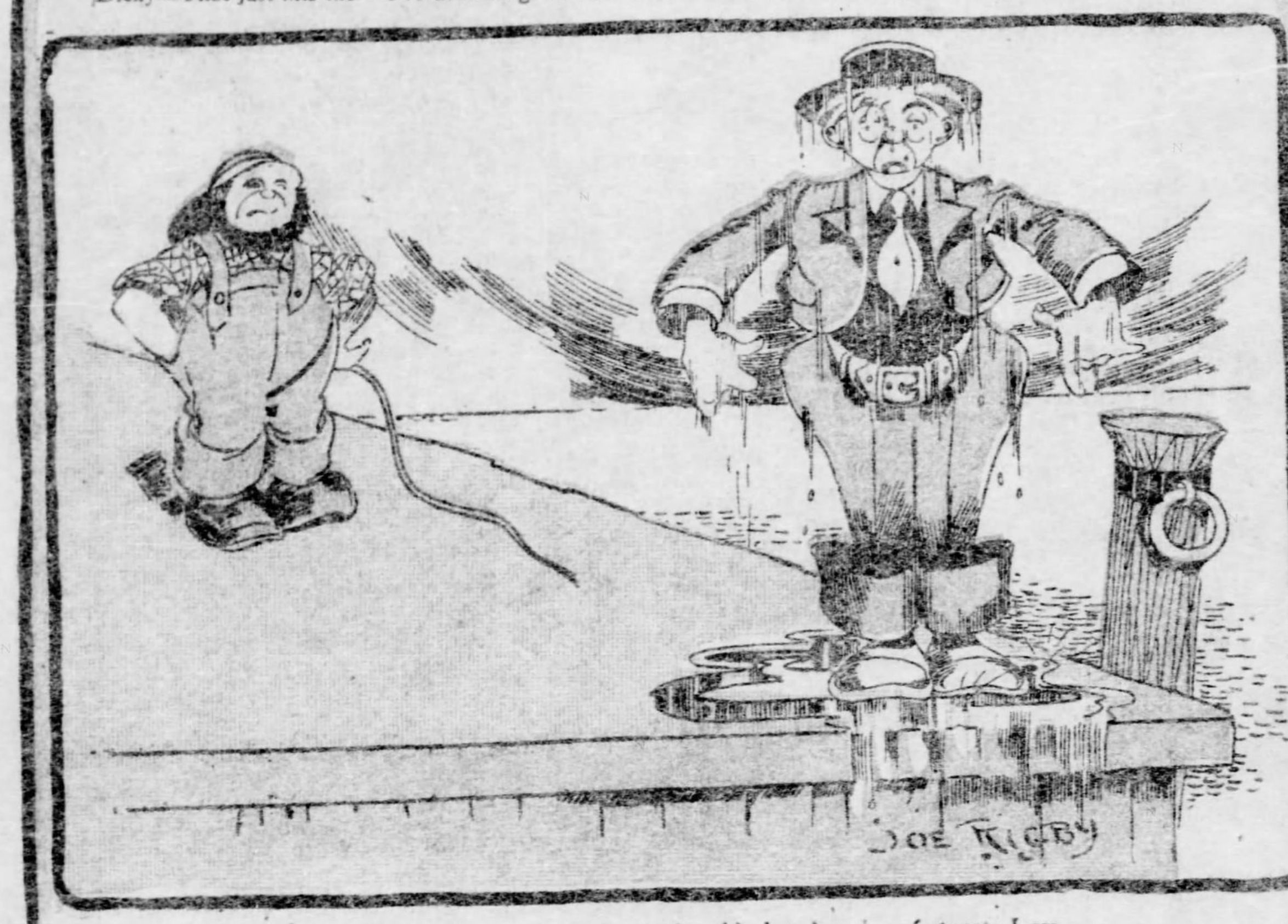
Willie—Wh—o—a— you're off the road Fatty.

Smash!— Bing!—— Bang!——

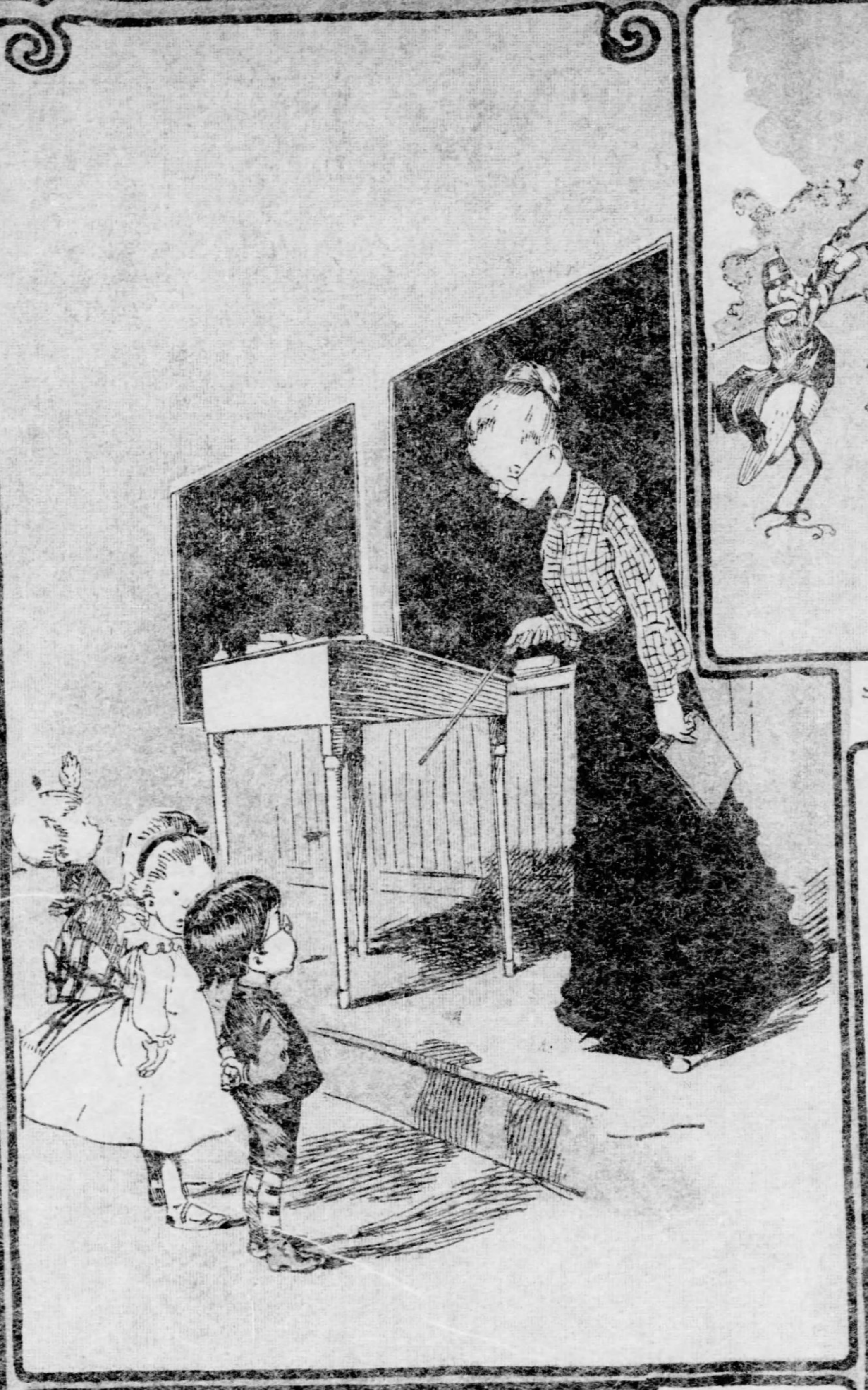
Fatty—Say, Willie, when I get through with these apples, I'll help you down.



Old Lady—I only give candy to good little boys.
Dicky—That just hits me. I've been so good for a month that none of the boys will play with me.

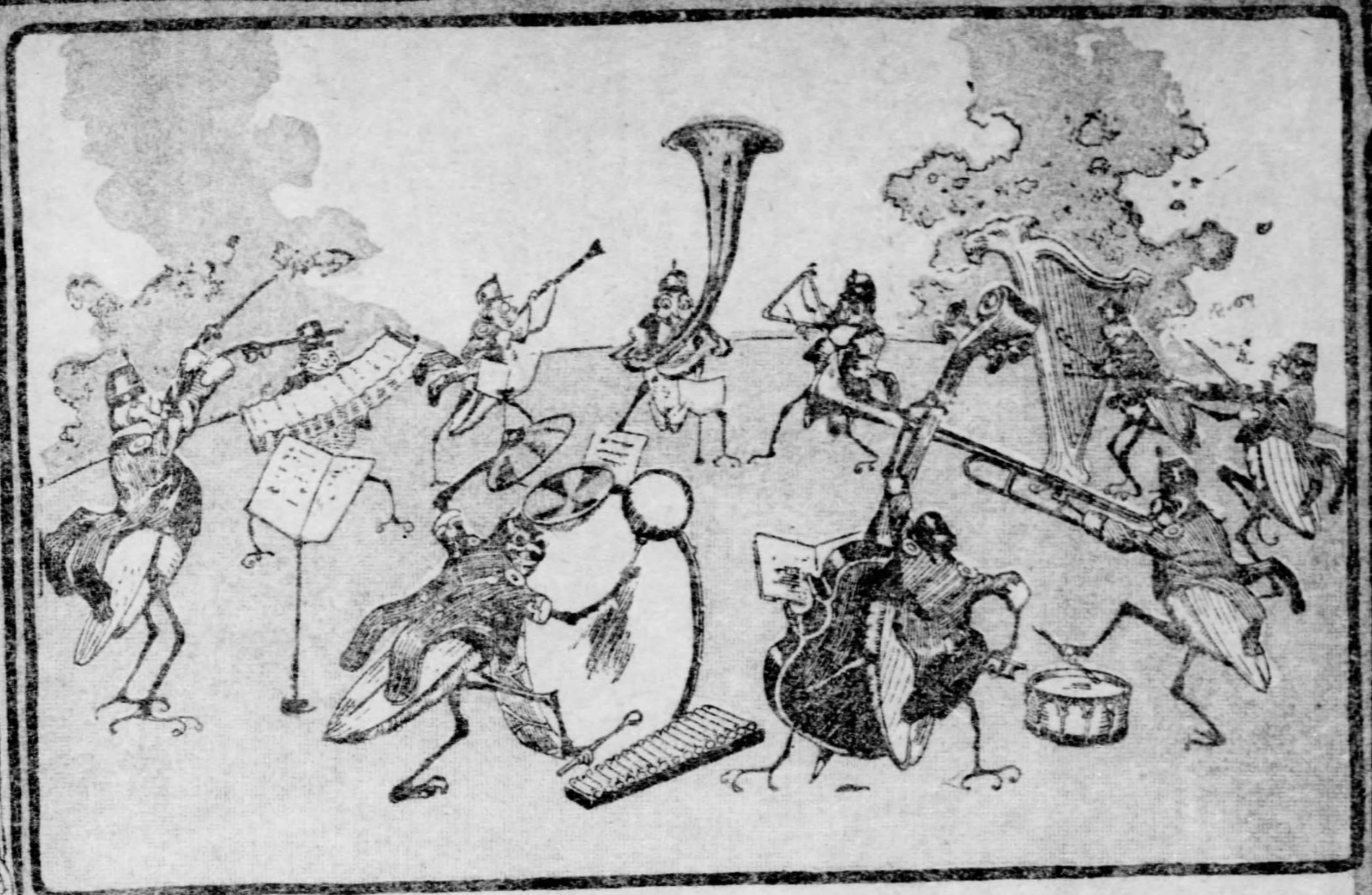


Cholly (just rescued)—By Jove—beastly wetting this, but dear, how fortunate I am that I got on my duck suit.

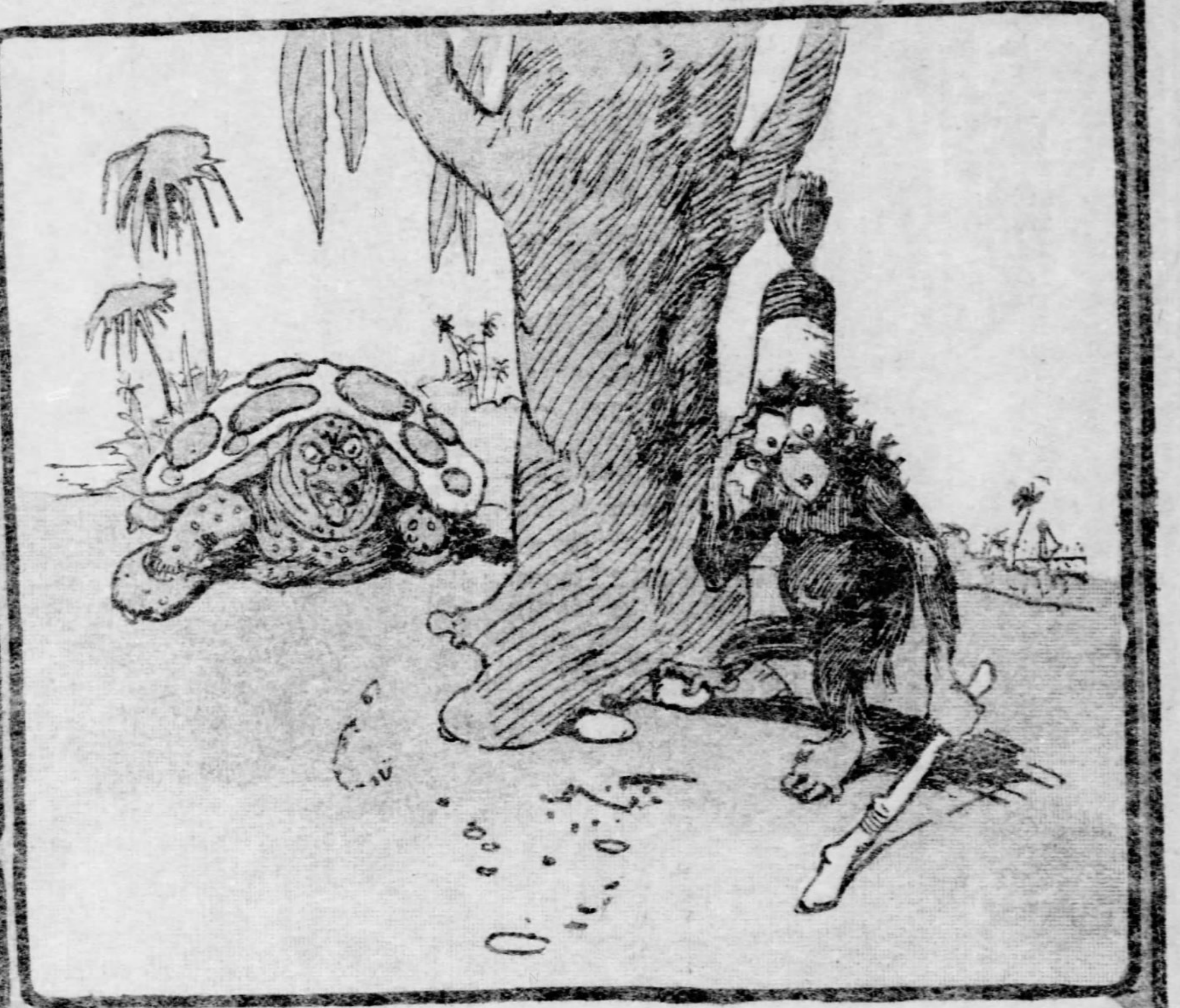


Teacher—How many bones are there in the human skull?

Tommy—I can't remember at this minute, Ma'am, but I have them all in my head.

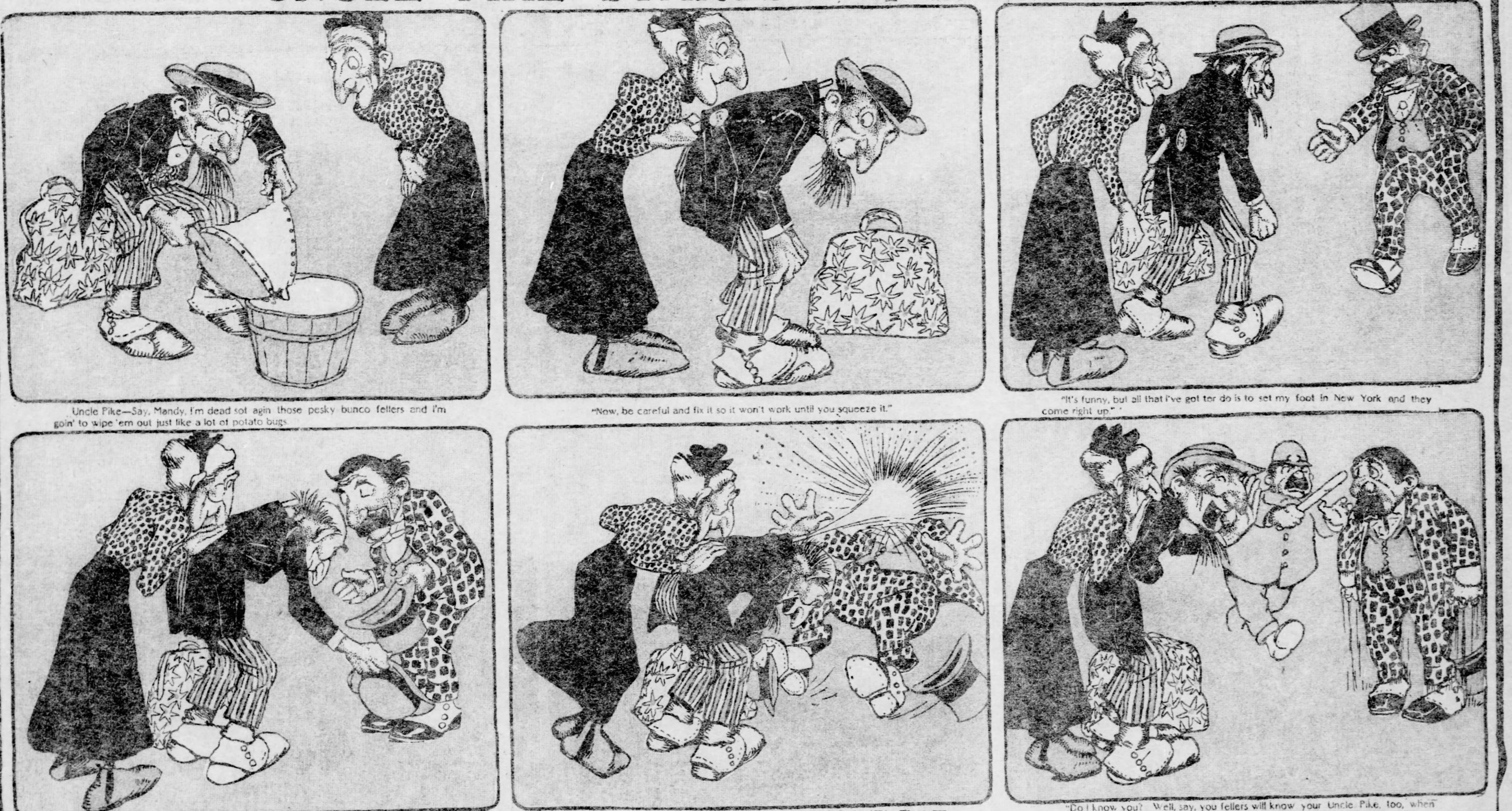


Signor Buzz (of the famous Locust Band)—Now, boys, hit it up good and hard. We only get a chance once in seventeen years and we'll have to show them what we can do.



Willie Monk—I promised my best girl a tortoise shell comb for her birthday, but I think the chances are pretty slim of her getting it.

UNCLE PIKE STARTS HIS CRUSADE.



Uncle Pike—Say, Mandy, I'm dead sot agin those pesky bunco fellers and I'm goin' to wipe 'em out just like a lot of potato bugs.

"Now, be careful and fix it so it won't work until you squeeze it."

"It's funny, but all that I've got ter do is to set my foot in New York and they come right up."

"Awfully glad to meet yer, of course I recognize you, you're Mayor Low's second cousin."

"It's certainly most flattering to be spoke to by such a distinguished individual."

"Do I know you? Well, say, you fellers will know your Uncle Pike, too, when he gets through with yer."

MATCH PLAY RECORDS OF LOCAL GOLFERS

Fownes, the Boy Player of the Highlands, a Phenomenon—Championship Games Soon to Begin.

WITH the first half of the greatest golf season the Pittsburgh district has ever known well past, the quiet midsummer season will soon merge into the fall programs of competition, which promise even livelier play than was furnished by the spring months. The first match game of the competition for the championship of the Western Pennsylvania league will be played September 3, and from that time on the interest in match play honors will be rife, centering in the contest between the Allegheny Country club and the champion Highland team on September 27. If Highland should win, the championship which was hers for the first time last season will be retained, while if the Allegheny team is victorious on its home course, as is altogether likely, a third contest on neutral course will be necessary. There are but the two teams in the race, as Highland and Allegheny are so immeasurably superior to the other clubs in team match play. Highland won the spring contest with Allegheny by a score of 10 to 7, while last season both contests were taken from Allegheny and in 1900 the fall match, making four straight for Highland.

In the match play records herewith published for the first time the record of C. B. Fownes, the boy player of the Highland team, is noteworthy. He has the highest total of any player in the league, with 30 holes scored, having won every match played. His uncle, W. C. Fownes, stands next with a total of 29. Of course, the record of holes scored is of relative value with the worth of the players met, but C. B. Fownes numbers such players as J. E. Porter and W. G. Carr among those he defeated, all his matches being won by decisive scores.

R. P. Nevin, Jr., of Edgeworth has one of the best match play records of the season, having lost but one match, and that to E. M. Byers, the local champion, now of international fame. Each club of the league has had five matches to play during the spring season, and all were concluded but the one between Edgewood and Allegheny, which will be settled this fall. Edgewood made the greatest improvement of all the clubs over last season, standing third at present, while last season it was last.

The complete records of all the players engaging in championship match play during the spring season are as follows:

C. B. Fownes, Highland.
At Highland....... 8—W. G. Carr.......... 0
At Sewickley...... 7—C. B. McVay, Jr..... 0
At Schenley....... 6—G. M. Laughlin, Jr.. 0
At Highland....... 6—J. H. Reed, Jr....... 0
At Highland....... 3—J. E. Porter......... 0
Total ....30 Opponents 0

W. C. Fownes, Highland.
At Highland....... 5—Robert Leipold...... 0
At Sewickley...... 7—F. M. Hutchinson... 0
At Schenley....... 5—J. B. Speer......... 0
At Highland....... 6—J. D. Duff.......... 0
At Highland....... 6—J. B. Shea.......... 0
Total ....29— Opponents 0

Harvey Penn, Highland.
At Highland....... 9—C. McV. McCance... 0
At Sewickley...... 0—W. N. Kerr......... 0
At Schenley....... 2—J. C. Thaw......... 0
At Highland....... 2—E. E. Rankin....... 0
At Highland....... 0—John Moorhead, Jr.. 2
Total ....13— Opponents 2

George A. Ormiston, Highland.
At Highland....... 1—J. O'Hara Denny.... 0
At Sewickley...... 0—R. P. Nevin, Jr..... 3
At Schenley....... 2—L. Dilworth........ 0
At Highland....... 7—G. W. Wurzell...... 0
At Highland....... 1—B. S. Horne........ 0
Total ....11 Opponents 3

H. C. Fownes, Highland.
At Highland.......10—J. T. Moore........ 0
At Sewickley...... 4—C. I. Shannon...... 0
At Schenley....... 1—W. R. Blair........ 0
At Highland....... 9—Joseph Hill........ 0
At Highland....... 0—E. M. Byers........ 5
Opponents 5
Total 24

W. C. Fownes, Jr., Highland.
At Highland....... 0—E. Johnson.......... 5
At Sewickley...... 7—Hon. Elliott Rodgers. 0
At Schenley....... 9—G. S. Garritt....... 0
At Highland....... 6—R. Kestner, Jr....... 0
At Highland....... 0—O. D. Thompson..... 0
Total ....22 Opponents 5

E. M. Byers, Allegheny.
At Edgeworth...... 2—R. P. Nevin, Jr.. 0
At Schenley ...... 4—L. Dilworth 0
At Sewickley ..... 1—H. D. Shute...... 0
At Highland ...... 5—H. C. Fownes.... 0
Total ....12 Opponents 0

J. E. Porter, Allegheny.
At Sewickley...... 6—J. T. Moore 0
At Highland ...... 0—C. B. Fownes 3

B. S. Horne, Allegheny.
At Edgeworth ..... 0—Hon. E. Rodgers. 0
At Schenley ...... 8—Thomas Rodd 0
At Sewickley ..... 1—C. McV. McCance. 0
At Highland ...... 0—G. A. Ormiston ... 1
Total .... 9 Opponents 1

O. D. Thompson, Allegheny.
At Edgeworth ..... 8—C. I. Shannon 0
At Sewickley ..... 7—W. G. Carr 0
At Schenley ...... 1—H. Griffen 0
At Highland ...... 0—W. C. Fownes, Jr. 0
Total ....16 Opponents 0

John Moorhead, Jr., Allegheny.
At Edgeworth ..... 4—Sidney Liggett 0
At Schenley ...... 4—G. M. Laugnlin, Jr 0
At Highland ...... 2—Harvey Penn 0
Total ....10 Opponents 6

J. B. Shea, Allegheny.
At Edgeworth ..... 3—W. N. Kerr 0
At Sewickley ..... 6—B. C. Bakewell.... 0
At Highland ...... 0—W. C. Fownes 6
Total .... 9 Opponents 6

H. R. Rea, Allegheny.
At Edgeworth ..... 1—F. M. Hutchinson. 0
At Sewickley ..... 3—H. Howard, Jr... 0
At Schenley ...... 0—J. B. Speer 1
Total .... 4 Opponents 1

At Sewickley.
A. W. Black ...... 0—J. C. Thaw 4

G. W. Wurzell, Edgewood.
At Edgewood....... 8—H. Griffin 0
At Edgewood....... 1—J. T. Moore....... 0
At Highland....... 0—G. A. Ormiston... 7
Total .... 9 Opponents 7

Robert Kester, Jr., Edgewood.
At Edgewood....... 0—L. Dilworth....... 8
At Edgewood....... 0—R. P. Nevin, Jr... 2
At Edgewood....... 2—C. McV. McCance. 0
At Highland....... 0—W. C. Fownes, Jr. 6
Total .... 2 Opponents 16

J. D. Duff, Edgewood.
At Edgewood....... 3—W. R. Blair....... 0
At Edgewood....... 5—C. I. Shannon..... 0
At Edgewood....... 7—J. O'H. Denny.... 0
At Highland....... 0—W. C. Fownes.... 6
Total ....15 Opponents 6

W. H. Duff, Edgewood.
At Edgewood....... 6—J. Speer.......... 0
At Edgewood....... 1—Sidney Liggett..... 0
At Edgewood.......12—Edward Johnson... 0
Total ....19 Opponents 0

Joseph Hill, Edgewood.
At Edgewood....... 3—G. M. Laughlin, Jr. 0
At Edgewood....... 1—W. N. Kerr........ 0
At Edgewood....... 0—H. D. Shute....... 1
At Highland....... 0—H. C. Fownes..... 9
Total .... 4 Opponents 10

E. E. Rankin, Edgewood.
At Edgewood....... 0—J. C. Thaw........ 1
At Edgewood....... 0—C. B. McVay, Jr... 5
At Edgewood....... 0—W. G. Carr........ 1
At Highland....... 0—Harvey Penn...... 2
Total .... 0 Opponents 9

At Highland.
J. H. Reed, Jr..... 0—C. B. Fownes...... 6

At Edgewood.
F. X. Barr......... 6—Hon. E. Rodgers.. 0

L. Dilworth, Pittsburgh.
At Schenley ...... 1—J. O'H. Denny.... 0
At Edgewood ...... 8—R. Kester, Jr...... 0
At Schenley ...... 7—A. L. George...... 0
At Schenley ...... 0—G. A. Ormiston .. 2
At Schenley ...... 0—E. M. Byers...... 4
Total ....16 Opponents 6

W. R. Blair, Pittsburgh.
At Schenley ...... 7—R. Leipold 0
At Edgewood ...... 0—J. D. Duff 3
At Schenley ...... 0—R. P. Nevin, Jr.. 0
At Schenley ...... 0—H. C. Fownes 1
Total .... 7 Opponents 4

G. M. Laughlin, Jr., Pittsburgh.
At Schenley ...... 0—Edw. Johnson 0
At Edgewood ...... 0—Jos. Hill 3
At Schenley ...... 5—G. E. McCague .. 0
At Schenley ...... 0—C. B. Fownes 6
At Schenley ...... 0—John Moorhead, Jr. 4
Total .... 5 Opponents 13

Hermon Griffin, Pittsburgh.
At Schenley ...... 0—C. McV. McCance. 2
At Edgewood ...... 0—G. W. Wurzell .. 8
At Schenley ...... 5—C. B. McVay, Jr. 0
At Schenley ...... 0—C. D. Thompson .. 1
Total .... 5 Opponents 11

G. S. Garritt, Pittsburgh.
At Schenley ...... 2—J. T. Moore 0
At Schenley ...... 0—W. C. Fownes, Jr. 9

J. C. Thaw, Pittsburgh.
At Edgewood ...... 1—E. E. Rankin 0
At Schenley ...... 0—C. I. Shannon..... 4
At Schenley ...... 0—Harvey Penn 2
At Schenley ...... 4—A. W. Black 0
Total .... 5 Opponents 6

J. B. Speer, Pittsburgh.
At Edgewood ...... 0—W. H. Duff 6
At Schenley ...... 0—W. C. Fownes 5
At Schenley ...... 1—H. R. Rea 0
Total .... 1 Opponents 11

J. E. Porter,
A Leader in Local Match Play.

At Schenley.
Thomas Rodd........ 0—B. S. Horne....... 8
W. S. Arbuthnot..... 2—W. N. Kerr....... 0
J. McK. Speer...... 0—W. G. Carr....... 1

J. O'Hara Denny, Westmoreland.
At Schenley....... 0—L. Dilworth....... 1
At Highland....... 0—G. A. Ormiston.... 1
At Edgewood....... 0—J. D. Duff........ 7
Total .... 0 Opponents 9

J. T. Moore, Westmoreland.
At Schenley....... 0—G. S. Garritt..... 2
At Highland....... 0—H. C. Fownes.....10
At Edgewood....... 0—G. W. Wurzell.... 1
At Sewickley...... 0—J. E. Porter...... 6
At Logans Ferry.... 0—W. H. S. McKelvy. 0
Total .... 3 Opponents 19

Robert Leipold, Westmoreland.
At Schenley....... 0—W. R. Blair....... 7
At Highland....... 0—W. C. Fownes..... 5

W. G. Carr, Westmoreland.
At Schenley....... 1—J. McK. Speer ... 0
At Highland....... 0—C. B. Fownes..... 8
At Edgewood....... 1—E. E. Rankin..... 0
At Sewickley...... 0—O. D. Thompson... 7
At Logans Ferry.... 4—S. S. Liggett...... 0
Total .... 6 Opponents 15

C. McV. McCance, Westmoreland.
At Schenley....... 2—Hermon Griffin.... 0
At Highland....... 0—Harvey Penn...... 9
At Edgewood....... 0—R. Kester......... 2
At Sewickley...... 0—B. S. Horne....... 1
At Logans Ferry.... 2—C. B. McVay...... 0
Total .... 4 Opponents 12

Edward Johnson, Westmoreland.
At Schenley....... 0—G. M. Laughlin, Jr. 0
At Highland....... 5—W. C. Fownes, Jr. 0
At Edgewood....... 0—W. H. Duff.......12
Total .... 5 Opponents 12

H. D. Shute, Westmoreland.
At Edgewood ...... 1—J. H. Hill........ 0
At Sewickley ..... 0—E. M. Byers...... 1
At Logans Ferry ... 0—R. P. Nevin, Jr.. 2
Total .... 1 Opponents 3

B. C. Bakewell, Westmoreland.
At Sewickley ..... 0—J. B. Shea 6
At Logans Ferry .. 0—E. C. Robinson.... 2

Hartley Howard, Jr., Westmoreland.
At Sewickley ..... 0—H. R. Rea 3

F. N. Steiner, Westmoreland.
At Logans Ferry .. 0—David Hays 1

W. N. Kerr, Edgeworth.
At Schenley ...... 0—W. S. Arbuthnot.. 2
At Sewickley ..... 0—Harvey Penn 0
At Sewickley ..... 0—J. B. Shea....... 3
At Edgeworth ..... 0—Joseph Hill....... 1
Total .... 0 Opponents 6

C. B. McVay, Jr., Edgeworth.
At Schenley ...... 0—H. Griffin 5
At Sewickley ..... 0—C. B. Fownes..... 7
At Edgewood ...... 5—E. E. Rankin..... 0
At Logans Ferry.... 0—C. McV. McCance. 2
Total .... 5 Opponents 14

John Moorhead, Jr.,
Father of Golf in Western Pennsylvania.

F. M. Hutchinson, Edgeworth.
At Sewickley ..... 0—W. C. Fownes..... 7
At Sewickley ..... 0—H. R. Rea........ 1

R. P. Nevin, Jr., Edgeworth.
At Schenley....... 0—W. R. Blair....... 8
At Sewickley...... 2—G. A. Ormiston.... 0
*At Sewickley ..... 0—E. M. Byers...... 2
At Edgewood....... 2—R. Kester, Jr...... 0
At Logans Ferry.... 2—H. D. Shute...... 0
Total .... 6 Opponents 2
*Edgeworth course.

C. I. Shannon, Edgeworth.
At Schenley....... 4—J. C. Thaw........ 0
At Sewickley...... 0—H. C. Fownes..... 4
At Sewickley...... 0—O. D. Thompson.. 8
At Edgewood....... 0—J. D. Duff........ 5
Total .... 4 Opponents 17

A. L. George, Edgeworth.
At Schenley....... 0—L. Dilworth....... 7

S. S. Liggett, Edgeworth.
At Sewickley...... 0—John Moorhead, Jr. 4
At Edgewood....... 0—W. H. Duff....... 1
At Logans Ferry.... 0—W. G. Carr........ 4
Total .... 0 Opponents 9

David Hays, Edgeworth.
At Logans Ferry... 1—F. N. Steiner...... 0

E. O. Robinson, Edgeworth.
At Logans Ferry.... 2—B. C. Bakewell.... 0

Hon. Elliott Rodgers, Edgeworth.
At Sewickley ...... 0—W. C. Fownes, Jr. 7
At Sewickley ...... 0—B. S. Horne....... 0
At Edgewood....... 0—F. X. Barr........ 6
Total .... 0 Opponents 13

G. E. McCague, Edgeworth.
At Schenley ...... 0—G. M. Laughlin, Jr. 5

W. H. S. McKelvey, Edgeworth.
At Logans Ferry..... 0—J. T. Moore........ 3

The standing of the six clubs on matches played is as follows:

	W.	L.	T.H.	Op.
Highland	5	0	120	15
Allegheny	3	1	68	15
Edgewood	3	1	55	54
Pittsburgh	2	3	43	69
Westmoreland	1	4	10	96
Edgeworth	0	5	19	84

The individual club records follow:

HIGHLAND GOLF CLUB.

Date.	Score.	Opponent.	
May 17	33	Westmoreland	5
May 31	25	*Edgeworth	3
June 7	25	*Pittsburgh	0
June 21	36	Edgewood	0
June 25	10	Allegheny	7
Total	129	Opponents	15

ALLEGHENY COUNTRY CLUB.

Date.	Score.	Opponent.	
June 4	18	*Edgeworth	0
June 11	17	*Pittsburgh	5
June 18	26	Westmoreland	5
June 25	7	*Highland	10
Total	68	Opponents	15

EDGEWOOD GOLF CLUB.

Date.	Score.	Opponent.	
May 17	20	Pittsburgh	9
June 7	13	Edgeworth	7
June 14	22	Westmoreland	2
June 21	0	*Highland	36
Total	55	Opponents	54

PITTSBURGH GOLF CLUB.

Date.	Score.	Opponents.	
May 10	10	Westmoreland	3
May 17	9	Edgewood	20
May 24	19	Edgewood	4
June 7	0	Highland	25
June 11	5	Allegheny	17
Total	43	Opponents	69

WESTMORELAND COUNTRY CLUB.

Date.	Score.	Opponents.	
May 10	3	*Pittsburgh	10
May 17	5	*Highland	33
June 14	2	*Edgewood	22
June 18	0	Allegheny	26
June 21	9	Edgeworth	5
Total	19	Opponents	96

EDGEWORTH CLUB, SEWICKLEY.

Date.	Score.	Opponents.	
May 24	4	*Pittsburgh	19
May 31	3	Highland	25
June 4	0	Allegheny	18
June 7	7	*Edgewood	13
June 21	5	*Westmoreland	9
Total	19	Opponents	84

*These matches played on courses of clubs thus marked, all others on the home course of the club whose record is being dealt with.

MAN MAY SOON EAT CHEMICAL FOODS

But the Notion of Carrying Dinner Tablets in Your Vest Pocket Is Pooh-Poohed by Science.

Chemical food is the dream of Prof. Berthelot. As long ago as 1854 this chemist exactly imitated the natural fats by means of glycerine and acid, themselves produced synthetically, and sugar has been since produced in the laboratory by similar combinations.

The third broad division of foodstuffs, the albumenoids, thus far has eluded the chemical builder. These substances are more complex and more liable to spoil, but it cannot be doubted that they will be produced by synthesis within a short time. Great changes in agriculture have been wrought already by chemistry. Chemical substitutes have crowded madder out of cultivation in the south of France, indigo in the West Indies, and vanilla elsewhere in the tropics, and camphor and many other products are created by synthesis. But it is an illusion to suppose that one's dinner will ever be carried in the waistcoat pocket as a small pill box of tablets. The body burns daily from 250 to 300 grammes of carbon, and eliminates from 15 to 20 grammes of nitrogen, and a certain bulk or weight of food will continue to be indispensable, even in the good time when the factory shall feed us and the earth's surface shall be converted into a pleasure garden.

THE YOUNG PARTRIDGES.

How They Find Strength and Safety in Union.

All summer long, while berries are plenty, the flocks hold together, finding ten pair of quiet eyes much better protection against surprises than one frightened pair. Each flock is then under the absolute authority of the mother bird; and one who follows them then gets some curious and intensely interesting glimpses of a partridge's education. If the mother bird is killed by owl or hawk or weasel, the flock still holds together, while berries last, under the leadership of one of its own number, more bold or cunning than the others. But with the ripening autumn, when the birds have learned, or think they have learned, all the sights and sounds and dangers of the wilderness, the covey scatters, partly to cover a wider range in feeding, partly in natural revolt at maternal authority, which no bird or animal likes to endure after he has once learned to take care of himself.—From the Partridges' Roll Call, by William J. Long, in August Outing.

School Gardens.

Do you wonder at the perplexity of the little girl who, upon being asked by her teacher, "How is it, my dear, that you do not understand this simple thing?" replied, with a perplexed look, "I do not know, indeed, but I sometimes think that I have so many things to learn that I have not time to understand."

Contrast with this the spirit of the boy mentioned in the folowing paragraph:

In a school garden properly conducted children become so deeply interested in accomplishing a certain, definite, near, and understandable result—the raising of flowers and vegetables—that they learn to work hard without being conscious of effort. That is a matter of the very highest importance in educating children. I said to a boy, who is one of the most indefatigable workers I ever saw, "Why, you are the hardest working boy I know." "Yes," he said, "I know it; but it's fun, just the same."

Political Economy and Sloyd.

In addressing the students of Bryn Mawr college recently Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson said that he thought it was absurd that political economy should be taught to girls when they were not allowed to use the principles of it. The editor of Harper's Weekly in commenting on this said that boys who were to become lawyers, ministers, etc., were taught Sloyd although they never expected to become carpenters, and why not girls political economy? Still, he is fair when he adds that the cases are not quite the same for at any time the lawyer wants to become a carpenter he may do so," whereas the woman student of civil government and political economy is not permitted—except in three states—to relapse into politics." We are glad to quote this comment from so able a man as the editor of Harper's Weekly, but we are astonished that a man of such breadth of knowledge does not know that women are voters in four states instead of three.

Autos for Mail.

Automobiles across the Caucasus for carrying the Russian mail are to supplant the present transport post horses, with changes every 10 miles.

Many a young lady would make herself more beautiful if she would make herself beautifully less.

ARABIAN NIGHTS ARE REALIZED IN MECCA

Unimaginable Splendor of the Kabeh, Where Adam First Worshiped.

GRAVE OF MOTHER EVE IS 173 YARDS IN LENGTH

Gold and Gems and Purple Adorn the Temple Where Faithful Moslems Gather to Adore Allah—Miracles Are Worked by Tatters of the Curtain.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

MECCA, Aug. 8.—Arabia is the cradle of credulity. In that land of legend the historian catches his breath. He is ill at ease, alternately bewildered and enchanted, baffled and sceptical, as might be expected of a man who, reaching out for truth, lays hold of a myth at every step. There, on the eastern outskirts of the City of Jiddah, he trips over a tomb raised about four feet above the ground. Our historian, muttering an unphilosophical word in pure Anglo-Saxon, picks himself up, and asks his guide to tell him who lies buried there.

"That is the resting place of the mother of the human race," replies the guide. "What, Eve's tomb? Why, bless my soul, she must have been enormous!" He had expected to hear that all the prophet's descendants of Jiddah reposed beneath those sacred stones. His amazement growing, he falls to measuring the tomb, and finds that it is rather more than 12 feet broad. Then, summoning breath for a "constitutional," he steps briskly out along its length, counting aloud, "one, two, three, four," while the guide follows solemnly in his trail.

"One hundred and seventy-three yards," the historian cries, "easy lies the head of our common mother." The guide corrected him, saying, "The Well of Wisdom is mistaken. The tomb was not long enough to contain her blessed head. It is well known that only the trunk and the limbs of her lie here."

The historian rises to his full height, six feet two in his boots, but is at a loss to explain the dwindling in the size of a man since the fall. Not so the guide. "The Fountain of Learning must remember," said he, "that Eve, our mother, fell, and with her fell the stature of the human race." The explanation finds a crack in the armor of our historian's credulity, and on he journeys to the sacred city of Mecca, wrangling with his guide on the subject of Darwin's theory. And there, in front of the Kabeh, we will leave him, wrangling still.

The Arbitrament of Chance.

The "Square House," or Kabeh, stands almost in the center of the harem, rather nearer to the west than to the east. The ground whereon it lies is accounted holy, since it was here that Adam, after his expulsion from the Garden of Eden, first worshiped his Creator, a tent being sent down from heaven for the purpose. This act of grace on the part of the heavenly hosts was the compassionate result of a conference over which the archangel Gabriel had presided. There was substituted for the tent by Adam's son Seth a structure of clay and stone which was rebuilt at a later period, under the superintendence of Abraham and Ishmael his son.

So much for the legendary history of the house. The task of restoring the sacred edifice, in the time of ignorance, fell to the lot of the four chief tribes of Arabia. It was rebuilt by the Khoreish, a few years after Mohammed's birth, and was destroyed by the torrents 35 years after its completion. Then ensued an intertribal war, each of the clans claiming for itself a complete side of the house which should face its tents till the cause of strife was settled by an agreement among the contending tribes to accept the arbitration of Abu-Amid, the chief of the Khoreish. The decision of Abu-Amid was that the tribes should abide by the determination of the man who, on the following Friday afternoon, should be the first to leave the mosque. So haphazard an arrangement was bound to appeal to the sportsmanlike instincts of a race that has been ever wont to test the wisdom of its actions by the arbitrament of chance.

The warriors sheathed their swords, and when the fateful day arrived not a single murmur was raised against the man who, being the first to reach the open air, set about planning the building as it now appears. This man, it is said, was Mohammed.

The Kabeh, which was certainly reconstructed in the year 1627—the successive sheriffs and sultans adding to its interior decoration—is said to have been destroyed and restored 12 times since the death of the prophet.

Shape of the Kabeh.

In shape the Kabeh is an almost solid square, having from outside a length of 14 yards, and being 11 yards broad and 16 yards high. From afar it has the look of an immense block of dark-colored granite. The double roof is supported from within by pillars of aloewood, and is held in so great reverence by the devout that it is declared by them never to have been polluted by the harem pigeons until recently, the present misbehavior on the part of the birds being taken as a sign of the approaching end of the world.

The gateway, which fills a considerable portion of the eastern wall, is raised about six feet from the ground, and measures in height some four yards, as far as I could gauge. The door itself is made of aloewood, and is covered over with plates of solid silver, and studded with heavy silver nails. The precious metal was presented to the house, in 959 of the Hegira, by the generous Sultan Suleyman.

Inlaid in the eastern end of the southern wall of the Kabeh is the famous black stone, which might be said to be the center of the pilgrims' circling aspirations, and the pivot of their circumambulations round the sacred precincts. Another stone, marking the sepulcher of Ishmael, lies at the base of the northern wall, and from the roof above there projects a horizontal semi-circular rainspout, which, including the end fixed in the wall, is five yards long, measures 24 inches in width, and is made of massive gold. The water flows from the lip of the split pipe to the floor of the harem below.

The tomb of Abraham, the legendary builder of the temple, is situated close by, to the east, not far from the gate of Beni Shaibeh.

Blessed Outlook.

The prophet's faithful followers, when they say their prayers, must turn their faces in the direction of the Kabeh, no matter where they may be. This ascertaining of the exact position of the house of God, which is the center of the Holy City, is called "taking the kebleh." Thus the Mohammedans of Syria, and those beyond it to the north, having fixed the kebieh, are face to face with the northern wall, sacred to the stone of Ishmael and the gold rainspout: their prayers are therefore sure to be heard.

The interior of the Kabeh is far more impressive than the exterior. The silver threshold is reached by means of a staircase running on wheels. There the pilgrim must prostrate himself, asking God to grant him his heart's desire. He must be careful to maintain the correct demeanor, closing the eyes and lifting up the hands, since the angels, who are believed to keep watch over the entrance, are quick to detect, and not less quick to resent, the slightest breach in the prescribed ceremony.

The guide who accompanied me assured me of the fact. He was good enough to see that I had forgotten neither my rosary of 99 beads corresponding with the wondrous names of God used in prayer, nor yet the lump of clay (called mohre) whereon are stamped the selfsame names, together with those of the 12 Imams and the prophet. It was on the clay that I bowed my head in contrition when I fell on my knees.

When I crossed the doorsill I was overcome by a sense of my unworthiness. The ceiling—flat, and resting on the three columns—caused me to close my eyes for a moment, dazzled by the brilliance overhead. The whole expanse was covered with jewels and precious stones—heirlooms of centuries and presents to God from the sovereigns and the devout of Islam. Rubies glowed, sapphires burned, diamonds flashed, turquoises smouldered, pearls curdled, and opals gave forth their ever-varying colors—seeming to combine in their enchanted depths all the characteristics of the pearl, the diamond, and the turquoise—until the sight grew dim and the senses reeled.

Then, as I noticed, hanging frm the ceiling, on delicate gold chains, were vases of gold of unimaginable beauty, all adorned and radiant with diamonds and rubies, which carried me back to the days of the early Khalifs, days before western civilization had laid its mark on Oriental art—and once more my sight drew dim. I turned my eyes to the walls, seeking relief from the ceiling's resplendent coloring. They were hung all round with red velvet, save where, in white squares, were written, in Arabic characters, the words "Allah-Jal-Jelalah! (Fraise to God the Almighty!)"

Bejeweled Splendor.

While I was admiring the bejeweled splendor of the shrine, and meditating on the golden age of Islam, my guide broke in on my thoughts, saying: "You are allowed to make two prostrations at the base of any one of the pillars. Let me advise you, in the welfare of your immortal soul, to choose the one facing the black stone outside, which is the most sacred spot under the canopy of heaven."

The difficulty was to force my way thither. Some were praying, some were weeping, others were groaning or beating their chests, and all were clad in their sacred habits. A great awe fell on me. It was as though the graves had yielded up their dead at the blast of Israel's trumpet. All eyes were blind, all ears deaf. The thought of home, of country, of wife and child seemed drowned as in a sea of passionate devotion to the Creator of those human blessings. And from outside there arose the chant of the Taibih, which every pilgrim must sing on sighting Mecca, on donning the ihram, on entering the harem, on starting for the Valley of Desire and the Mountain of Compassion, and on performing the "little pilgrimage" of Omreh. I paused in the effort to reach the southern pillar, and listened to the singing from without.

Labbaik, Allahomma, Labbaik!
Labbaik, la Sherika lak Labbaik!
Labbaik, enai-hamda, Vanahmeta lak Labbaik!
Labbaik, la Sherika lak Labbaik!

(Verily, here am I! O Allah, here I am!
Verily, here am I! O Allah, thou hast no mate!
Verily, here am I, O Allah! All praise and glory to thee!
Verily, here am I! O Allah, thou hast no mate!)

Thousands of Miracle.

This ihram of the shrine consists of a soft white material manufactured in Yemen, which is hung on the outer walls to the height of seven feet from the ground. One of the most interesting sights is the selling of this stuff to the richer pilgrims by the keepers of the Kabeh. A square inch of it will often fetch as much as $15. The purchaser considers it his most cherished possession. The mere touch of it is held to cure every sickness. The sight of it is enough to protect its owner from the evil eye. As long as he has it about him Satan will practice his snares on him in vain.

Thousands of miracles are believed to be wrought by it. "Seyyid Ali is a lucky man," one devout will say to another, "he has obtained through God's grace a strip of the ihram of the Blessed Kabeh." The chief doorkeeper of the present day goes by the name of Sheykh Shaiban. The post is a coveted one, and has become hereditary of recent years. On the Haj-day the ihram is taken down and is replaced by the kesveh, which is composed of eight pieces of black silk, embroidered round the the margins with Koran texts in letters of gold, and of a curtain of the same design and color. Two of these pieces of silk go to cover each one of the outer walls. They are hung from the corners on long silver loops. The curtain is used to drape the silver-plated door and falls to the ground from a rod of solid silver beautifully chased.

Well-Nigh Inconceivable Brightness.

Opposite to the gate of the house, to the north of the tomb of Abraham, stands an imposing manbar—a staircased platform used as a pulpit by the Mohammedan priests—hewn out of the finest marble, and standing several yards above the surface of the harem. This pulpit was the special gift of Sultan Suleyman and is reported to have cost him many thousands of dollars. His name is carved on the lower portion of the front of it.

The officiating mulla from the top of the pulpit can command the whole expanse of the harem before him. The sanctuary was always crowded. Every ear was pricked to catch the priestly admonitions till some particularly acceptable utterance on the part of the preacher would raise a shout of hearty agreement.

Before the Haj-day, when the pilgrims wore their sacred habits, the scene from the manbar, though mightily impressive, awakening as it did uneasy dreams of the Resurrection day, needed the one touch of color to separate one group of Hajis from another. But a few days later, on the return of the pilgrims from the Mountain of Compassion, or Arefat, the Harem took on an array of color of well-nigh inconceivable brightness. Every race of the east was then represented, and could be singled out by its distinctive dress and choice of color.

The Arabs in their spotless cloaks, all white and flowing, kept themselves aloof from the Persians, in their tall turbans and their sober abas of a rusty-brown shale. These, of course, were the priests, or the merchants of the Land of the Lion, the official Persians being clothed in the frock of ample skirts and the Kajar hat of black lambskin. Then came the Mohammedans of gaudy India, all bejeweled and ablaze in picturesque robes of every hue of the rainbow, their eyes shining like black diamonds in their nut-brown faces and their teeth gleaming as white as sunlit snow.

You cannot form any idea of the reception the preacher met with at the hands of the devout when he descended from the manbar and stepped into the Harem. There was a headlong rush toward him, one faithful kissing his hands, another embracing his feet; and, if he were not guarded, it happened more than once, that his priestly robes were torn in shreds, and carried away in bits, as sacred trophies. Every time a mulla ascended the pulpit, and every time he came down again, he ran the risk of being killed by too much cherishing. He would be simply smothered in the arms of his flock, which seemed to have no idea that it was endangering the life of the object of its veneration.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

By CHARLES D. CAMERON.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

Wordsworth, the Melancholy.

Southey, a slave to work, was entertaining Coleridge at his home, and writing meanwhile one of his Homer-destroying epics. Coleridge sat by a mullionee window inwardly deploring the absence of an anodyne. Outside was stormy twilight. The lake country was windswept.

A forlorn figure, bowed, storm-beaten, made sepulchral by the outer gloom, stumbled by the window. It was Wordsworth in one of his self-centered moods, endeavoring to still his tempered tossed soul by the storm material. Coleridge touched Southey's arm.

"Poor Wordsworth," sighed the latter. "He thinks a great deal of himself."

"Indeed," muttered the restless Coleridge, "how great must be his melancholy!"

The Wisdom of Powhatan.

A crowd was gathered together in a clearing. The great king, Powhatan, sat upon a rustic bench before a huge stone. A naked and gigantic savage holding a war club in his hands, stood moveless by the stone. A white man, pale but defiant, was brought into the very center of the assembly, and kneeled facing the king. It was Capt. John Smith, doomed to die. Suddenly from the outskirts of the savage throng was heard a woman's cry. The king stirred uneasily. Pocohontas, the beautiful and impulsive princess whose marvelous Creole eyes were the fame of the tribe, pushed through her people, and threw her lovly arms about the kneeling form of John Smith. The heads of the man and the maid were close together.

"Two heads are better than one," growled the executioner.

"But she is the head of the house," sighed the king.

"They are putting their heads together to defeat us," the savage slayman complained.

Powhatan stood up in a sudden resolution.

"Smith has won by a head!" he decreed.

In the Death Chamber.

All London was echoing the mournful, thrilling cry, "The king is dead!" Henry IV., first king of England of the house of Lancaster, lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber. The household was gathered about. The men stood with heads bowed and the women were sobbing. In the midst stood the archbishop of Canterbury, sublimely composed.

Now there was a fear through at the kingdom that the new king, Henry V., would not conduct himself with dignity and good report, for his youth, it was whispered, h[illegible] been passed with wild and dissolute companions.

The heir was brought into the presence of the dead.

"Your father has gone to a throne in heaven," spoke the archbishop, solemnly.

"Hope he likes the change as well as I," replied the new king. And strange to say, Henry V. later gained the splendid victory of Agincourt, and was as able in state as he was brave in battle.

Byron's Inspiration.

Lord Byron sat in his breakfast room at Newstead Abbey reading his mail. A young literary admirer was with him. Before the illustrious poet there was a bundle of tinted, perfumed epistles from lady adorers in many lands. Byron glanced through the contents, his beautiful face unpleasantly tinged with a cynical smile.

"Doras, Erminies, Francescas, Celestines—fools I have never seen—soft hearts and softer minds," he muttered.

"Whose writings have helped you most?" the admirer asked patiently. "Art is in a sense reflected, you know. In other words, whose art has most illuminated 'that pale, poetic pearl' of yours?"

"Eh, what's that?" Byron asked.

The guest repeated his question.

"Oh," said the poet, tearing open an ordinary commercial envelope. "The writers of Messrs. Pen & Pub have helped me most—writings like these: 'Pay to the order of George Noel Gordon Byron, 100 pounds sterling," etc. There is an effectiveness and illumination about my publisher's writings of this kind that I find nowhere else. Let me help you to some more coffee."

The Way of the Vandal.

In 455, Genseric, king of the Vandals, went out after big game, which meant Rome. For 14 days he sacked, pillaged and loaded his ships with the treasures of the Eternal City. Nor did he forget to take with him Eudocia, the Roman empress. More than this, he honored the queenly captive with his attentions and gave her a place upon his own ship.

Now it happened that Genseric's flagship was in the lead as the fleet emerged from the harbor. Behind him upon the broad expanse of sunlit blue, scores upon scores of ships, laden to their gunwales with booty, were lining out of the harbor under full sail. Genseric and the imperial woman stood together on deck. Eudocia was weeping. Waving her hand beyond the heavily laden fleet to the smoking city beyond, she cried:

"Ah, my Rome, thou art ruined!"

"Ruined, my dear?" said Genseric mildly. "Rome's not ruined. Look at her exports!"

A Sage Proceeding.

A crafty beggar called upon the miserly Cardinal Mazarin.

"Please give me a cent," he pleaded.

The beggar was turned away. The next day he called, bringing with him a well dressed man.

"Your eminence," said the beggar. "I will give you these two shiny cents for one of yours."

The deal was consummated.

"And now tell me," the cardinal said, rubbing his hands together, "who is this gentleman with you, and why were you willing to give me two cents for one?"

"This gentleman is a notary public," the beggar replied gleefully. "He will give me a paper certifying that I received this penny from you and I will then be able to sell the coin as a curio for $10."

"That's what I call a sage proceeding," remarked the notary public.

PEERS WITHOUT ESTATES.

Titled Folk Who Are Compelled to Work for a Living.

From London Answers.

So accustomed is the British mind to associating a title with a vast rent roll and extensive ancestral estates that it seems almost impossible to grasp the fact that there are today noble earls and other lights of the peerage of our land who cannot lay claim to any rent roll or ownership of wide acres at all. Such, however, is the undoubted fact.

The question came prominently into notice with the death of the recent earl of Perth, at that unimposing house by the side of Kew Green. Here he had lived for many years, humble and unknown to the man in the street. How many of the thousands who trooped past his house into Kew Gardens every holiday ever thought for a minute that the solitary, elderly man standing watching them at that little gate was no other than the famous representative of that great race of Scotch earls who had stuck manfully and bravely to the cause of the Stuarts and lost their all in land and money by so doing? In the church close by there was a name plate on a pew marked "Earl of Perth," which often attracted the attention of sightseers, but few guessed that this person was the gentleman looking from his window opposite the church as they came out.

Wide lands and noble estates had been the heritage of the Drummonds in centuries onward from the conquest, this earl—recently dead—never held any of them. They had all been confiscated by Hanoverian kings, who resented the adherence of the Perth family to the Stuarts.

The Earl of Caithness now lives in the far west, where he has built himself a wood house, which he has named after his ancestral seat in Scotland—"Berridale" farm. The earls of Caithness in olden days used to live at Berridale, in Caithness, but this estate now has passed into the capacious store of the Duke of Portland, and the present Earl of Caithness finds himself, if he lands in Scotland, without a single acre of land in the country.

The girl who boasts of being a "good fellow" either marries a fool or remains single all her days.

PASSING OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM

The Most Famous Theater in America to Be Torn Down.

Wonderful Array of Costumes in the Wardrobe of the Old Playhouse. Court Dresses Bought at Auction. Reminiscences of Booth and Other Old-Timers.

By WINIFRED PERCIVAL.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 22.—With the news of the coming demolition of old Boston Museum, there will come to the minds of many of the older generation of theatergoers in Boston memories of the famous old Museum Stock Company of 20 years ago, and of the gorgeous costumes in which the players were arrayed.

With the passing of this historic playhouse, so dear to the hearts of Boston theatergoers, there will pass into the hands of strangers the large and valuable wardrobe which has been retained by the house up to the present time. No less an authority than Mr. William Seymour, for many years a prominent figure in the old stock company, and today one of the most experienced managers in the country, is authority for the statement that no theater in the United States has so large and valuable a wardrobe as the Boston Museum.

During its long career as a stock company constant additions were being made from time to time to the costumes, either because the play being presented demanded them or because opportunities were found to buy large lots of costumes at reasonable prices. In the way of suits for supernumeraries there is nothing to equal the museum's wardrobe in the country, and the same may be said of its draperies and mourning dresses.

Nearly all the costumes are for men, as the women of the company nearly always furnished their own dresses. There are, however, a good many ballet and chorus costumes, and some pages' costumes for women. These are all, owing to the constant care that has been given them, still in perfect repair. Once a year they are aired and mended by the former wardrobe mistress, Susan Mason Remick, who was connected with the Museum for 48 years, first as an actress and later as wardrobe mistress.

Great Collection of Costumes.

Some idea of the size of this great collection is shown from the fact that when packed away, 12 boxes, each six feet long, three feet wide and three feet deep, were required to hold them when they were stored after the abandonment of the stock company.

The largest and most valuable addition to the wardrobe at any one time was made in 1841, when the Prince de Joinville was in this country. This French nobleman was in such dire financial straits that he was obliged to sell his great stock of court dresses at auction in New York.

This collection, probably the largest and richest owned by any nobleman of the day, was bought by Moses Kimball for the museum. Among the costumes were four ball costumes of the most elaborate designs and skillful workmanship, embroidered in silver, and made of the richest materials. Besides these there were riding suits, with boots and cloaks to match, and a scarlet hunting costume, with long black boots reaching to above the knee.

Frequenters of the museum will recall one of the coats, which was always worn by George Wilson as Crabtree in "The School for Scandal," and its silver embroidery. William Warren, as Sir Peter Teazle, and Mr. Hardenburgh, as Joseph Surface, were always robed in the garments of the prince, and, later, Edgar L. Davenport, succeeding to the roles of Mr. Hardenburgh, also donned the princely attire. The coats worn by these characters were valued at no less than $400 apiece.

If the suits did not conform to the requirements of the wearer or of the parts, they were changed by the costumer. In order to keep everything up to date and in good condition one cutter of garments and two seamstresses were kept constantly on duty, besides the keeper of wardrobes, who exercised a constant supervision over everything, gave out every article needed, and saw to it that it was returned and in its place at the end of every performance.

Continental Soldiers' Uniforms.

Besides the court costumes the museum also has a large collection of soldiers' uniforms of the continental period, which have passed through much hard service. The hose to these having worn out (1861), Mr. Keach, the stage manager, was told of some old ladies down east who were experts at knitting stockings. Their services were secured and patterns furnished them of the kind wanted, and the stockings were knit in the most satisfactory manner.

Needles of the largest size, made especially for this work, and three threads of the coarsest yarn combined were used, with the result that although knit over 38 years ago, these hose are as good as ever today. They were intended to represent iron leg shields and buttoned up the side like gaiters, the buttonholes being knit in. These were subsequently closed and the gaiters converted into regular stockings.

There were 15 pairs of them, and they cost $5 per pair, but they have paid for themselves three times over. They were used particularly in "A Celebrated Case," produced at the museum in 1878.

A full line of costumes of the time of Charles I. is one of the treasures of the wardrobe. There are suits for every line of character in the historic plays of that period, from the tavern roysterer up to the merry monarch himself. When the comic opera, "Western, Ho!" was brought out a full set of costumes was provided for the play by the theater, and these are all in good condition.

Very unusual are the coats of Irish frieze, used in the Boucicault plays. When Edwin Booth or any other big star appeared at the museum, all costumes in the play, save those worn by the star himself, were furnished by the theater, and were later added to the wardrobe.

All these myriads of garments, so full of romantic and historic interest, are at present packed carefully away in their huge chests, high up under the eaves of the museum. That they are still in the perfect condition and repair of 25 years ago is due very largely to the unfailing care of the wardrobe mistress, Susie Mason Remick.

"Susie," as all her former associates call her, was like a mother to everyone in the company, and to her these faded garments are full of memories and recollections of other days. As she names over the different sets of costumes, she tells of the actors who wore them, and of the plays of which they formed so important a factor.

She chuckles as she tells how George Wilson, last season "The King" with E. H. Sothern, was too short to wear the Prince de Joinville's court costumes with ease, and how a large piece had to be taken out of the waistcoat to make it fit.

She laughs also when she relates the troubles of Edgar Davenport with the tight-fitting knee breeches of the same impecunious nobleman. Davenport, unlike Mr. Wilson, was a strapping big fellow, and he found the knee breeches a very tight squeeze.

Mrs. Remick speaks with great affection of Annie Clarke, so many years leading lady at the museum, and tells of the visit Miss Clarke made her only last winter.

Many of the leading actors and actresses of the present day made their first beginnings in the old museum stock company, and to "Susie" they still remain just boys and girls. She always refers to Mr. Pitman, one of the most prominent managers in the city, as "Pitty," and speaks of him as "our prompt boy." She has seen many and many a famous first night, and has witnessed the evolution of the theater in Boston from the days when an actor was an actor, and there was no more to be said, up to the present day, when members of the theatrical world are looked upon in the same manner as those of any other walk in life.

What will become of the famous old wardrobe is not yet determined. When the theater is torn down it may be sold at public auction, but more probably the garments will be sold either to other stock companies or will pass into the hands of the costumers.

Life in the Limelight.

How does the president like it? This question pops up every morning after I have read the newspaper accounts of how the Roosevelt family spent every moment of the preceding day. It is all there—how much breakfast Mr. Roosevelt ate, how Mrs. Roosevelt did her marketing, how one of the boys rode down to the village to buy candy, and so on, until night draws a welcome veil. I can't blame the newspaper correspondents. They are doing the work they are paid for and the liberal use of field glasses and imagination is a necessary part of their routine. No; it is the fault of the public for being so curious. People foolishly want to know whether Mrs. Roosevelt makes her own pies. There is nothing left for the newspapers but to supply the information; there is nothing left for the reporters but to go after it. And entre nous, will say right here that to the best of our knowledge Mrs. Roosevelt employs a cook.

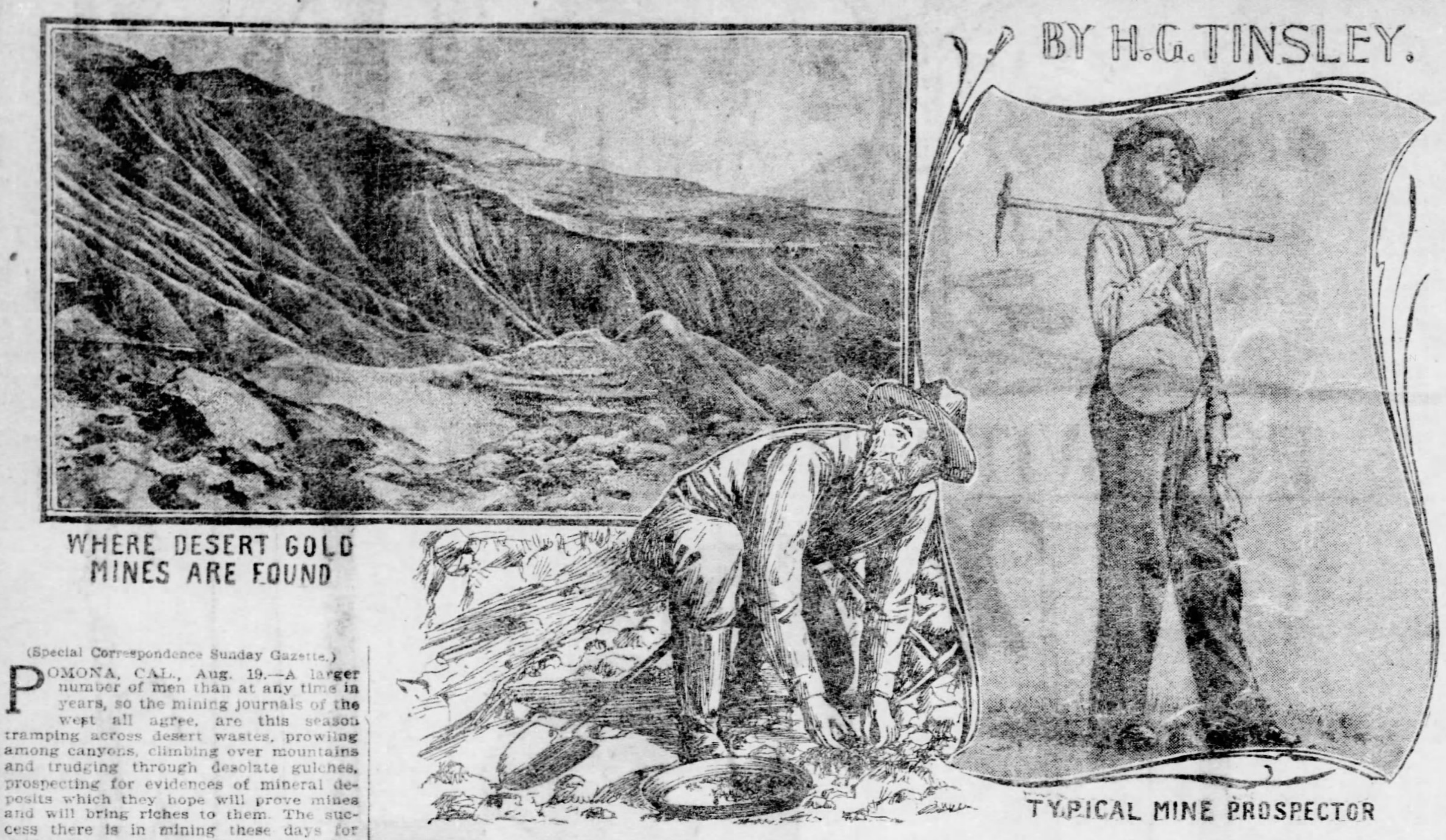
One Treat Deserves Another.

"I don't think it's fair,"
Said Priscilla Codaire,
"My father's a doctor, and all that he keeps
Is horid old doses that give you the creeps,
Just powders and pills,
For stupid old ills,
But never a thing that's delicious to eat,
No, never a thing that is good for a treat.
Now Annabel More,
Lives over a store,
Her father's the storeman and what do you think?
He sells things delicious to eat and to drink;
Yes, Annabel's handy,
To all kinds of candy,
The best ice cream soda and cold lemonade,
Figs, dates and nuts, and the best taffy made.
Now wouldn't you think
She would just eat and drink
The things she can get from her own father's store,
And not waste her time eating anything more?
But my father said,
With a shake of his head,
"I'm treating that poor little Annabel More,
The pale little girl who lives over the store."
"Why, dear Papa Peter,
With what do you treat her?
I thought she had all she could possibly need,
Her father can treat her to candy, indeed
I just know he would,
He is loving and good!"
Said father, "I treat her to powders and pills,
To try to drive off all her fever and chills,
All candy is hidden
And strictly forbidden,
"Twill be a long time dear, before she can eat it,
But that is a secret, so please don't repeat it."
"I think it would be fair,"
Said Priscilla Codaire,
"Since my father treats little Annabel More,
That I should be treated from her father's store."
Said her father, "It's true
That the storeman treats you,
I give his child pills and he treats mine wit pills,
Which I turn into clothes so she won't the chills."

Lord Lister, the King's Surgeon, and the Discoverer of the Antiseptic Treatment in Surgery.

THE ARMY OF PROSPECTORS

BY H. G. TINSLEY.



WHERE DESERT GOLD MINES ARE FOUND

TYPICAL MINE PROSPECTOR

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

POMONA, CAL., Aug. 19.—A larger number of men than at any time in years, so the mining journals of the west all agree, are this season tramping across desert wastes, prowling among canyons, climbing over mountains and trudging through desolate gulches, prospecting for evidences of mineral deposits which they hope will prove mines and will bring riches to them. The success there is in mining these days for gold, silver and especially copper, has brought out hundreds of new mining prospectors and has given a lot of the old ones renewed zeal. From Chihuahua, Mexico, to the Fraser river in British Columbia, thousands of men are searching for mineral wealth buried in the foothills and mountains.

Few people know the prospector as a factor of any importance in the development of the world's resources. Most people who have never lived in a metal mining region have a vague idea that the average prospector is a grizzled, unkempt, reckless, ignorant, coarse old fellow, who knows little of life except among the Indians and rude mining camps, and who varies the monotony of life by getting wildly drunk after each lucky find of a mine. The average prospector is born to his work. He is the embodiment of bravery, patience and persistence. He must have a head chock full of knowledge about mineralogy and geological formations. He is seldom profane and he, perhaps more than any class of men, lives nearer to nature and to God. A host of the better class of veteran prospectors never touch intoxicants.

Hard Work to Strike It Rich.

Very few of the great mines have been stumbled upon by chance. The men who have found them have traced them out through weeks and months of hardships, labor and persevering study of the locality, and have at last located upon them when others have jeered them for their folly. The genuine prospector has a mysterious something in him that puts him in touch with an underground ledge, gives him its trend, tells him of its width, lays bare its value and assures him whether it will quickly peter out or "go down." The prospectors of the west have shown men where over a billion and a half of dollars in gold, silver and copper were to be dug for the increasing of the world's wealth.

There is scarcely any pursuit in all the world so full of adventure as the prospector's. The genuine prospector is the adventurer par excellence of the Sierras and the Rockies. From the moment he starts forth out into the wild, lonely regions where there are mineral indications, for a season of prospecting, he meets adventures at every turn. Day after day as he picks his way up and down rugged mountain sides, along the edges of trackless wastes, through enormous areas of wilderness, remote from any white beings, he meets wild beasts and comes among savage Indians. Anything but the eternal hope of finding a lead to buried riches would deter men from such a life. All day long he seeks evidences of mineral deposits, and at night he dreams of the mine that may be his some day. He camps wherever night overtakes him and where his ever accompanying jackass may find fodder and water.

Always on the Lookout.

When he builds his campfire he wonders if the stones about the fire have precious minerals in them. When he goes to the brook to wash his camp utensils and hands, he looks about for some sign of the presence of gold or silver there. He scans the mountain sides all about him and climbs up snow-clad peaks miles away to assure himself that he is not overlooking a trace of gold or silver there. He crawls over boulders and down precipitate walls of canyons, always seeking some clew for finding a treasure bed buried in the earth. He knows there is gold somewhere in the region, and he must find it.

And when at last he does come upon what he believes is a lead to buried wealth he builds a cabin there and patiently, ploddingly goes about digging down into the earth and blasting away the rock. He conceals his precious mineral finds and, with a rifle in hand and an eye always out for covetous miners who may dispute his claim to the property, he is always apprehensive that a fortune at last within his grasp may be wrested from him by some carelessness of his own. A few years of this sort of life will rack the nerves of any man, and there are a multitude of men in other pursuits than prospecting for mines who would not endure it for even one year. The genuine prospector is the frontiersman, the pioneer of mining developments. Out in the trackless deserts, deep in the ragged, barren mountains, many a noble man has spent his life seeking that which enriches the world, and lying down at last to his long rest, alone and baffled, but undaunted; but you never heard of him.

The Gold Hunter's Equipment.

The prospector's outfit varies in completeness, according to the purse of the man. Some prospectors go in pairs, so as to be a help each other in case of accident, but most prospectors travel alone, in spite of the fact that every year the bones of some man who died along among mountains or on the desert are found bleaching in the sun. The prospector's camp outfit consists of a jackass (known all over the west as a burro), a lot of simple and lasting articles of diet and his tools. The jackass is the burden bearer of the outfit. A camp outfit consisting of canteens, tent, blankets, heavy canvas sheets to spread under and cover the bed, to shield from the rain or the cold, piercing winds of the plateaus; frying pan, coffee pot and Dutch oven, with perhaps a tin pan in which to mix bread; knife and fork, tin spoons and a small coffee mill, complete the necessities. Cups are supplied by empty milk and tomato cans, as are also various cooking utensils. The canteens must be large and well-made, covered with a blanket to protect the water from heat and cold.

The provisions invariably include plenty of bacon and beans, the "frijoles" of commerce. The white beans are not sustaining nor nourishing, or at least one can find no prospector who thinks they are. Canned tomatoes are another necessity. Prospectors claim that a quart of canned tomatoes will allay thirst for a longer time than twice the amount of water. Canned milk, sugar, coffee, flour, some dried fruit, rice, and, when they can be procured, potatoes. Bacon grease takes the place of lard. Gold pan, horn spoon, poll pick, hammer and drills, some giant powder, caps and fuse, to open any ledge which gives good surface indications. No great amount of giant powder is carried upon a mere prospecting trip, but only sufficient to do work enough to determine whether a location is worthy a second visit.

Beginning of His Labors.

When the prospector has once decided that the locality he is in is worth thorough prospecting he pitches his camp. His burro is the miner's companion the same as a dog is to most men. The beast is allowed to ramble over the mountainside or up and down the canyon, and it may be depended upon to come back to camp every night to enjoy his master's company. When the little camp has been made and the supply of fuel and water have been assured the prospector begins his hardest work. It may last there a few days or a few years, it all depends upon how the "lay of the land" seems to the old fellow. Day after day the prospector trudges over the hills and canyons chipping rocks with the poll pick, or panning the soil in search of placer ground. Bits of rock which look promising are taken to camp and subjected to simple tests to determine the presence of metal, and when these tests result favorably the ledge from which the rock was taken is again visited and "prospected," and if favorably impressed with it the prospector makes a location by building a monument of rocks at the place of discovery, and placing in such monument a notice of location, which, for protection, is enclosed in a tin can. He then puts up two center-end monuments, four corner monuments and two center-side monuments, placing a slip of paper in each monument, naming the location of such monument and the name of the mine.

Under the United States mining law a mining claim is 1,500 by 600 feet, embracing about 20 acres, but in many mining districts the claims are limited to less than this, and, of course, the prospector in staking off his claim is governed by the rules of the district in which his location is made.

Cases of Hard Luck.

Oftentimes many months are spent in prospecting before a single location is made, and many locations do not prove upon investigation to be worth developing, or are abandoned for something more promising, which may afterward prove worthless, while the abandoned claim, relocated by some "tenderfoot," turns out a veritable bonanza.

The fascination of prospecting is irresistible, and the prospector can never be contented to settle down in one locality after he has become thoroughly inoculated with the virus of unrest.

Away up in the bleak and sunbaked Santa Maria mountains, two summers ago, the writer came across a camp where a thin-bearded, bronzed man of about 30 was cutting wood before a small tent. In the tent were many scientific works, including a set of Encyclopedia Britannica. Engaging him in conversation, the writer found he was a prospector, who had come in from the desert to let his burros rest and fatten on the grass. He had come down from Panrumph Valley, across the burning desert in the hottest part of the summer.

"I stopped at Coyote Wells," said he, "and made several locations, one of which I think will prove valuable, but I got tired and moved on, and am now on my way toward Southern Arizona."

The writer asked him how he liked the desert, and he replied that he liked it better than any other place. "See," said he, as he flung open the front of his shirt, "I wear no clothing when on the desert." His breast was a deep copper color, even to his armpits, and fully bore out his statement. His conversation proclaimed him to be an educated man, and he said his books were a part of his camp outfit, and accompanied him wherever he went.

Wilderness is His Home.

Take the prospector and transplant him to the city, give him store clothes and restaurant feed, and though at first he enjoys the novelty, in about a month the pleasure begins to pall; in two months he is restless; in three months he thinks he needs a change, and in four months 40 yoke of oxen could not hold him from going back to the old free life, camp grub and the company of Mother Nature and God's stars. Expectation binds him to the wild and desolate. Perhaps tomorrow will bring to him the rich strike of which he has so long been in pursuit; a chance blow has made many a man wealthy, and surely he has as good a chance as any one. Buoyed up by hope, the days and nights lose their loneliness, and time speeds along until sometimes a life passes with hopes all unrealized. Others do "strike it" and become rich, but they still prospect, and will as long as they are able to tramp the hills.

When the prospector has decided to sink a shaft, he determines on the best location, being guided largely in his selection by the facilities for making a good "dump." The spot selected is always as near the brink of a steep declivity as possible, in order to allow the waste material to be easily disposed of. One unlearned in mining nearly always hunts for the lowest spot on the ledge and there sinks his shaft, only to soon find he must crib up around the top of his shaft to keep the waste from rolling back into it. Of course, his shaft deepens quite rapidly, being extended in both directions, but the next shaft he sinks will probably be at the other extreme, on the highest point he can find.

Not Much Fun In It.

Having selected his spot, the prospector with pick and shovel removes all the loose rock and soil from the surface until he reaches the solid rock. Ordinarily this is only a short distance, two or three feet. Having struck the rock, he gets his drills and hammer and puts down a hole or two to blow out the corners. The first shots are light, to avoid shaking the surface dirt too much, but as depth is attained and the rock grows solid, heavier blasts are put in. A windlass is not "rigged" until the shaft is from eight to ten feet deep, the miner throwing the rocks and dirt out with a short-handled shovel.

The drills are octagonal bars of three-quarter inch steel, and are ordinarily used in sets comprising a one, a two and a three-foot drill. The short drill or "starter" has a wide bit, cutting a hole about one and one-eighth inches in diameter; the second drill has a bit not quite so wide, about one inch, and the last drill cuts about seven-eighths inch, so that the drills will "follow" without binding. They are sharpened by heating at a forge and hammering the bits into shape upon an anvil. An expert sharpener will with his hammer make an edge as true and almost as sharp as a knife blade, only, of course, the bits thicken quite rapidly from the edge in order to stand the heavy blows to which they are subjected. Each miner has his own way of tempering, the most common being to heat the bit to dull red heat and then plunging it suddenly into water. A well-tempered drill will drill from one to two feet of ordinary rock before requiring resharpening. In drilling the miner selects the point at which he desires to begin the hole, then he grasps the "starter" in his left hand and with the right hand he taps the drill head with the striking hammer, which usually is about three pounds in weight, large in the middle and tapering at each end to a face about as large as a silver dollar.

Making the Dust Fly.

After each blow he turns the drill about one-quarter of a rotation, thus chiseling off small sections of rock and soon making a round hole which gradually deepens as the blows multiply. Until the hole becomes about one and one-half inches deep, the drill dust flies out of the hole, but as the depth increases it is necessary after each hundred or more blows to remove the drill from the hole and "spoon out" the dust with an iron spoon, which much resembles a short cheese tester with a long handle. As soon as the hole is deep enough, water is poured in, a drilling made of several folds of gunnysack with a drill-hole through it is placed on the drill to keep the mud from splashing from the hole, and then the drilling proceeds with greater speed, the water mixing with the drill-dust and forming a mud which does not pack beneath the drill to deaden the blow, as does the dry dust.

To drill a perfectly straight hole, the drill must be held exactly in the center of the hole, and to do this requires more practice than one would imagine, since the hole is covered with the drill-rag, and its direction must be learned by the the "feel" of the drill. A green hand is almost sure to get the hole so crooked that the drill will become bound so that it is difficult to get it out. As often as the hole "muds up" the mud is removed with the spoon, more water is put in and drilling resumed.

The speed of drilling varies with the quantity of rock. In some kinds of granite and lime four inches per hour is good work, while with other kinds of the same rock a thirty-inch hole can be drilled in as many minutes.

The Blasting Operation.

When a hole is drilled it must be loaded. The miner judges from the character of the rock and the "draw" of the hole how much powder it will take. In ordinary rock a stick and a quarter of No. 2 giant will shoot a 30-inch hole, but it needs long practice to size and charge correctly. Too much powder is as bad as too little, and oftentimes is much worse, loosening ground which need not otherwise be removed, thus entailing much useless labor and making a ragged-looking shaft.

Giant powder for common use comes in three grades—No. 1, 2 and 3. No. 2 is of medium strength, and is the kind usually employed by the miners, being not so strong and quick as No. 1, nor so weak and slow as No. 3, therefore, being suited to medium hard rock. For mining, the giant is usually put up in sticks from three-quarters to one inch in diameter, about eight inches in length, each stick being wrapped in heavy, strong paraffined paper, to keep the nitro-glycerine from oozing out. A "giant cap" for detonating the charge, is about an inch in length and as large as a lead pencil, filled about one-third its length with fulminate of mercury, and fits tightly upon the end of the fuse, which is formed of a core or train of prepared powder, wrapped in jute twine and three spiral layers of tarred tape to make it waterproof.

Having cut from the roll a fuse of sufficient length, the cap is slipped upon the end thereof and is crimped to cause it to bite the fuse, thus to be held in position thereupon. Then with a sharpened stick, of the same size as the cap, a hole is made in the end of a stick of giant and the cap is inserted therein, the powder being carefully tamped against the cap to hold it in place. Thus prepared the miner proceeds to load the hole (which has been carefully cleaned previously), cutting the powder into lengths of about an inch each, and splitting the protecting case of paper so that the powder may be tamped and caused to fill the drill hole, which is always larger in diameter than the stick powder.

Rock's Secret Revealed.

After the charge has been tamped in the hole, the fuse, with its attached cap imbedded in about an inch length of giant, having the case intact, is carefully rammed home on top of the main charge, with the end of the fuse projecting from the hole. Then the hole is tamped full of sand, or any suitable tamping, and by means of a knife the projecting end of the fuse is split and filled with a pinch of giant, reserved from the main charge. The tools having been removed to a place of safety, the miner lights the giant in the end of the fuse and waits until an angry "spit" warns him the fuse is burning, after which he loses no time in removing himself from the shaft and out of reach of any rocks which may be thrown out by the blast. Soon comes the dull "boom," which tells of good work done, and as soon as the smoke clears out of the shaft the miner descends to see if he has uncovered the long-sought pay-lead.

Day after day, month in and month out, many a miner goes through the same experience, always hoping, often never finding, and giving up at last in despair.

But when a miner does strike it, when in the jagged fragments of the blast gleam bits of quartz flecked with gold, ah! who can sound the depth of his joy? It means home, pleasure and comforts for those he loves, and who can blame him if his eyes are dimmed and require frequent rubbing to see clearly?

Tomorrow he will be himself again, the honest, patient, trusting man, who bears disappointments without complaining, and reaps the reward of patience and labor without exultation.

Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, With His Wife and Daughters.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF COSTA RICA

The Rich Coast Which Columbus Discovered Still Holds Vast Hidden Treasure.

By J. L. CLAYBOURNE.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

ALAJUELA, COSTA RICA, Aug. 18.—Costa Rica, the rich coast of the Spanish discoveries, possesses a more remarkable diversity of mineral resources than any other section of equal area on the globe. The Ciruelitas, Seco, Jesus and Aguacate rivers flow between banks of golden sands; the mountains of Auaeate, Corralillo, Quebrada, Honda and San Ramon are nothing but huge reefs of gold and silver bearing ores; the entire Sardinal coast is as rich in copper as our own Isle Royale; sulphur, mercury, ochre, onyx and pumice stone are found in almost every department; great deposits of coal exist in Puriscal, Pacuare and Talamanca; of alabaster and alum in Cartago; of white marble in San Ramon, and of jasper in San Marcos.

The placer gold deposits have been worked without interruption for nearly 400 years and will no doubt continue productive for many years to come. But the great mother lodes in the mountains, of which the auriferous sands along the rivers are but insignificant crumbs worn off by the elements, have hardly been scratched. Modern mining methods are here as yet unknown. Old-fashioned stamp mills such as were used in California and Nevada 30 years ago, are considered marvels of inventive skill; and "rockers" like those used by the forty-niners are the main reliance of the placers. At La Trinidad and Las Concaves hydraulic methods have been introduced by the Englishmen controlling the mines; but such wholesale methods are little to the taste of the leisurely son of the tropics.

Modern Methods Needed.

Most of the ores of Costa Rica are refractory, that is the precious metals are so closely associated with the flinty rock as to defy the ordinary stamp mill. If treated by the modern methods of chlorination or the cyanide process, in which the gold and silver are dissolved out of the rock in chemical solutions, they would undoubtedly prove highly profitable; but this is a refinement of scientific mining as yet unknown in Costa Rica. The few sections where free milling ores are found are therefore the only ones where lode mining is practiced.

The Las Minita mine in the Aguacate mountains is probably the most important in the country. It has produced more than $12,000,000 in gold and it has been estimated by experts that less than one-twentieth of its wealth has yet been secured. It is not that the ore is of a particularly high grade, but that it exists in such prodigious quantities. In fact, it seems scarcely an exaggeration to say that the whole mountain is nothing but a succession of auriferous veins, of varying degrees of richness. Some will yield no more than 50 cents to the ton—not enough to pay the cost of operation, while others yield from $10 per ton up, bonanza streaks occurring here and there where a ton of ore will give up hundreds of dollars in value of the yellow metal.

Riches and Desolation.

Notwithstanding the value of its product, the Las Minita mine is about as uninviting a place as can well be imagined. High up on the mountain side, its entrance is far above the luxuriant vegetation that usually seems insparable from tropic scenery; and only an occasional scrubby pine breaks the monotony of the endless vista of flinty rocks and glassy sand. The buildings themselves resemble nothing else so much as a coal tipple in the bituminous mining districts of Pennsylvania.

The mine is entered by means of a shaft which is now down 1,140 feet. The shaft is located 300 feet from the outcrop of the gold bearing vein which is so sharply inclined that it is estimated that the vertical shaft will not pierce it until a depth of 4,000 feet is reached. At intervals of 300 feet tunnels are run from the shaft to the ore body, and from the tunnels entries are then run to the right and left, following the direction of the vein. Overhead, heavy timbers support the roof.

The lode miner works from below upward, blasting the ore down from the roof. Chutes convey the ore into cars placed in the entries. It is then taken through the tunnels to the shaft, and up to the surface, for treatment in the stamp mill.

Communication between the entries is by means of ladders, following the pitch of the vein. The ore body being of varying thickness it is in some places a "tight squeeze" to get through, while the heavy oppressive atmosphere of the mine is in no wise conducive to comfort. The rattle of the ore down the chutes, the rumbling of the cars, the muffled concussion of a blast in some distant level, and the buzzing of the compressed air drills used by the miners confuse the senses until the novice literally scarcely knows whether he is standing on his head or on his feet.

Shaft, Mill and Smelter, Las Minitas Gold Mine, Costa Rica.

No Cross, No Crown.

Most ore bodies grow richer the farther they penetrate into the earth, and as a counterpoise the engineering difficulties increase in proportion. Improved hoisting apparatus has removed the old time problem of first importance—how to get the ore to the surface from great depths; but the interior heat of the earth seems to present difficulties that science is powerless to overcome. The temperature in most sections rises about one degree in a descent of 62 feet; but in volcanic countries the rate of increase is very much greater, so that even at a depth of 1,100 feet the Las Minitas mine is oppressive. On the 3,000 foot level of the great Comstock lode of Nevada, floods of water were struck with a temperature of 170 degrees. Immersion in this, of course, meant instant death. In the Savage mine in the same lode picks have to be handled with gloves and the iron drills are wrapped with rags soaked in ice water. Yet the series of mines on the Comstock lode possess the most complete and perfect system of ventilation of any mining section on the globe, the 175 miles of connecting shafts and galleries permitting ventilating devices of almost infinite variety to be introduced. Unless the mining engineer conceives of some plan, as yet undreamed of, whereby the temperature in these subterranean regions can be greatly lowered, it is probable that such mines as the Las Minitas will have to be abandoned before two-thirds of the depth of the Comstock mines is attained.

Gold That Doesn't Glitter.

The ore as it comes to the surface gives to the unitiated but little evidence of its value. It is of a dirty white or gray color, like the pile of "gob" and fire clay around the entrances of most coal mines. Close inspection may reveal the presence of almost microscopic yellow specks, but if so, they are so small and so few that a "tenderfoot" would throw the stuff away as valueless. Specimens are often exhibited, so rich, that if a ton were obtainable, it would contain gold worth $100,000; but giving so little evidence of value that the unitiated would not consider it worth a cent a carload.

The ore is of flinty hardness, as is shown by the stream of sparks that fly from the steel-tipped compressed air drills in the hands of the miners. At the mill it is put first through the rollers; then through the crushers, and, finally, through the stamps, each pulverizing it a little finer than the one before. All the while water is kept pouring over the mass, washing the finely-powdered portion of the rock over copper plates, coated with mercury. The mercury takes up the free gold, which is afterward separated by heat. The mercury is then used to coat new plates, losing about 10 per cent each time.

After passing through the stamps there is still a considerable portion of the ore so hard that it has resisted all efforts to pulverize it. This is thrown on the vanners, or "shaking tables." Here the lighter, and therefore, valueless, rock fragments are thrown or washed away, and only the heavy portion containing metals remain. This process is called concentration. By it 15 or 20 tons of ore may be concentrated into one ton, with but little loss of the precious metals. The concentrates can only be treated in the smelter, and this is a very recent innovation. At Las Minitas, there are many thousands of tons of ore that were thrown away to wash or roll down the mountainside, without concentration, that would, no doubt, have added greatly to the income of the mine owners had they been made use of.

Other Valuable Constituents.

Gold rarely, if ever, occurs in the quartz rock alone, being nearly always associated with other metals. The value of the ore depends not only upon the amount of gold and silver it contains; but almost as much upon the nature of the other metals found with them; as upon these other and baser metals depends the ease and success of the smelting operation. Zinc ores are very undesirable, it being difficult and expensive to separate the metals from the quartz. Lead, iron and copper ores, on the other hand, lend themselves readily to the purposes of the smelter and are in constant demand.

The charging of the smelting furnaces is done under the supervision and orders of an experienced chemist, after a careful analysis of the ores to be treated. Upon him depends the precise proportion of flux, ore and fuel used in the charge and the consequent success of the operation.

A layer of ore is placed on the furnace floor, then a layer of lime, to act as a flux; then another of ore; then a much thicker layer of coke. Then the series begins with ore again and so on until the charge is complete. In many smelters a large percentage of copper or lead ores are used along with the gold and silver, but where, as in the Las Minitas mine, a great deal of copper or lead exists along with the precious metals, this is not necessary. As the copper or lead forms in globules and slowly percolates through the intervening layers of lime, ore and fuel to the bottom, it gathers with it little drops of gold and silver and carries them along, together with any other metals that may exist in the ores. Through openings around the edges at the bottom of the furnace the molten metals escape to a receptacle beneath.

Process of Refining.

This composite mass of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron and other metals is known as matte. It is not treated further at the smeltery, but is sent to some refinery, where the metals are separated by secret processes. The gold is then ready for the mint; the silver is disposed of whenever there is a market; while the copper, lead and zinc command a ready sale for manufacturing purposes. The processes undergone by the yellow metal in its journey from the storehouses of mother nature to the coin in your pocket are therefore many and complex. The romantic glamor of the miner's occupation disappears on a brief acquaintance with the reality. The life of the placer miner is one of danger, deprivation, hardship, and often disappointment, while the lode miner's occupation is as dreary, monotonous, laborious and commonplace as that of the Pennsylvania coal digger.

The question is often asked, Why is it that the mines of Costa Rica and the other states of Central America are so little heard of and so much neglected? There are a number of reasons, the most obvious being the fact that in most sections successful operations are possible only to great combinations of capital, able to install costly plants and erect great establishments.

Cash and Science Wanted.

The capital is not to be found here, nor the necessary scientific knowledge, skill and experience; while the instability of the native governments and their consequent inability to protect life and property render foreign capitalists chary of investing in distant and hazardous enterprises. Lack of transportation facilities, scarcity of native laborers, and the climate, so trying to laborers from the north, are additional deterrents; while arbitrary, exorbitant and ever changing rates of taxation have a similar effect. In spite of all obstacles, however, foreign capital is finding its way hither year by year in increasing amounts. New mines are being opened; old ones enlarged and improved, and mining concessions obtained from the governments. The prospector is patiently exploring every ledge and searching every stream. He may not be rewarded by the discovery of a tropic Klondike or an American Rand, but he has already in more than one instance enlisted the aid of European and American capitalists; and that the mining industry will participate in the general awakening of the Latin American republics that will come with the completion of the transisthmian canal is as certain as death and taxes.

Chicken Feathers 12 Feet Long.

The long-tailed fowls of Japan are confined to a region about Kochi. The breed is said to have been developed about a century ago through competition for a wealthy prince's yearly prize for the longest feather and the secret of the breeding is now known only to a few old fanciers. Selection is the sole agent, no means of increasing feather growth artificially being known. The long tail feathers usually number about 15 or 16, and those of a fowl lately acquired by the American Museum of Natural History, measure nearly 12 feet.

Etching Glass With Glue.

The fact that certain substances adhere so tenaciously to glass that on being detached they tear away scales was observed long ago by Prof. Cailletet. For etching the glass he applies two coats of thin glue, and after 24 hours places the article on a kitchen range for a few hours at a temperature not greater then 105 degrees F. The glue will detach itself with numerous flakes of glass. The designs may be varied by adding various salts to the glue, and he gets his best results from glue with a little alum.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S PECULIAR PRIVILEGES

AS consort Queen Alexandra enjoys the rare privilege of being the first subject of the realm, for, although she shares many of the king's honors and prerogatives, she is not recognized by law as his equal, but merely as his subject. In every respect, therefore, her powers are quite distinct from those of her illustrious espouse, and, despite the fact that in certain matters she is no better off than the humblest woman owing allegiance to the sovereign, yet in others she may exercise time-honored prerogatives without the king's sanction.

Amenable to the Nation's Laws.

The queen consort is a public person in the proper sense of the term, and, with few exceptions, is, unlike the king, amenable to the laws of the land. In matters of business this is especially noticeable, for she is on precisely the same footing as any other subject, and may transact business, incur debts, issue writs and dispose of her property in any way she pleases by will. She is quite at liberty to open a shop in the city, should she be so inclined, and do business like an ordinary person. In this case, should she become bankrupt, her affairs would have to go through the usual procedure in the court of bankruptcy, and her creditors could exact legal redress for any debts she refused to pay; she, in her turn, being entitled to the same privilege.

Distinctive Privileges.

The queen consort is in no wise responsible to the king for what she does, inasmuch as the sovereign is supposed to have his time too fully occupied with affairs of state to be able to manage those of his wife also, and he could not be called to account for any debts she chose to incur. From early Saxon times the consort has been granted privileges which do not fall to the lot of any other married woman, for, in the eyes of the law, the queen consort is always unmarried. Moreover, she has the distinction of being the only lady in the land not amenable to the provisions of the married woman's property act, and is thus vested with sole responsibility for her own actions, although no agreement or document of any kind issued by her would be looked upon as legal if it did not bear her signature in full, "Alexandra, queen of Great Britain."

Queen's Legal Advisers.

The queen's legal advisers are adjudicated by her own attorney general and solicitor general, or, rather, they will be after the coronation, when she will appoint two legal magnates to act in such capacities for her. There was a time when the queen consort had her own courts, but now her attorney general and solicitor general can claim a place within the bar of the king's court, even though they be members of the junior bar.

Notwithstanding the fact that the queen could be sued for debt, she could not be lodged in a debtors' prison, nor, indeed, in any penitentiary, without the express sanction or command of the king. Therefore there would be little to restrain her from continually breaking the nation's laws, but in this case the matter would be brought by parliament before the king, who would be required to reprimand or mete out punishment compatible with the gravity of the offense. Neither could she be called upon to pay any rates and taxes, even if she owned business premises in the city, and, by proving her identity, she can pass free through any toll-gate.

How the Laws Protect Her.

When Mary Tudor came to the throne and married the notorious Philip of Spain no law existed which could warrant the arrest of any person plotting against the consort's life on a charge of high treason, and, under these circumstances, several conspiracies were formed to destroy Philip in the event of his visiting England. These, when discovered, led to the passing of a special act of parliament, which made it high treason for anyone to "compass or imagine the death of our lady the queen's companion as of the queen herself," a statute which was considered equally relevant to a consort of the opposite sex. So long as King Edward lives, therefore, Queen Alexandra is protected by this law, but directly he dies its application to his widow fails, and a plotter against her life could only be dealt with under a charge of intent to murder. If, on the other hand, she is known to be a conspirator against the king's life, she can be charged with high treason and must be tried by the peers of the house of lords, when, should she be found guilty, she may be punished with death; a precedent having been established in the case of Anne Boleyn, who lost her head through her conviction on a trumped-up charge of treason. Curiously enough, when the king dies all the consort's prerogatives become invalid, and she may not even marry again without the consent of the new monarch.

A Mere Figurehead.

As regards affairs of state, the queen consort is merely a figurehead, for she is powerless to take an active part in the government of the kingdom. No state document bears her signature, it being implied that the king's signature includes hers also. Nevertheless, there are occasions when the consort may be appointed to take her husband's place at the helm of state, namely, in the event of his being suddenly rendered incapable of fulfilling pressing duties. In this case a written warranty has to be drawn up by the monarch, and forwarded to the chief minister, authorizing the recognition of his consort. This extremity, however, is rarely resorted to, the last occasion being in 1732, when George II. appointed Queen Caroline to act in his stead during a period of indisposition, brought about by an attack of fever. But, even should this temporary power be given the queen, she is restrained from all interference in ecclesiastical matters, and may not sign a death warrant or reprieve a prisoner lying under sentence of death, though she is at liberty to authorize a stay of execution.

The Queen Consort's Perquisites.

In former eras the retinue kept by the queen consort alone numbered considerably over a hundred persons, including a keeper of her purse, a chancellor, etc. A great many of these offices—the majority of them sinecures—have since been abolished, but she still maintains a staff of officials more than 20 strong, none of whom take rank by virtue of their position, with the exception of the maids of honor, who are entitled to the prefix "Honorable." At her coronation it has been customary for the archbishop of York to place the crown on her head, and remain her private chaplain for all time, but not many consorts have been permitted to be crowned with their lords; only twelve being thus distinguished in the course of nine centuries.

Money for Oil.

Subsequent to the conquest the consort was granted many privileges, including the proceeds of a duty known as "Queen Gold," which was supposed to be devoted to the purchase of oil for her lamps, wearing apparel and other stipulated items. The amount of the duty was stipulated by law, and usually consisted of a tenth part of the rent of crown lands, and of any money paid to the king in return for the grant of an official post or franchise. In 1635, however, Charles I. purchased Henrietta Maria's rights to "Queen Gold" for £10,000, and from that date consorts were provided with a revenue from the king's private purse. But William IV. objected to this system, on the grounds that his affairs were to be in no wise confounded with those of his consort, which resulted in parliament passing an act authorizing an annual grant being made to the queen as well as to the king.

Her Majesty's Whales.

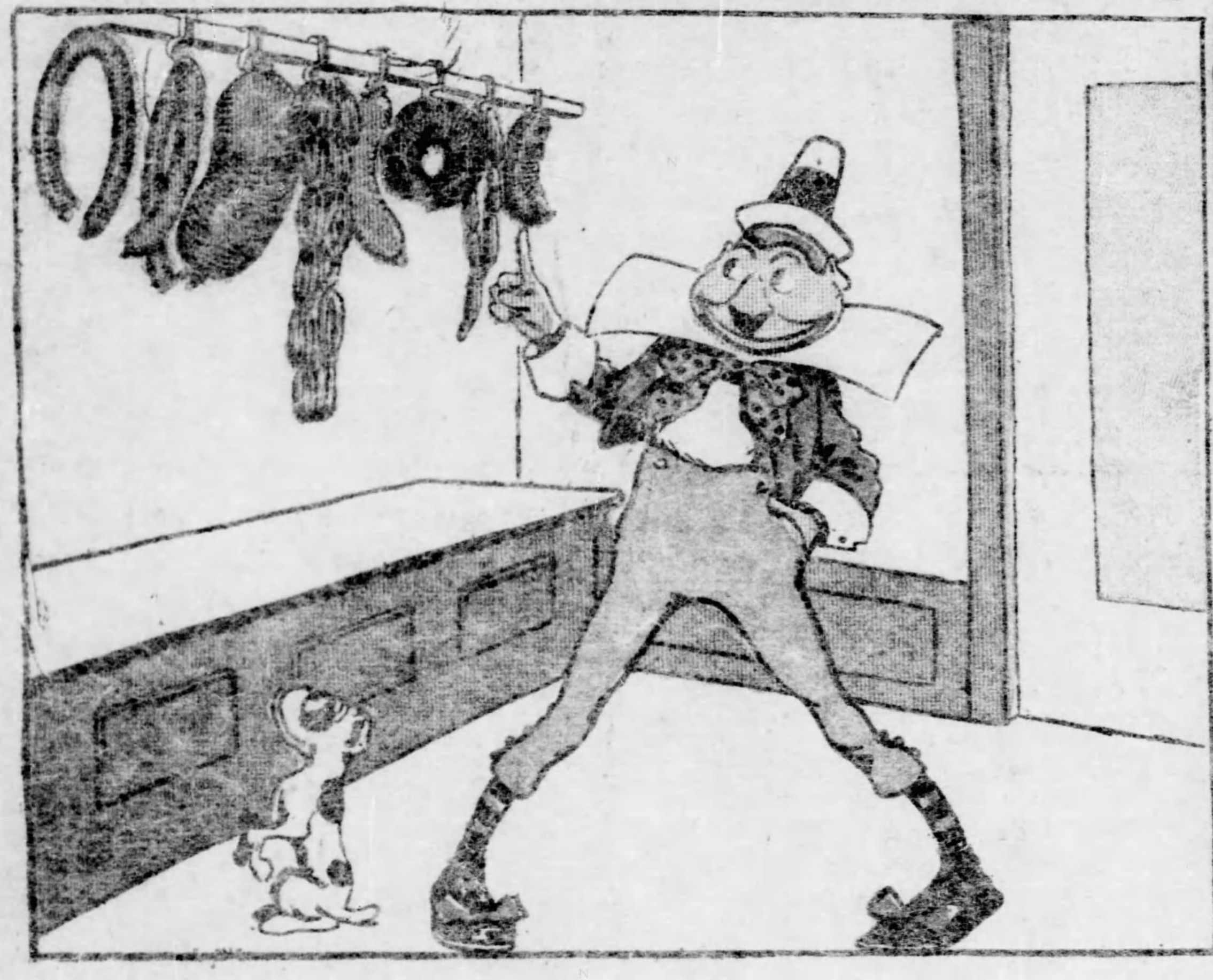
Yet another peculiar perquisite of the queen consort's which has likewise fallen into abeyance is that appertaining to the capture of whales around these shores. The whale, being a royal fish, had to be equally divided, and the head presented to the king and the body to his consort, in order that the latter's wardrobe might be kept supplied with whalebone. The absurdity of this regulation is at once apparent when it is remembered that whalebone is found only in the fish's jaw, which, of course, became the king's property.

The Pope.

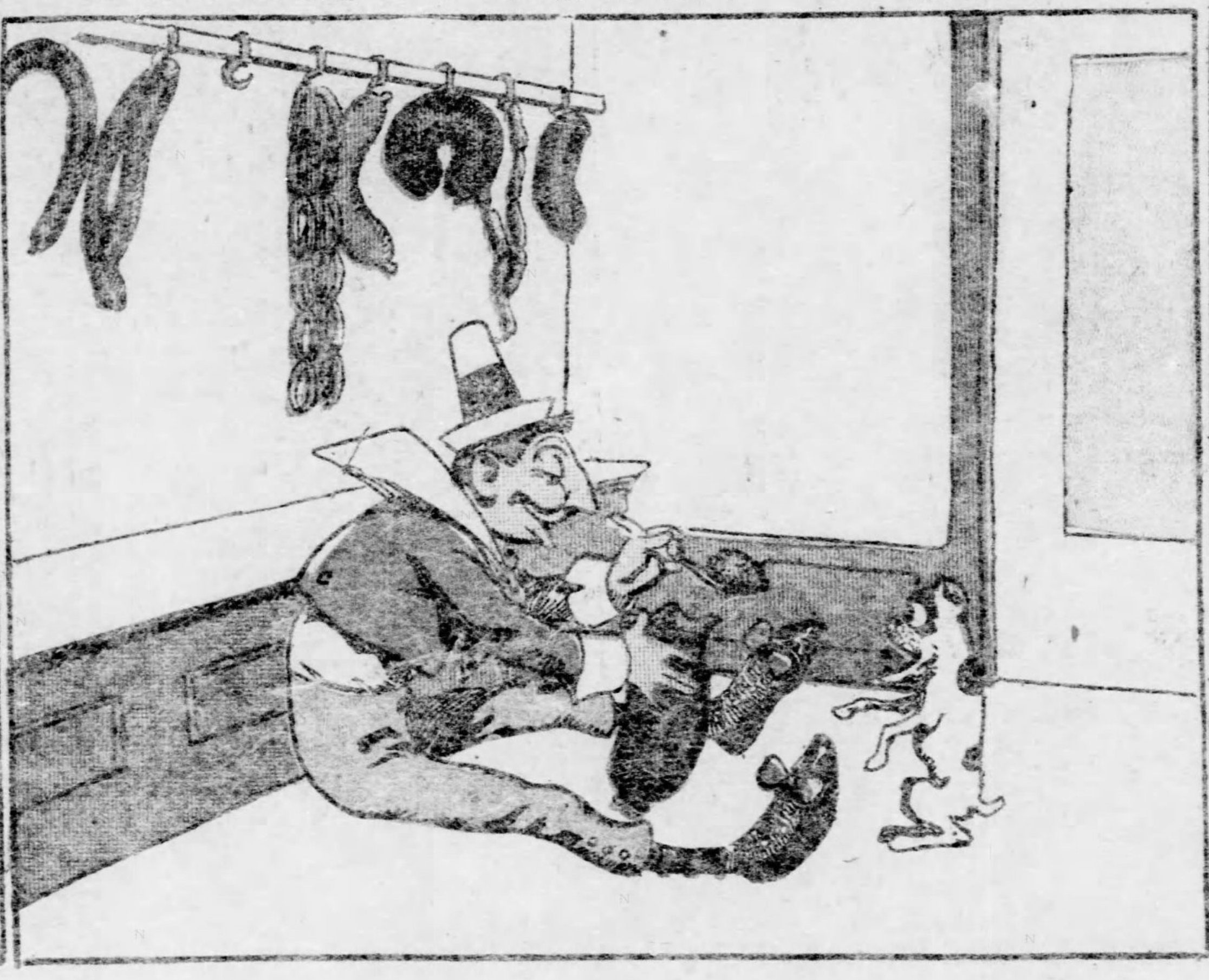
Should the pope live till 1903 he will celebrate his diamond jubilee as a bishop, his golden jubilee as a cardinal and his silver jubilee as a pope.

With greatness and conceit a man might be content—though, of course, the greatness is not absolutely necessary.

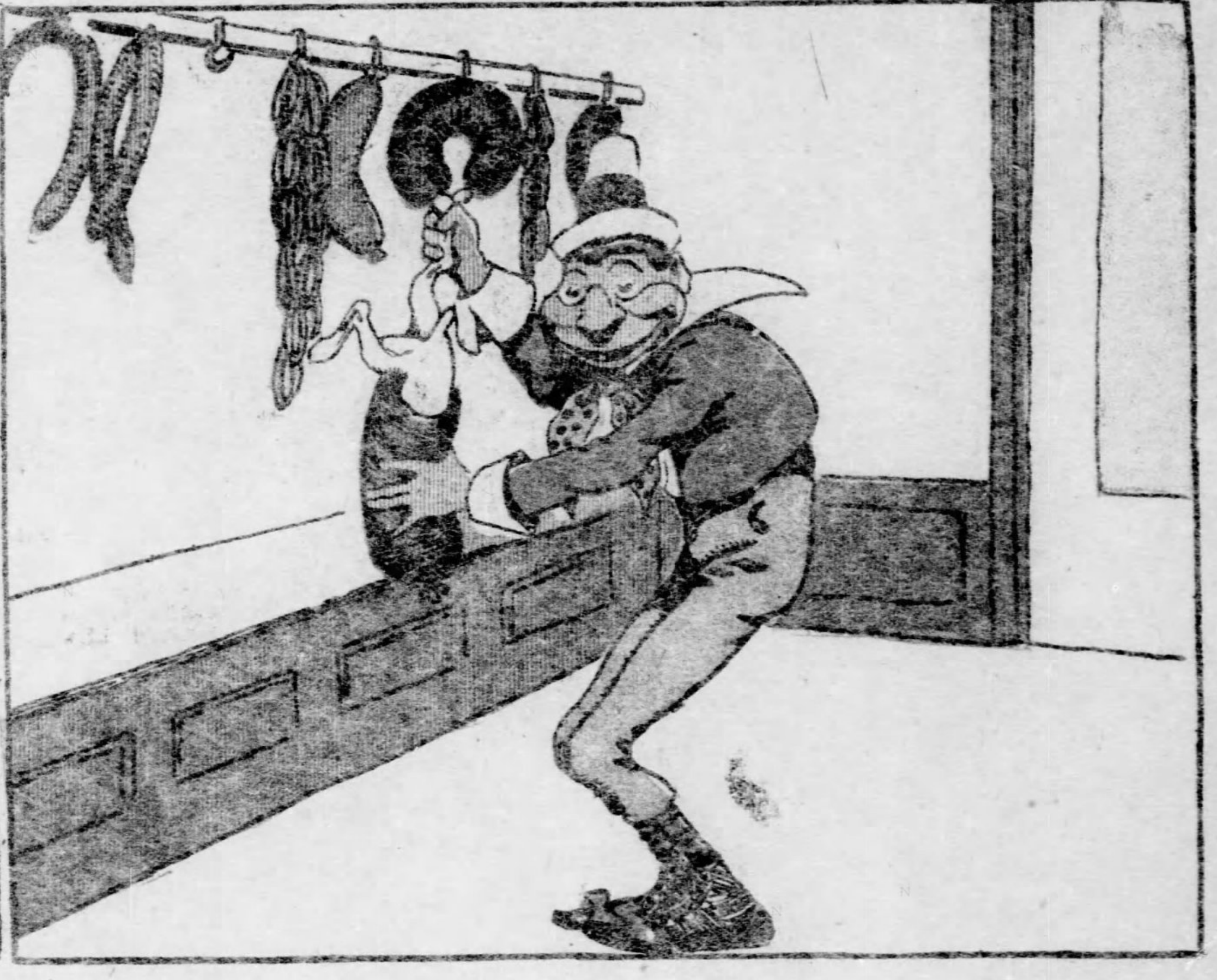
SIMON SIMPLE HAS SOME MORE FUN WITH HANZ SCHULTZ



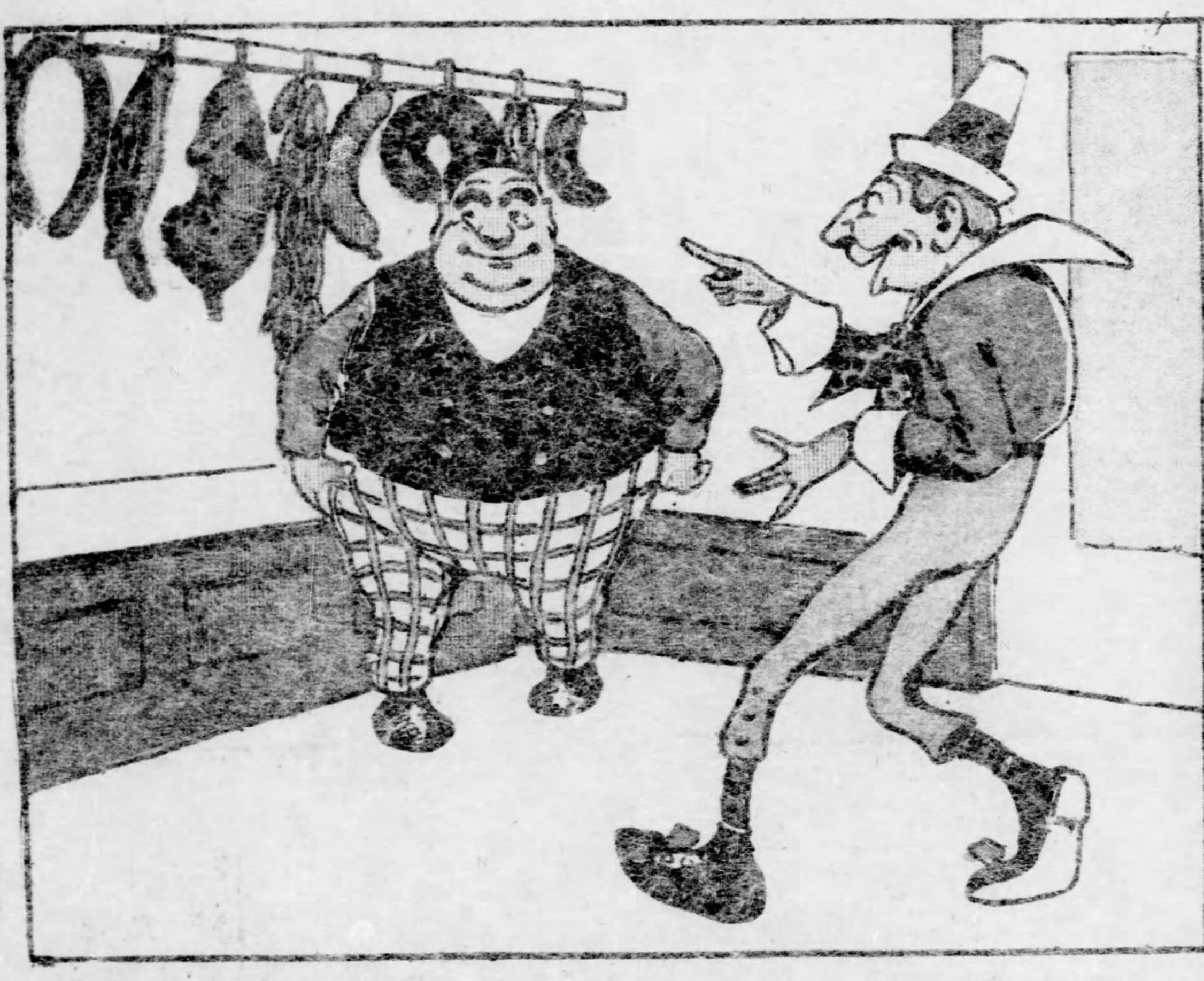
Simon—Say, Towser, I guess we'll cut that one and save the skin, 'cause I've got an idea.



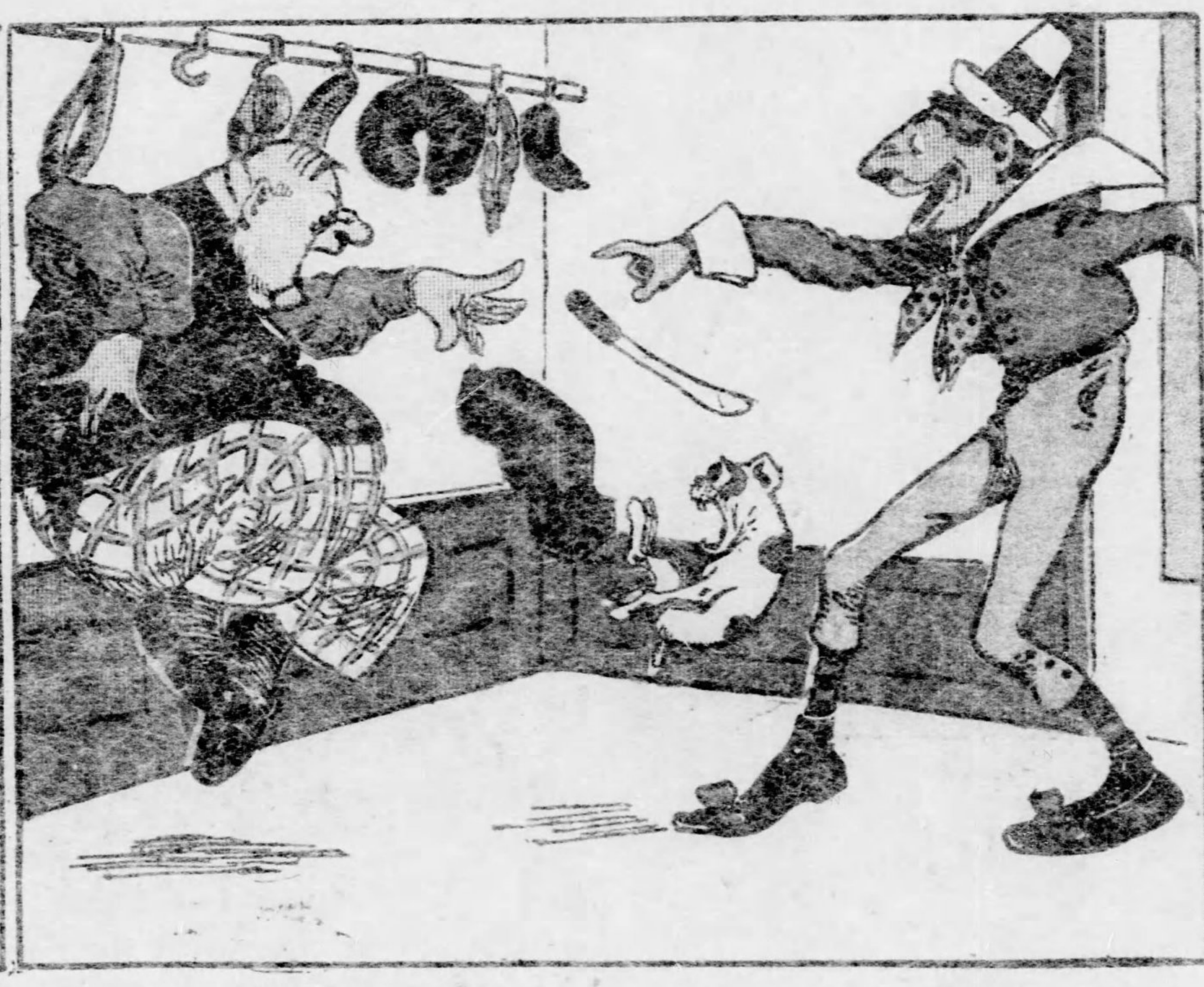
Simon—Gee, ain't it good; it's your turn next, Towser.



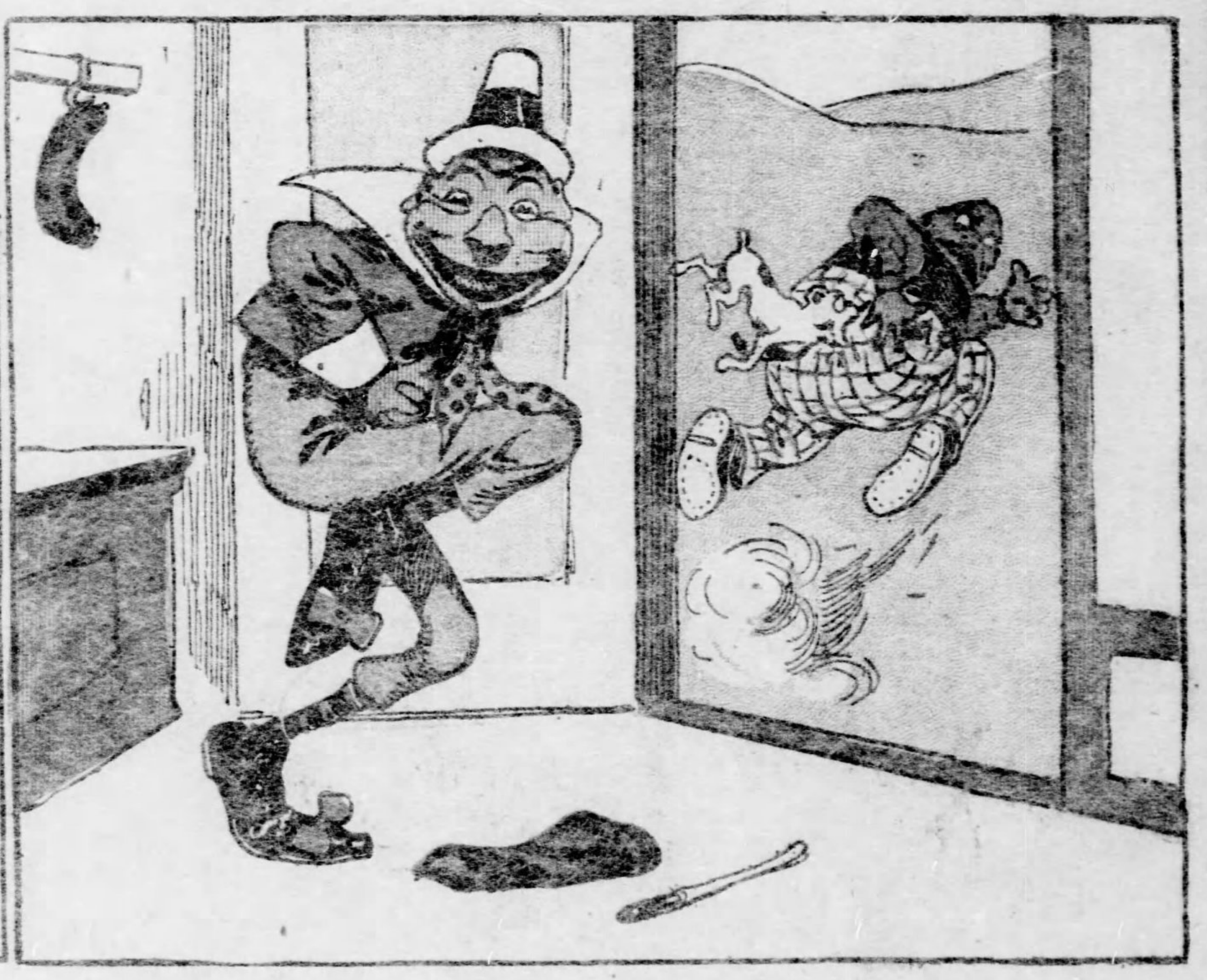
Simon—There's nothin' like having a trained dog around. He always comes in handy.



Simon—I've been waiting an awful long time for you. Mr. Schmitz wants a pound of that fat sausage there.

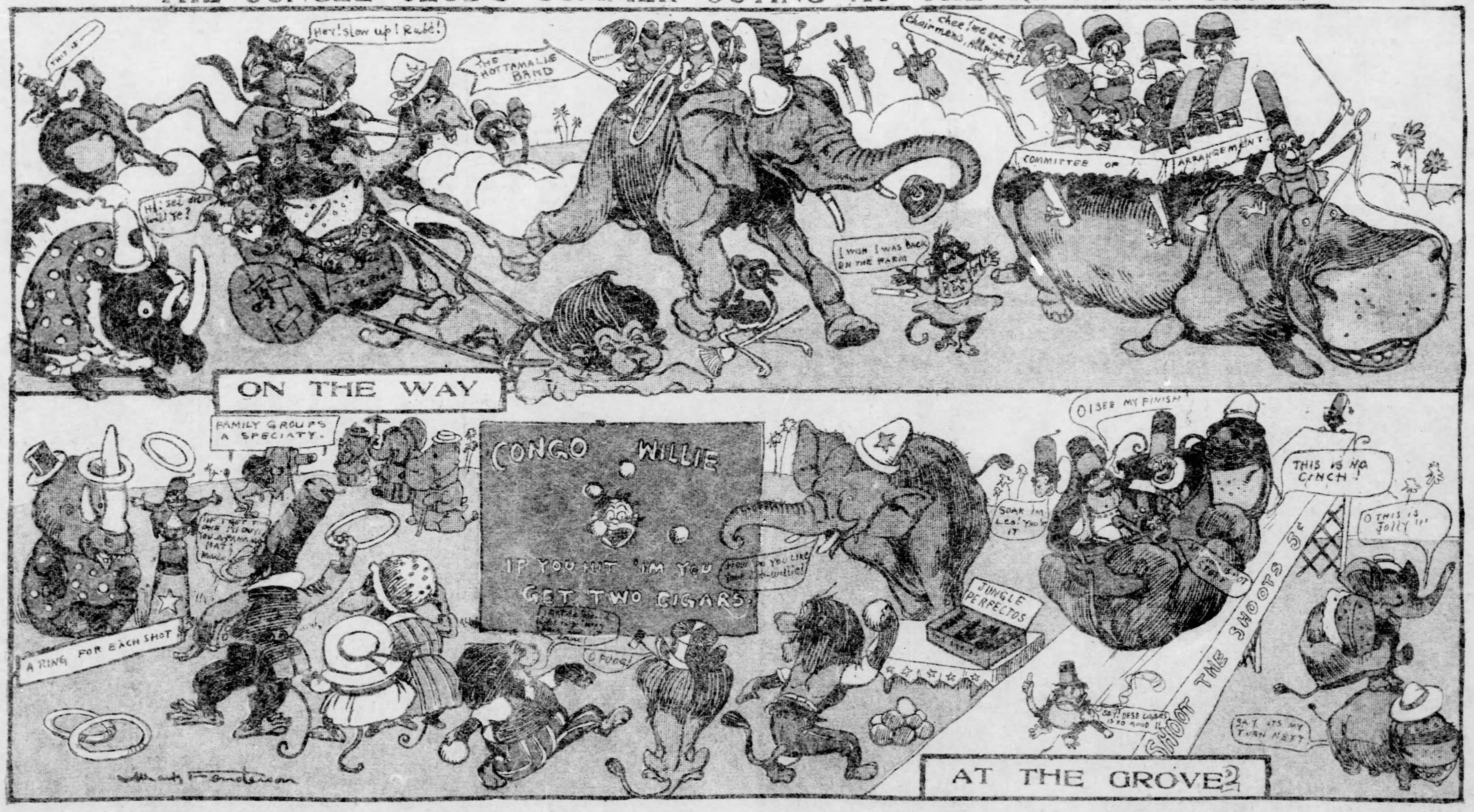


Simon—Now, I know you, you're the feller that's been stealin' all the dogs around here.



Simon—Gee! If that ain't a scared Dutchman, I don't know one when I see him.

THE JUNGLE CLUB'S SUMMER OUTING AT THE RING-TAIL GROVE


This is—
Hey! slow up! Rubé!
The Hottamalie Band
Hi; set on will ye?
Chee! we are the chairmens, allright!
Committee of Arrangement
I wish I was back on the farm
ON THE WAY
Family Groups a Specialty.
A Ring for Each Shot
Congo Willie
If you hit 'im you get two cigars.
How do you like your ...-willie!
O fudge!
Soak 'im Leo! You're it
O I see my finish
This is no cinch!
O this is jolly!!!
Jungle Perfectos
Shoot the Shoots 5¢
Say! dese cigars is no good !!
Say, its my turn next
AT THE GROVE